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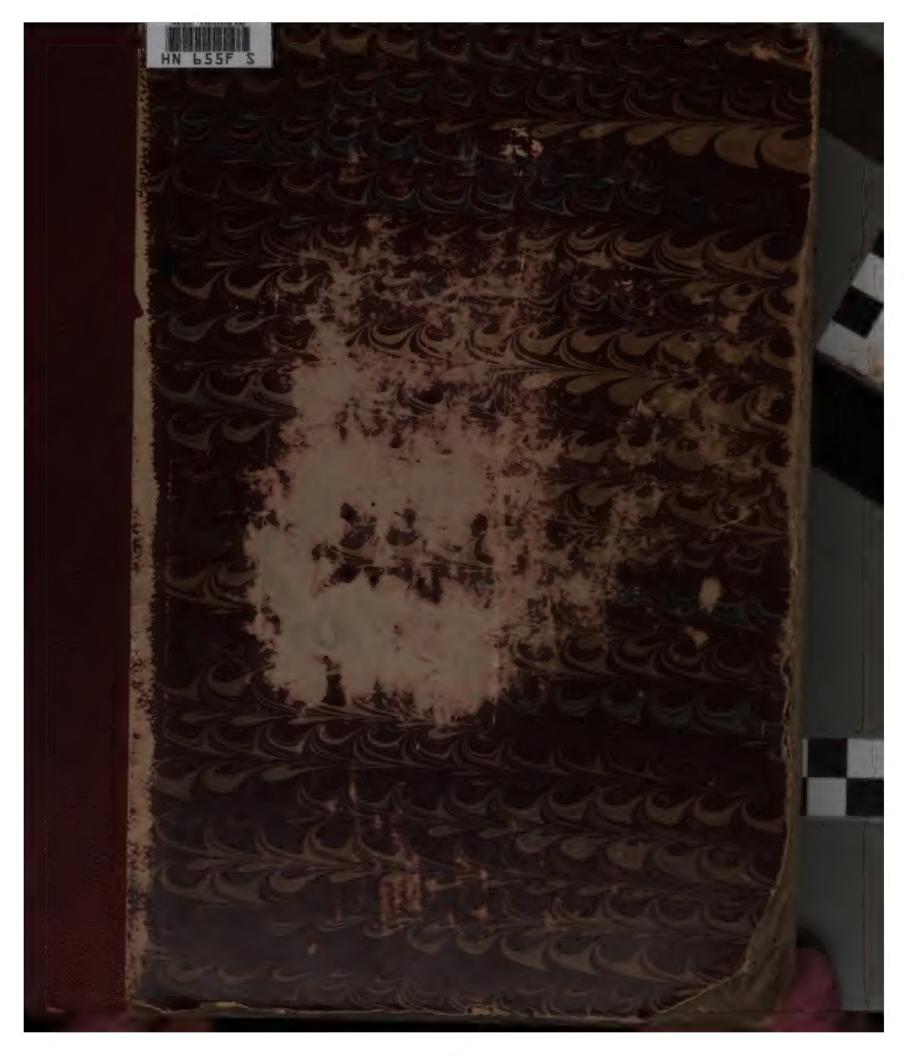
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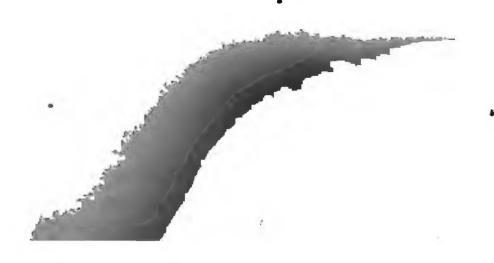
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HILL'S MANUAL

OF

Social and Business Forms:

361 - 20

GUIDE TO CORRECT WRITING

Showing how to Express Written Thought Plainly, Rapidly, Elegantly and Correctly.

EMBRACING INSTRUCTION AND EXAMPLES IN

Penmanship, Spelling, Use of Capital Letters, Punctuation, Composition, Writing for the Press, Proof-Reading,
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Book-Keeping, Valuable Tables of Reference,
Writing Poetry, Etc., Etc.

BY THOS. E. HILL, AUTHOR OF "HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART."

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1884

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To

THE MILLIONS

WHO WOULD, AND MAY,

Easily and Gracefully Express the Right Thought,

THIS WORK IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.







O enable the individual to write with ease, and to do the right thing in the right place in many of the important positions in life, is the object of this book.

There have been many excellent works heretofore given to the world treating on Penmanship, that admirably served their purpose in their specialty; but the student when done with their study, though proficient in chirography, was yet ignorant of how to use the same in the transaction of business.

Good books in abundance have been published on Grammar, Letter-writing, Composition, and various Business Forms, but, though proficient in a knowledge of their contents, the student, often left with a miserable Penmanship, shrinks from making use of this knowledge, because of the disagreeable labor attendant upon a cramped and detestable handwriting.

The result sought to be accomplished in this book is to combine both a knowledge of penmanship and its application in the written forms which are in most general use. Added to these are the chapters on collection of debts, parliamentary rules, etiquette and other departments of action, which are calculated to teach how to do in many of the important social and business relations of life.

The Teacher of Penmanship will find its pages replete with information pertaining to the art of writing. As a treatise on Penmanship, it is more profusely illustrated than any work of the kind now before the public; and though condensed, it is yet sufficiently explicit in detail, and in the consideration of principles, to make the analysis of letters thoroughly understood by the student. The programme of exercises for a course of writing lessons, together with suggestions relating to the organization and management of the writing class, will be welcomed by young teachers, whose penmanship is sufficiently good to enable them to teach the art, but who fail of success through lack of knowledge of the course to be pursued in order to interest and entertain the class after it has assembled.

The Teacher of the public or private school will find abundant use for a manual of this kind in the school-room. The subject of letter-writing—an art almost universally neglected—should be a matter of daily exercise in the recitation-room. The correct form of writing the superscription, the complimentary address, the division into paragraphs, the complimentary closing, the signature, and folding of the

letter; the letters of introduction, of recommendation, excuse, sympathy, and business—all these practical epistolary forms, such as enter into the every-day transactions of life, should be thoroughly taught in our schools.

The gathering of news for the press, the rules and typographical marks for proofreading, the illustrations of printing types, visiting and business cards, notes of invitation, etc.—all these exercises and more, can be introduced with great benefit to pupils. In short, nearly every chapter of this Manual, much of which has never been published before in any form, can be used to supply practical lessons in the schoolroom.

In the business walks of life, a work of this kind has long been required. In penmanship, use of capital letters, punctuation, letter-writing; the forms of notes, bills, orders, receipts, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, articles of agreement, bonds, mortgages, deeds, leases, and wills; in selecting the kind of type in which to print the hand-bill or card; the marking letters; the law of the different States concerning the limitation of actions, rates of interest, usury, and amount of property exempt from forced sale and execution,—all this and much more contained herein, will be of especial service for reference in the transaction of business.

By the lady, much will be found in a Manual of this kind that will particularly serve her in the writing of her social forms. As a text-book and self-instructor in writing, it admirably serves to give her that delicate and beautiful penmanship which pleases the eye as does fine music the ear. The rules of composition, writing for the press, the letter-writing, the marriage anniversaries, the notes of invitation to the cotton, paper, leather, wooden, tin, silk and other weddings; the fancy alphabets for needle-work; the selections for the album, lists of common Christian names, and synonyms, abbreviations, foreign words and phrases, the rules for writing poetry and the laws of etiquette—all these will meet her especial favor.

The mistress of the household will find here the form of the testimonial suitable to be given the servant upon his or her departure to seek a situation elsewhere. The mother will find the written excuse to the teacher for the non-attendance of her child at school; the servant, the form of letter when applying for a situation; and the bashful, blushing maiden, the cautious, carefully worded letter, that will aid her in giving expression to the hitherto closely guarded secrets of the heart.

The sign-painter has daily use for a reference book of this kind, arranged and adapted, as it is, to the comprehension and wants of the knights of the pencil and brush, with the rules of punctuation, prepared for his especial use, and abundant examples of signs, so as to enable him not only to paint the letters and words beautifully, but to punctuate the same correctly. In this department is given a large number of plain and fancy alphabets, while the book throughout contains beautiful emblems and different kinds of lettering. The fine specimens of penmanship and pen-flourishing, including round-hand writing, old English, German-text, and orna-

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mental script letters, will particularly please, presenting, as they do, much that is entirely new, calculated to aid the young sign-painter in doing his work elegantly and correctly.

The artist in lettering on marble finds in this work a chapter presenting tombstone inscriptions and epitaphs, giving the modern and best forms of wording by which to perpetuate the memory of the departed. More especially will this be valued by the marble-worker as giving him the grammatical wording of the inscription, the abbreviation of words, and their correct punctuation. The grand and costly monument, designed to stand for a thousand years, to be gazed upon by multitudes, and the record that it bears to be read by millions! How important that, in this conspicuous place, in such enduring form, the inscription, in grammar, capitalization, and punctuation, should be given absolutely correct. The ornamental scripts, with the plain and fancy alphabets, will also admirably serve the wants of marble-workers. This chapter will likewise assist the mourner who is desirous of selecting an appropriate inscription to mark the last resting place of the departed.

The reader will appreciate the forms herein relating to inscriptions suitable for use by the engraver, when marking the spoon, the ring, the cane, the watch, the modest birth-day gift, or the costly wedding present. The engraver will more especially value these examples, from the fact that they enable the customer to select at once the words desired, and the style of lettering in which they shall be executed; while the forms of punctuation and arrangement of wording will teach the youngest apprentice at the bench how to execute the same correctly.

The secretary of the public meeting, the presiding officer, every member of the assemblage; in fact, every American citizen that aspires to discharge the duties of a freeman, will be aided by the chapter on parliamentary rules, the forms of resolutions appropriate for various occasions, petitions to public bodies, etc.

The individual who would appear at ease in general society, who would do the right thing at the right time, be self-possessed and free from embarrassment, will appreciate the chapter on etiquette. More especially will this be valued because of its beautiful and instructive illustrations.

The chapter assigned to the writing of poetry, and the dictionary of rhymes, will instruct and aid a certain class; while the poetic selections will be valued by all lovers of poetry, as presenting some of the most beautiful and charming poems in existence

In short, the varied character of this work appeals alike to the wants of the old and young of all classes. Realizing this, the book is launched on the sea of literature with the confident belief that it is demanded, and that it will accomplish its mission of usefulness.



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RITING is the art of placing thought, by means of written characters, upon any object capable of receiving the same. The origin of this art is completely veiled in obscurity, no history giving authentic account of its first introduc-

tion and use. Its first recorded mention is in the Bible, wherein it is said, referring to the preparation of the Ten Commandments by Moses on Mount Sinai, that "The Tables were written on both their sides."

Fifteen hundred years before Christ, Cadmus, the Phænician, had introduced letters into Greece, being sixteen in number, to which several were afterwards added. It is certain that the Greeks were among the very earliest of the nations of the earth to invent and make use of written characters for the record of ideas. which could be clearly interpreted by succeeding generations; though the invention of the art came from the advancing civilization of mankind, and had its origin with various nations; at first in the form of hieroglyphics, or picture writing, which characters have, as mankind progressed, been simplified, systematized, and arranged in alphabets, giving us the various alphabetical characters now in use.

Writing and penmanship, though nearly synonymous terms, are quite different in meaning. Writing is the expression of thought by certain characters, and embraces penmanship, spelling, grammar and composition.



ENMANSHIP is the combination of peculiar characters used to represent the record of thought; and having, since its first invention, continued to change its form down to the present time, so it is probable the style of penmanship will

continue to change in the future. The great defect existing in the present system of penmanship is the superabundance of surplus marks, that really mean nothing. This fault, along with our defective alphabet, consumes in writing, at present, a great amount of unnecessary time and labor. Thus, in writing the word Though, we make twenty-seven motions, whereas, being but two sounds in the word, we actually require but two simple marks.

That style of writing whereny we use a character to represent each sound, is known as phonography, which system of penmanship enables the penman to write with the rapidity of speech. The phonetic or phonographic system of spelling, wherein each sound is represented by a character, gives us the nearest approach to a perfect alphabet in existence, and is the method of spelling and the style of writing to which we will, beyond question, ultimately attain.

It has been found extremely difficult, however, to suddenly change a style of alphabet in general use in a living language; and the mass of the American and English people will, without doubt, use the present style of penmanship, with various modifications, many decades in the future. To the perfection of that system in general use, in the English and American method of writing, which the present generation will be most likely to have occasion to use throughout their lifetime, this work is directed, as having thus the most practical value; though Short-hand is illustrated elsewhere.

System of Penmanship.

Two styles of penmanship have been in use, and each in turn has been popular with Americans in the past fifty years; one known as the round hand, the other as the angular writing. The objection attaching to each is, that the round hand, while having the merit of legibility, requires too much time in its execution; and the angular, though rapidly written, is wanting in legibility. The best teachers of penmanship, of late, have obviated the objections attaching to these different styles, by combining the virtues of both in one, producing a semi-angular penmanship, possessing the legibility of the round hand along with the rapid execution of the angular.

To the Duntons, of Boston, and the late P. R. Spencer, as the founders of the semi-angular penmanship, are the people indebted for the beautiful system of writing now in general use in the schools throughout the country.

Copies.

The copies, accompanied by directions in this book, will be found ample in number and sufficiently explicit in detail to give the student a knowledge of writing and flourishing. In acquiring a correct penmanship it is not the practice of many different copies that makes the proficient penman, but rather a proper understanding of a few select ones, for a few copies embrace the whole art.

As will be seen by an examination of the copy plates, each letter of the alphabet is made in a variety of styles, both large and small, succeeded by words alphabetically arranged in fine

and coarse penmanship, which are excellently adapted to the wants of both ladies and gentlemen, according to the dictates of fancy in the selection of coarse and fine hand.

As a rule, however, the bold penmanship, indicating force of character, will be naturally adopted by gentlemen, while the finer hand, exhibiting delicacy and refinement, will be chosen by the ladies.

Principies.

The principles of penmanship, also represented, give the complete analysis of each letter, while the proper and improperly made letters, representing good and bad placed side by side, will have a tendency to involuntarily improve the penmanship, even of the person who makes a casual examination of the letters of the alphabet thus made in contrast.

The illustrations of curves, proportions and shades that accompany these directions should also be carefully studied, as a knowledge of these scientific principles in penmanship will be found of great service to the student in giving a correct understanding of the formation of letters.

Importance of Practice.

It is not sufficient, however, that the student merely study the theory of writing. To be proficient there must be actual practice. To conduct this exercise to advantage it is necessary to have the facilities for writing well. Essential to a successful practice are good tools with which to write. These comprise the following writing materials:

Pens.

Metallic pens have generally superseded the quill. They are of all styles and quality of metal, gold and steel, however, being the best. In consequence of its flexibility and great durability, many prefer the gold pen; though in point of fine execution, the best penmen prefer the steel pen, a much sharper and finer hair line being cut with it than with the gold pen.

Paper.

For practice in penmanship, obtain of the stationer five sheets of good foolscap paper. Midway from top to bottom of the sheet, cut the paper in two, placing one half inside the other. Use a strong paper for the cover, and sew the whole together, making a writing-book. Use a piece of blotting paper to rest the hand on. The oily perspiration constantly passing from the hand unfits the surface of the paper for receiving good penmanship. The hand should never touch the paper upon which it is designed, afterwards, to write.

Ink.

Black ink is best. That which flows freely, and is nearest black when first used, gives the most satisfaction. The inkstand should be heavy and flat, with a large opening, from which to take ink, and not liable to tip over. The best inkstand is made of thick cut glass, enabling the writer to see the amount of ink in the same, and shows always how deep to set the pen when taking ink from the stand. should be observed not to take too much ink on the pen; and the surplus ink should be thrown back into the bottle, and never upon the carpet or floor. Close the bottle when done using it, thus preventing rapid evaporation of the ink, causing it soon to become too thick.

Other Writing Materials.

An important requisite that should accompany the other writing materials is the pen wiper, used always to clean the pen when the writing exercise is finished, when the ink does not flow readily to the point of the pen, or when lint has caught upon the point. A small piece of buckskin or chamois skin, obtained at the drug store, makes much the best wiper. The student should be provided with various sizes of paper, for different exercises to be written, such as commercial forms, letters, notes of invitation, etc., with envelopes to correspond in size; together with lead-pencil, rubber, ruler,

and mucilage. Thus provided with all the materials necessary, the writing exercise, which otherwise would be an unpleasant task, becomes a pleasure.

How to Practice.

Having the necessary materials in readiness for writing, the student should set apart a certain hour or two each day for practice in penmanship, for at least one month, carefully observing the following directions:

See Plate 1. Carefully examine each copy on this plate. Devote one page in the writing book to the practice of each copy. Commence with copy No. 1. The practice of this copy is an important exercise for two reasons, being: first, to give sufficient angularity for rapidity in writing; and second, to give freedom of movement.

The student who carries a heavy, cramped hand, will find great benefit result from practicing this copy always at the commencement of the writing exercise. Rest the hand on the two lower fingers - never on the wrist, and rest the body and arm lightly upon the fore-Assume thus a position whereby the pen can take in the entire sweep of the page, writing this exercise, in copy No. 1, from the left to the right side of the page, without removing the pen from the paper while making the same. The student may write both with pen and lead-pencil, and should continue the practice of this exercise until perfect command is obtained of the fingers, hand and arm; and all evidence of a stiff, cramped penmanship disappears.

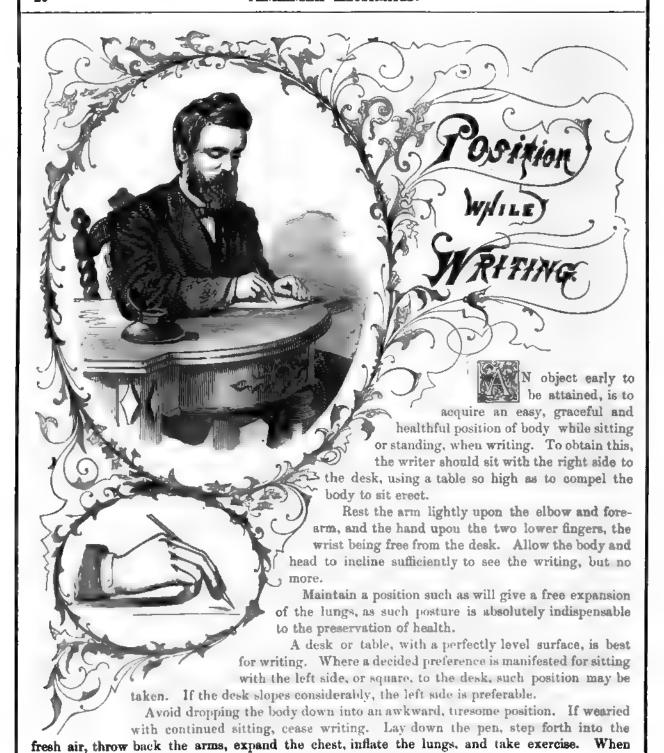
Copy No. 2 is a contraction of copy No. 1, making the letter 1112. Great care should be used in writing this letter to make the several



parts of the same, uniform in height, size, and slope; the downward slope of all the letters being at an angle

of 52 degrees. See diagram illustrating slope of letters.

 Π



work is again resumed, maintain the same erect position, until the habit becomes thoroughly fixed

of sitting gracefully and easily, while engaged in this exercise.



Sit sufficiently close to the desk to avoid the necessity of leaning forward or sidewise in order to reach the same, and occupy a chair that gives support to the back, using a table large enough to comfortably hold all the writing materials that are necessary when writing. Copy No. 3 shows (see Plate I) the *M*, in words, and illustrates the distinction that should be made between the several letters, to make writing plain. See "Description of the Plates."

Legibility.

Legibility is of the greatest importance in penmanship; and care should be observed to make each letter very distinctly what it is designed to be. While practicing with a view to improvement, the student should beware of writing too fast. The copies are very simple, and are easily imitated by the student who may give the subject earnest attention and care.

Proportion of Small Letters.

The following diagrams represent the relative proportion of the capital and small letters. As will be seen in the diagram for the finer hand, there are eight lines, containing seven spaces. In the middle space are made the contracted letters which occupy one space, excepting and a, which are a little higher. The t, and are each of the same height; hand are extend the same distance below the line. The loop letters are all of the same length above and below the line, the loop being two thirds the length of the letter. Capitals are of the same height as the loop letters above the line.

aceumnorsurvex; (ct., pt., bfhklfs, fgjhgyrf). A E

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF LETTERS IN LARGE, ROUND HAND.

‡A.aceimnoriwwi,bdfhklfit fgjgyz

Elements of Small Letters.

By examination of the small letters of the alphabet, it is seen that they can be resolved into a few fundamental elements (or principles, as they are called by many teachers), being five in number, as follows:

The 1st principle, &, is found in the following letters, viz: last of a, d, completely in the d, in the fl, with the lower part omitted; last of the g, first of the l and d, completely in the d, completely in the last of last.

The 2nd principle, 1, forms the first of m, 11 and upper part of 3.

The 3rd principle, z, forms the lower part of h, the lower part of h, last of m, n and h and first of u, u, x and y.

The 4th principle, c, forms the first part of c, left of c, lower part of d, left of c, lower part of f, upper part of f, the whole of a, upper part of f and right of c.

The 5th principle, , forms the upper part of f, h, h, h and l. Inverted, it forms the lower part of g, j, y and z.

General Hints for Small Letters.

Be careful to close the a at the top, else it will resemble a *u*. Observe the distinction between the n and the n. The tand d are shaded at the top, and made square. The ℓ is crossed one third the distance from the The loop is of uniform length in top. all loop letters. Avoid a loop in the upper part of 2 and 2. The dot of the 2 should be at a point twice the height of the letter. Beware of making the extended letters crooked. The left hand mark-of the loop letters should be straight, from the center of the loop to the line, sloping at an angle of 52 degrees. See diagram of slope. Figures are twice the height of the m.

Principles of Capital Letters.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3. pa

The capital stem (see No. 1) can be terminated at the bottom, as shown in the first character. Observe in Nos. 2 and 3 the disposition of shades, curves and parallel lines. Their application incapitals will be seen in the next column.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

THREE standard principles are used in the formation of Capital Letters, viz:

· / · / · / · / · / ·

The 1st principle, called the capital

stem, is found in A, B, Q,

F, A, M, N, P, R, S,

F, Y, Y and

The 2nd principle, O, occurs in C, O, C, M, M, O, M, C, M, W, and W.

The 3rd principle, I is found in the upper part of B. II. OM.

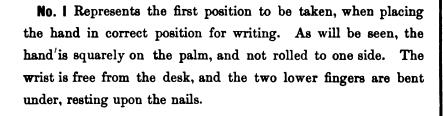
On I and I and forms the first of D. Ol. I. Ol. I and II.

Capital letters, in a bold penmanship, are three times the height of the small letter 1112.

VIEWS OF THE CORRECT POSITION FOR HOLDING HAND AND PEN WHILE WRITING.



No. 1.





No. 2.

No. 2 Exhibits the hand elevated upon the two lower fingers, with the pen placed in correct position. The end of the large finger drops slightly beneath the penholder, giving a much greater command of the fingers than when it rests at the side or slightly on top of the holder.



No. 8.

No. 3 Shows another view of correct position. It will be seen that no space is shown between the pen and finger, the holder crossing the forefinger in front of the knuckle-joint. The thumb is sufficiently bent to come opposite the forefinger-joint, supporting the holder on the end of the thumb. The end of the large finger should be about three-quarters of an inch from the point of the pen.



No. 4 Represents the correct position when the pen is at the bottom of an extended letter below the line, the pen being, as shown, nearly perpendicular. With the holder held snugly beneath the forefinger and supported on the end of the thumb, the greatest command is thus given to the fingers.



No. 5 Exhibits the front view of the hand showing the position of the forefinger, which should rest squarely on the top of the holder. The large finger drops beneath the holder, which crosses the corner of the nail. The hand is held, as shown, squarely on the palm and not dropped to one side.

VIEWS REPRESENTING INCORRECT POSITIONS FOR HAND AND PEN WHILE WRITING.

No. 6 Represents the evil effect of rolling the hand too much to one side, and holding all of the fingers so straight as to completely lose command of them. The result is a stiff, heavy, cramped penmanship, and rough marks, resulting from one point of the pen dragging more heavily than the other.



No. 7 Exhibits the pen "held so tightly that the hand is wearied and the letters look frightfully." The large finger should be straightened, and the end caused to drop lightly beneath the holder. The forefinger should be brought down snugly upon the holder, and the end of the thumb brought back opposite the forefinger joint. Loosen the fingers, grasping the holder therein just firm enough to guide the pen and no more.



No. 7.

No. 8 Shows the result of dropping the hand too heavily upon the wrist and allowing it to roll to one side. The writer has thus lost command of the hand and arm, and the pen scratches, resulting from one point dragging more heavily than the other. The large finger should drop beneath the holder, and the hand should be brought up squarely upon the palm.



No. 8.

No. 9 Represents another bad position, with pen held too tightly. The writer loses a command of the fingers, in this case, by allowing the holder to fall below the knuckle-joint between the forefinger and thumb. All the fingers are likewise out of position.



No. 9.

The student should institute a rigid comparison between the correct and incorrect positions herewith shown, with an earnest resolve to reject the wrong and to hold fast that which is good.



QJ . E G

As is exhibited in the above, those letters composed of curved lines present a grace and heauty not shown in those having straight lines and angles. As a rule, never make a straight line in a capital letter when it can be avoided.

NATURE'S RULES.

HERE are a few general principles in Nature that are applicable to penmanship. These principles are eternal, and will never change.

Curved Lines.

The first is that of curved lines.

Those objects in Nature that we most admire possess a grace and fullness of curve which elicit our admiration. The edge of the flower curves. The trunk of the tree, the leaf, the bud, the dewdrop, the rainbow, -all that is beautiful in Nature, in fact, is made up of curved lines. The human countenance, rounded and flushed with the rosy hue of health, is beautiful. Wasted by disease and full of angles, it is less attractive. The winding pathway in the park, the graceful bending of the willow, the rounded form of every object that we admire, are among the many illustrations of this principle. This is finely shown in the engraving of birds and flowers at the head of this chapter.

The same applied to the making of capital letters is shown in the following, representing in contrast letters made of curves and straight lines:

Proportion.

Another important principle is that of proportion. Any object, to present a pleasing appearance to the eye, should have a base of sufficient size and breadth to support the same. Nature is full of examples. The mountain is broadest at the base; and the trunk of every tree and shrub that grows upon its sides, is largest near the earth, the roots spreading broader than the branches.

The good mechanic builds accordingly. The monument is broadest at the base. The house has a foundation large enough for its support, and the smallest article of household use or ornament, constructed to stand upright, is made with reference to this principle of proportion, with base broader than the top. This principle, applied in capital letters, is shown by contrast of various letters made in good and bad proportion, as follows:

DD C.C. C.C.

Letters should be constructed self supporting in appearance, with a foundation sufficiently broad to support that which is above.

Contrast.

A very important principle, also, is that of contrast. Nature is again the teacher, and affords an endless variety of lessons. Scenery is beautiful that is most greatly diversified by That is more beautiful which is contrast. broken by mountain, hill, valley, stream, and woodland, than the level prairie, where nothing meets the eye but brown grass. The bouquet of flowers is beautiful in proportion to the many colors that adorn it, and the strong contrast of those colors. Oratory is pleasing when accompanied by changes in the tone of voice. Music is beautiful from the variety of tone. The city is attractive from contrast in the style of buildings; and the architecture of the edifice that is broken by striking projections, tall columns, bold cornice, etc., is beautiful from that contrast. Thus in penmanship. Made with graceful curves, and in good proportion, the letter is still more beautiful by the contrast of light and shaded lines, the heavy line giving life to the appearance of the penmanship. If desirous of observing this principle, care should be taken not to bring two shades together, as the principle of contrast is thus destroyed. The effect of shade is shown by the following letters in contrast.



In capitals, where one line comes inside another, it is important for beauty that the lines should run parallel to each other. The equi-distant lines of the rainbow, and the circles around the planets, are among Nature's illustrations. A uniformity of slope and height, in all letters should also carefully be observed.

Again, as the well-trimmed lawn and the cleanly kept park, with no unsightly weeds or piles of rubbish to meet the gaze, are objects of admiration, so the neatly-kept page of writing, marred by no blots or stains, is beautiful to the eye.



Position of the Hand in Flourishing.

In executing broad sweeps with the pen, and assuming a position that will give greatest command of the hand in flourishing, the position of the pen in the hand should be reversed; the end of the penholder pointing from the left shoulder, the pen pointing towards the body, the holder being held between the thumb and two first fingers, as shown above.

Plain Penmanehip and Flourishing.

The chief merit of business penmanship is legibility and rapidity of execution. Without sacrificing these qualities, the student may add as much beauty as possible. The business penman should beware, however, of giving much attention to flourishing, its practice, aside from giving freedom with the pen, being rather to distract the mind from the completion of a good style of business writing. Especially in plain penmanship should all flourishing be avoided. Nothing is in worse taste, in a business letter, than various attempts at extra ornamentation.

To the professional penman, however, in the preparation of different kinds of pen work, a knowledge of scientific flourishing is essential to the highest development of the art.

The principles of curves, shades and proportion that govern the making of capital letters apply as well also in flourishing.





CORRECT POSITION

FOR STANDING

WHILE WRITING:

Showing Hands, Paper, and Position of the Feet.



HE desk at which the individual stands when writing, should slightly incline from the front upward. It should so project as to give ample room for the

feet beneath, which should be so placed as to be at nearly right angles with each other, the right foot forward, the principal weight of the body resting upon the left. Incline the left side to the desk, resting the body upon the left elbow, as shown in the above engraving, thus leaving the right arm free to use the muscular or whole arm movement, as may be desired.

The desk should be so high as to cause the writer to stand erect, upon which the paper should be placed with the edge parallel with the desk.

Rest the body lightly on the forearm, and the hand upon the two lower fingers, the end of the penholder pointing towards the right shoulder. Practice in the position herewith shown, either with lead pencil or pen, upon waste paper, entirely regardless of the form of letters, until the pen can be held easily and correctly, and writing can be executed rapidly. Strike off-hand exercises, and the whole arm capitals, making each letter as perfectly as may be, the practice, however, being with special reference to acquiring the correct position, and freedom of movement.

Steady the paper firmly with the left hand, holding it near the top of the sheet, as shown in the illustration. Beware of soiling the paper with perspiration from the left hand.



CORRECT & INCORRECT

POSITION

C POR ~

SITTING and HOLDING

THE PEN.







EREWITH are shown, in contrast, the correct and incorrect positions for sitting while writing; the upright figure representing the youth who sits erect, graceful and easy,

holding the paper at right angles with the arm, steadying the same with the left hand.

As will be perceived, the correct position, here represented is at once conducive to health and comfort, being free from labored effort and weariness.

On the opposite side of the table sits a youth whose legs are tired, whose hands are wearied, and whose head and back ache from his struggles at writing. This boy will be liable to become, ere long, near-sighted, from keeping his eyes so close to his work. He will be round-

shouldered, will have weak lungs, and will probably early die of consumption, caused from sitting in a cramped, contracted and unhealthy posture.

The bad positions liable to be assumed in writing, are, first, the one here shown; second, lying down and sprawling both elbows on the table; third, rolling the body upon one side, turning the eyes, and swinging the head, at the same time protruding and twisting the tongue every time a letter is made.

An earnest, determined effort should be made, when writing, to bring the body into an easy, graceful attitude, until the habit becomes thoroughly established.

This illustration should be carefully studied by youth when learning to write; and all writers should give the matter attention.

SMALL LETTERS CONTRASTED, SHOWING PROBABLE FAULTS. RIGHT AND WRONG.

u lu 1 Right. Wrong. Right. 1st a is not closed at the top. It resembles a s. 1st j is crooked and contains too much loop at 1st s is too short. Ind s contains a loop, top and the bottom. and j, loop too short. and a contains a loop and resembles an e. bottom. Wrong. Right. Right. Right. 1st & resembles an 4 and is crooked. 2nd &, loop 1st ℓ , not crossed, is too round at the bottom, with bad connecting line. 2nd ℓ slopes too much. 1st δ is crooked. 2nd δ has a loop too long. too long; lower part spreads too much. C U. nw Right. Wrong Wrong. Right. Wrong. Right. 1st c has the connecting line too high. 2nd c has a loop too large, causing it to resemble the c. 1st z resembles an z. And z is irregular in height. 1st / is crooked. Ind /, loop too broad and too el d u Wrong. Right. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st d contains a loop at the bottom. 2nd d 1st m lacks uniformity of slope and appearance. 2nd m lacks uniformity of height, and too angular. 1st r is too angular at the top and bottom. 2nd v spreads too much. slopes too much. e w M n w w Wrong. Right. Wrong. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st e, loop too small. 2nd e, loop too large. 1st # lacks uniformity of slope. 2nd # resembles a w with first part too high. 1st w is too angular. 2nd w is irregular in height. 0 1 x Wrong. Right. Right. Wrong. Right. 1st f is crooked. 2nd f has a loop too long, top and bottom. 1st θ is left open at the top and resembles a v. 2nd θ contains a loop. 1st x is spread too much. 2nd x is too angular. Right Wrong. Right. 1st g is left open at the top. It resembles a y. 1st p is crooked. Sind p has been patched and is badly shaded. 1st y is too high in the first part. 2nd y slopes 2nd contains a loop at the top. Right. Right. Wrong. 1st q is left open at the top. 2nd q contains a loop in the top. 1st s has a loop at the top. 2nd s slopes too 1st & is crooked. 3nd & has a loop too long. 1 1 1 Right. Wrong. 1st i has no dot, and the lines unite too low. Wrong. Right. The dollar mark should have parallel lines being crossed by a character similar to the letter S. 2nd i has the dot too near the letter; the lines are not sufficiently united. 1st r contains a loop. 2nd r is too flat

CAPITALS CONTRASTED, SHOWING PROBABLE FAULTS. RIGHT AND WRONG.





DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

VERY Copy on Plates Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 should be written with care by all students desirous of improving their penmanship. Ladies can, if they wish, terminate with the finer hand, while gentlemen will end with the bolder penmanship.

Plate I.

Copy I is a free, off-hand exercise, calculated to give freedom and ease in writing. Observe to make an angle, top and bottom. A sufficient amount of practice on this copy, with pen or pencil, will break up all stiffness in the writing.

Copy 2 is the contraction of copy No. 1 into the letter #1, giving a free, open, bold, business hand.

Copy 3 is composed of words of greater length, which should be written, if possible, by the student, from the beginning to the end of the word, without removing the pen from the paper until the word is finished. The words are composed principally of the letter m, which should be written with much care.

Copies 4 and 5 are the small letters of the alphabet. Carefully observe the shades, and the uniformity in slope of letters.

Copy 6 exhibits the figures, which are twice the height of small letters. The 7 and 9, in script, extend one-half their length below the line.

Copies 7 and 8 are the capital letters of the alphabet, which are of the same height as the small letter. There is usually but one shade in a letter. Observe the directions, given elsewhere, for the making of capitals, and guard against the probable faults, as there expressed. Study also, carefully, the principles of curves,

proportion and shades, as applied in the making of capital letters.

The remainder of copies on Plates 1 and 2 should be written with the greatest care, "Perseverance" being the motto. Do not leave these copies until they are thoroughly mastered.

Plate III.

This plate is composed of copies similar to the others, the same principles being applicable in the making of the letters. As will be seen, this is a much more delicate hand, and is especially adapted to fine epistolary writing.

Plate IV.

Plate IV illustrates the form of writing a letter of introduction, and may be copied by the student as a specimen business letter.

Plate V.

This plate exhibits the off-hand capitals, which should be made purely with the arm movement, the hand resting lightly on the two lower fingers. Practice, at first, in making them with a lead-pencil on waste paper, will be found quite beneficial.

Plate VI.

The copies of Round Hand on this plate should be written with especial care, being the style suitable for headings, etc. Observe in the small letters that each is round, and every down mark shaded. The alphabet of German Text on this page will be found useful for ornamental work.

Plate VII.

Plate VII exhibits a variety of pen work, containing both fine and bold penmanship, and will be found a superior copy in which the student can display a knowledge of penmanship and flourishing.

Plate VIII.

Plate VIII is an original off-hand specimen of flourishing, the curves, proportion and shades in which should be carefully observed. (See view of holding pen in flourishing, page 27.)

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mammon mammoth min: 4 nkede fyhijklmnop 5 grant manny y & butte 6 1234567590. 1st 2nd grd 4th 1881. 7 TRODEFIANASMA rOP2RSTUUWUUG. g Albany Boston Chicago Detroit. 10 Edinburgh Florence Gettysburg.

11 Hartford Indianapolis Jackson 12 H. Sondon. Montreal. New York C. 13 Pittsburg Duincy Rutland J. 14 TUVW X. Y J. & Go. 66 15 Amansmanners shape his fortum. 16 Samples of my business writing: 17 Mysuccess today, due to good writing:

18 A hautiful hand writing is of itself an ornament and does honor to therementer. It is of that valuewrich cannot be bought or sold, but is obtained only by talents and application.

Blackboard Flourishing.

The plates, representing flourishing in white lines on dark groundwork, though designed to represent off-hand work upon the blackboard, will be found equally useful for practice with the pen. The figure of the Swan from Packard and Williams' "Gems of Penmanship" is a beautiful piece of flourishing, which finely illustrates how true to nature an object may be made with but very few strokes of the pen. As will be seen, the figures on these plates are composed wholly of curved lines.

TEACHING PENMANSHIP.

URING the past twenty years great improvement has been wrought in the penmanship of our youth, by the general introduction of writing books into our common schools, containing engraved copy lines; and yet statistics show that vast num-

bers of people in every State in the Union are unable to write; and some of these are to be found in nearly every locality. A majority of these persons have passed their school days, but the necessity is none the less urgent with them for improvement in penmanship; and they would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity for receiving instruction, if a competent teacher were to open a Writing School in their vicinity.

There exists a general demand for good instructors in Writing throughout the country, and teachers who will properly prepare themselves for the profession, can have excellent remuneration for their services. It is true that many persons attempt to teach writing as a profession, who, through bad management and want of moral principle, deservedly fail; but the earnest, faithful, competent teacher is wanted, and will be well rewarded for his labor.

The "12 Lesson" System.

There are but twenty-six letters in the alphabet to write; fifty-two in all, capital and small letters. The principles from which these letters are formed are, in reality, very few; and to obtain a mastery of these principles is the object of giving instruction. Therefore, to acquire a knowledge of how to write, a large number of lessons is not absolutely necessary. The course of instruction may be so arranged as to very completely include all the principles pertaining to penmanship in twelve lessons; and the class may have such practice, each lesson being two hours in length, as will, with many pupils, completely change their penmanship in that time. It is not pretended that any one can perfect their writing in twelve lessons. Real ease and grace in penmanship is the result of months and years of practice; but a knowledge of how to practice, to impart which is the mission of the teacher, may be learned in a short time. In fact, most people are surprised to see how much may be accomplished in few lessons when the class is properly instructed.

Should, however, the teacher wish to give a more extended term of instruction, it is only necessary to drill longer upon each principle, with elaborate blackboard illustration to correspond. If the time and means of the student prevent the taking of the longer course, the shorter term may be made proportionately beneficial. Should the Twelve-lesson term be adopted by the traveling teacher, the following suggestions may be of service in the organization and management of a Writing class.

Having acquired proficiency in penmanship, and having good specimens of writing to exhibit, let the young teacher, desirous of establishing a Writing school, visit any locality where live a civilized people. While it is true that the more ignorant most greatly need the advantage of such instruction, it is nevertheless a fact that the more intelligent and educated the people of a community, the better will be the teacher's patronage.

How to Organize the Class.

Secure, if possible, a school-room provided with desks and a blackboard. It is no more than justice to present the directors and the teacher of the school, upon whom the responsibility of management of the school building rests, each with a scholarship in the writing class. Having obtained a school-room, the next thing to be done to secure success, is to thoroughly advertise the nature and character of the school, and the time of commencement. The teacher may do this in the following ways:

First, By having editorial mention made in all newspapers published in the vicinity.

Second, By posters, announcing the school, liberally distributed about the town.

Third, By circulars, giving full description of the school, sent to each house.

Fourth, By visiting each school-room, supposing the day schools to be in session, in the vicinity, and, having obtained permission to do so, addressing the pupils of the school, accompanied by blackboard illustrations, showing method of teaching, announcing terms, time of commencing school, etc., and

Fifth, By personally calling at every public business place, and as many private houses as possible, in the neighborhood, exhibiting specimens and executing samples of writing when practicable.

A lady or gentleman well qualified as a teacher, pursuing this plan will seldom fail of obtaining a large class. Having secured an established reputation as a good teacher, personal canvass afterwards is not so necessary. Personal acquaintance with the patrons of the school, however, is always one of the surest elements of success with any teacher.

If the school is held in a rural district, newspaper and printed advertising can be dispensed with. In the village or city it is indispensable.

It is unwise to circulate a subscription paper, the establishment of the school being made contingent upon the number of subscribers to the class. A better way is to announce the school positively to commence at a certain time and certainly to continue through the course, which announcement inspires confidence and secures a much larger class.

Ask no one to sign a subscription paper, or to pay tuition in advance. The fact of doing so argues that the teacher lacks confidence in the people, who, in turn, suspect the stranger that seeks advanced pay, and thus withhold their patronage. The better way is to announce that no subscription is required to any paper, and no tuition is expected in advance; that all are invited to attend the school, and payment of tuition may be made when students are satisfied of the worth of the school. The fairness of these terms will secure a larger attendance than could otherwise be obtained, and will induce the teacher to put forth the very best efforts to please the patrons of the school.

Commencing about the middle of the term to make collection, by good management on the part of the teacher, if the school has been really meritorious, all the tuition will be paid by the time the last lesson is reached.

How to Maintain Interest.

To secure the best attendance, and the most interest on the part of pupils, the school should be in session every evening or every day, Sundays excepted, until the close of the term. It is a mistaken idea that students do best receiving but one or two lessons per week. During the intervening time between lessons pupils lose their interest, and the probability is that the class will grow smaller from the beginning to the close, if the mind of the student is allowed to become pre-occupied, as it will be, with other matters that occur between lessons so far apart. On the contrary, a writing class that meets every day or evening, under the management of an enthusiastic, skillful master, will grow from the beginning in size and interest, and the student, like the daily attendant at the public school, will exhibit a good improvement, resulting from undivided

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Letter of Introduction

New York. June 1:1 1512

Mill Standard Book Co.

Chicago, Ill

Dear Sirs

This will introduce

to your honorable house. Mr. Winfield Success of this city, who visits Chicago for the purpose of procuring a situation, as earn assing agent. for Hills Manual.

From a knowledge of his honesty, industry: and steadiness of purpose. I think him such a person as you will be pleased to imploy if you need more canvassers. I therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable acquaintance:

Yours Very Diffictfully. Daniel Cunningham:

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attention to the study, from the time of commencement to the close.

Each pupil in the class should be provided with pen, ink, and a writing book. Practicing in the evening, each should be provided with a lamp, covered with a shade, throwing as strong light as possible on the writing.

For the writing book, use five sheets of best foolscap paper. Cut in two, midway from top to bottom of the sheet; put one half inside the other; cover with strong paper, and sew the whole together, the cover extending one inch above the writing paper.

How to Arrange Copies.

Slips are best for copies, as they slide down the paper and can be kept directly above the writing of the pupil while practicing. Twentyfour copies will be generally sufficient to occupy the time of most pupils during the term, and should be arranged to embrace all the principles and exercises it is necessary for the student to understand in writing plain penmanship.

The copies may be written or printed. Written, if well executed; printed, if the teacher can obtain them, suitably arranged for the twelve-lesson term, as they are thus more perfect than written copies are likely to be, and save the teacher the drudgery of writing copies. If printed, the copy should be a fine, elegant lithographic fac simile of perfect penmanship; -perfect, because it takes the pupil no longer to learn to make a correct than an incorrect letter. Numbered in the order of their succession, from one to twenty-four, these slips should be wrapped together in a package, which should be pasted on the inside, at the top of the cover, whence they can be drawn as required by the student. When the copy is finished, the slip should be placed at the bottom of the package.

The wrapper, holding the copies, should be sufficiently firm and tight to prevent the copies falling from their places when the book is handled. If the copies are kept by the pupil free

from wrinkles and blots, an advantage of this arrangement is, that when the book is written through the copies are yet carefully preserved in their place, when new writing paper may be added to the book and the copies used again by the same pupil or by others.

Another plan is, for the teacher to keep the copies and distribute the same at the commencement of the lesson among the members of the class, and collect them at the close. When the teacher is short of copies, this plan may be pursued, though the other is the most systematic, and is attended with the least labor.

The most advanced and rapid penmen of the class, who write out their copies before the close of the term, may be furnished with copies of various commercial forms, for practice, in the last of the term.

Should a second term of lessons be given, those students who attend it should review the copies of the first term for about six lessons, after which they may be drilled in the writing of commercial forms, business letters, compositions, etc., according to the capacity and advancement of the pupil.

The copy should always be ready before the class assembles. The teacher should never be compelled to write a copy while the school is in session, especially if the class be large.

Commencement of the School.

The teacher having arranged to give a course of lessons in writing, should open the school at the hour appointed, even if there be no more than one pupil in attendance at the time of commencement, and should conduct the term through, unless insurmountable obstacles prevent. If the school possesses real merit the class will steadily increase in size, until a hundred pupils may be in attendance, even though but a half dozen were in the class at the opening lesson.



PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES FOR EACH LESSON.

First Lesson.



of what it is proposed to accomplish during the course of instruction. Assembling of the members of the class in front of the teacher, when each pupil, able to do so, should write a sample of penmanship, worded as follows:

"This is a sample of my penmanship before taking lessons in writing," each signing name to the same.

Pupils should be urged to present the best specimen it is possible for them to write, in order that the improvement made may be clearly shown when the student writes a similar exercise at the close of the term.

Specimens written, assume position for sitting and holding pen, full explanation being given by the teacher concerning correct and incorrect positions. Commence writing on the second page, the first page being left blank on which to write tie name of the owner of the book. Let the first be a copy composed of quite a number of extended letters, containing such words as, " My first effort at writing in this book." Writing these words in the first of the term enables the pupils to turn back from the after pages and contrast their writing with their first efforts in the book, on an ordinarily difficult copy, thus plainly showing their improvement as they could not perceive it by commencing with the simplest exercise. Students are encouraged to much greater exertion when they can plainly see their improvement. Having covered the first page with their ordinary penmanship, let the class commence with Copy No. 2, shown on page 41, in the set of writing-school copies, while the teacher fully explains, from the blackboard, the object of the copy. Give half an hour's practice on position and freedom of movement, making frequent use of the blackboard in illustrating the principles for making letters, The blackboard is, in fact, indispensable to the teacher of penmanship.

Intermission of fifteen minutes. Criticism of position, explanation on blackboard of letter m, and practice on the letter by the class. Remarks by the teacher on the importance of a good handwriting, with brief outline of what the next lesson is to be.

Second Lesson.

Drill on position; criticism. Use a separate slip of paper for ten minutes' practice on freedom of movement for hand and arm. See that every pupil has the requisite materials. Explanation again of letter m as made in words mum, man, mim, etc. Thorough drill, and examination by teacher of each pupil's writing. Intermission. Writing of short words, with special reference to perfecting the letter m. Blackboard explanation of slope of letters, with illustrations showing importance of uniformity of slope, etc. Hints in reference to neatness, order and punctuality, and encouragement, if the improvement of the class warrants the same. Love of appro-

bation is one of the ruling organs of the mind. Nothing is more gratifying, when the student has done well, than to be appreciated; and the pupil is stimulated to much greater exertion, when receiving judicious praise from the teacher for work well performed. Prompt and early attendance of the class at the next lesson should be urged, and close by giving outline of next lesson. The teacher should gather and keep the books. Students may each care for their pens, ink, and light.

Third Lesson.

Drill in movement. Explanation of letter θ on the blackboard, and letters in which it is made, such as a, d, g, g, e, etc., showing, also, faults liable to be made. Careful examination and criticism of the writing of every student in the class individually. Explanation of t, d, and ρ , on the board, showing probable faults, with other exercises at the discretion of the teacher. Intermission. Explanation of length, size, and form of loop letters, the class being supposed to be practicing similar exercises to those illustrated on the board. Explanation and illustration concerning the writing of all the small letters, representing on the board the principles upon which they are made. During the lesson, two hours in length, the students should always be engaged in writing, except at intermission, and while the attention of the class is engaged with the blackboard illustrations.

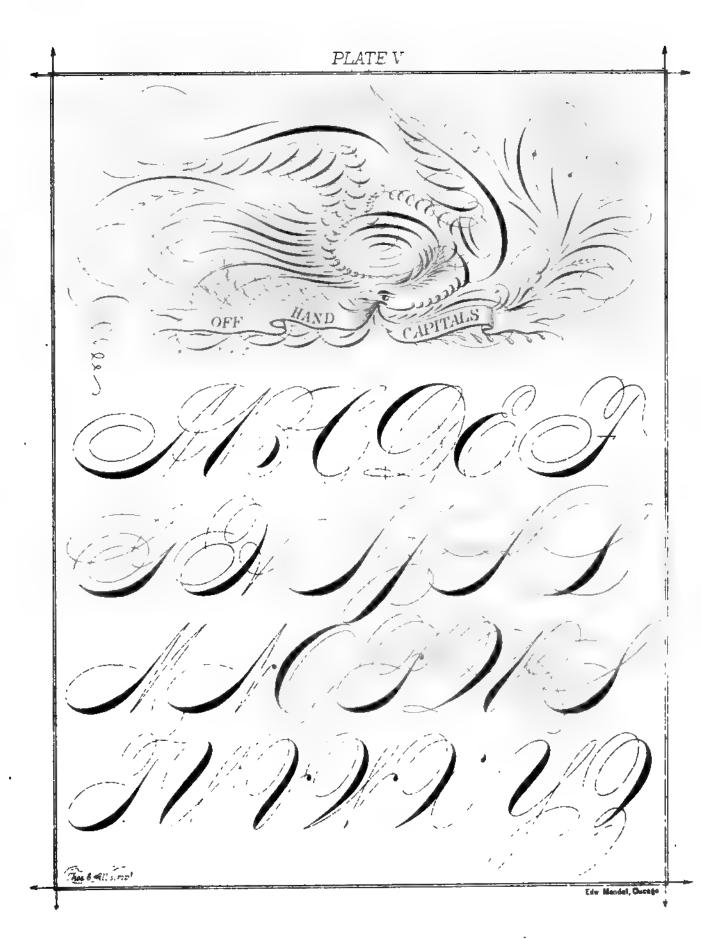
Fourth Lesson.

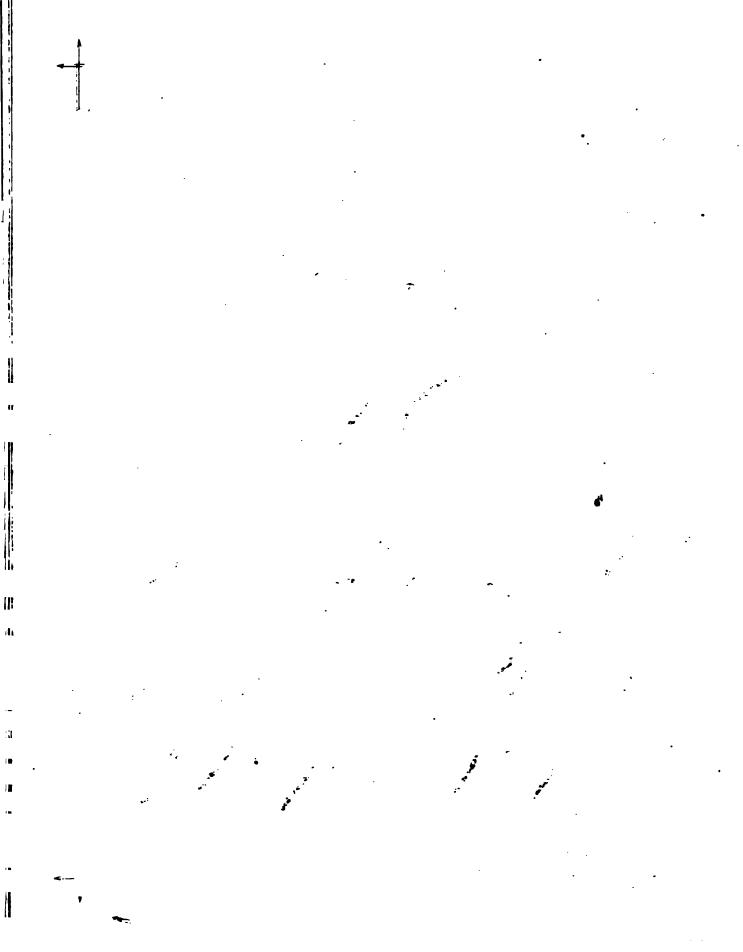
A few minutes' drill on freedom of movement. Explanation of position for sitting and holding the pen, showing faults. Illustrations on the blackboard of the fundamental principle for making capital letters, representing curves, proportion. shades, parallel lines, etc.; students practicing the principles on a loose piece of paper. Careful drill on the capital stem. Caution by the teacher that students do not write too fast. General practice on copies including the capital letters. Individual examination by the teacher of all the writing books. Intermission. Blackboard illustration, showing faults in the making of the principles, careful drill on position for sitting, holding pen, and freedom of movement. Representation by teacher of evil effects of cramped penmanship, and weariness resulting from sitting improperly. Earnest effort to induce every pupil to practice as much as possible between lessons, a premium being given to the member of the class who shows greatest improvement at the close of the lessons, and a premium to the best penman.

Fifth Lesson.

Five minutes' drill on off-hand movement, special attention being paid by the class to the position for sitting and holding the pen. Illustration by the teacher, on the blackboard, of capital letters from A to M, making each capital correctly, beside which should be made the same letter as the pupil is hable to make u, showing probable faults. Examination by the teacher of the writing in each book. Intermission. Urgent appeal by the teacher to students to secure the greatest possible excellence in writing, by practice both in and out of the school; showing not only the reputation acquired by receiving the premium in the class, but the lasting advantage resulting

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from always being able to put thoughts beautifully and readily on paper. Blackboard illustrations, giving the capitals from M to Z, together with probable faults. Careful drill by pupils on capitals, accompanied by examination and criticism of each pupil by the teacher pleasantly suggesting a change where faults are visible, and praising all where improvement is plain.

Sixth Lesson.

General drill by the class on small letters and capitals. Review by the teacher of the capital stem on the blackboard and the making of all capitals in which it occurs. Examination by teacher of writing books. General remarks on punctuation, showing the importance of being able to punctuate correctly; followed by making each punctuation mark on the board, its use being explained by sentences written. Each student should give careful attention to all blackboard illustrations. Different sentences should be written, and the various members of the class required to punctuate the same, if possible, correctly. Intermission. Continued drill in penmanship. Special explanation of the capital letter O on the blackboard, showing faults liable to be made; that the height of the O, correctly formed, is twice its width, is made of a perfect curve, with parallel lines, only one down mark shaded. The teacher will then, on the board, make the capitals in which the same is found. Twenty minutes' practice by the class, applying the principle. Rest occasionally by the class, in which the teacher further illustrates exercises in punctuation.

Seventh Lesson.

Drill in penmanship, the teacher yet watching and exposing every fault to be seen in sitting and holding the pen; also any marked fault in penmanship; calling, however, no names of pupils that may be at fault. Blackboard illustration, showing the principle found in the upper part of Q, W, etc. Capitals made in which it occurs. Careful drill by pupils on this exercise. Criticism of writing in each book by the teacher. General remarks by the teacher on the use of capital letters, followed by illustrations on the board showing where capitals should be used. Steady practice in penmanship by the class, the pupils being cautioned to write with the utmost care, making it a point to write every letter perfectly, no matter how long it may take to execute the same, remembering that practice will bring rapid writing, but care alone, and attention to principles, will bring perfect penmanship. Brief drill by the class in off-hand penmanship, from copies on the board; wrist free from the desk, and forearm resting lightly on the desk. The teacher should remind the pupil of the importance of always holding the paper with the left hand, and having now nearly completed the seventh lesson, what is yet the fault with any member of the class? Students should ask themselves, "What lack I yet in my penmanship?" Intermission. Continued practice by the class. The pupils may rest while the teacher writes several sentences upon the board without capitals, the members of the class suggesting where capitals belong, and also being required to punctuate. Several words may be given for the students to practice next day, the student presenting the best specimen of the same, at the next lesson, to receive honorable mention.

Eighth Lesson.

Penmanship drill in the writing book. Blackboard illustration, showing any fault yet discovered by the teacher. General remarks on the importance of good penmanship, pecuniarily and intellectually, calculated to inspire the class with a due appreciation of their work. Students can generally write during the time the teacher is talking, except during blackboard illustration. The teacher will now give general remarks on the writing of business forms, concerning the value and use of promissory notes, bills, receipts, orders, checks, drafts, etc., following by writing a promissory note upon the board, accompanying the same by an explanation of the form in which a note should be written to draw six per cent., ten per cent., no per cent., etc. If sold to another person, how it should to endorsed, etc. After writing one hour, at each lesson, should follow Intermission. Continued practice in penmanship in the writing. Write one copy to the page, a plain hand, and never anything but what is found in the copy. It is a great mistake to practice many styles of penmanship. In so doing the ordinary pupil becomes proficient in none. Blackboard illustrations, during this lesson, on writing orders, receipts, bills, etc., requiring students to capitalize and punctuate the same. The teacher should urge, at the close of the lesson, the great importance of practice between lessons during the remainder of the term. To whom shall the premiums be given? That will greatly depend upon the practice out of the school-room.

Ninth Lesson.

Require every student to write one page in the writing book with the greatest care. The teacher should examine every book. What faults yet remain? Illustrate them on the board. More practice in the writing books. General remarks by the teacher on superscriptions, followed by illustrations on the blackboard. Illustrate why and where to place name on the envelope, together with name of town, county, state; where to place postage stamp, how to write straight. Illustrate and explain all the various titles used in addressing Kings, Queens, Presidents, Members of Congress, Governors, Judges, Lawyers, Physicians, Clergymen, Professors, etc., etc. Intermission. On a separate slip of paper the students may then each write the superscription they would use were they to address any official, military, or professional man. Continued practice in the writing book, the lesson closing by the teacher requesting each pupil to bring five sheets of note paper and five envelopes for practice in letter writing at the next lesson.

Tenth Lesson.

Twenty minutes' practice in writing books until all the members of the class have assembled. General remarks by the teacher on the subject of letter writing and commercial correspondence, explaining the various kinds of letters for different purposes, size of paper and envelopes required for each, and all the essentials necessary to writing any kind of a letter well. The teacher will then write a brief friendship letter upon the board, explaining where and how to write the dating, the complimentary address, body of the letter, complimentary closing, signature, division of subjects into paragraphs, etc. The stu-

1. abed efghijk lm nop grst 2 m v sv ny z. 1234567890. It be. Ho. 3 ABCDEFGMSJKLMN 4092RSTUVWXYZ 5 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday 6 Friday Saturday Jan Feb. March Apr. May 7 June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 1st 200 300. 8 A fine penmanship suitable for epistolary writing. a Ropus of runninghand penmanship for ladies. 10 Samples of penmanship adapted to rapid witing

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Litter of Introduction

New York. June 1: 1852

Mill Standard Rook Co.

Dear Sirs.

This will introduce

to your honorable house, Mr Win field Buccuss of this city, who visits Chicago for the fur pose of procuring a situation, as can vassing agent, for Hills Manual.

From a knowledge of his honesty, industry; and steadiness of purpose, I think him such a prison as you will be pleased to employ if you need more canvassers; I therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable acquaintance:

(yours lary Defectfully, Daniel Cunningham:

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SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

WRITING School conducted thus, according to the foregoing arrangement of lessons, the principles of penmanship being explicitly illustrated on the blackboard and taught by a thoroughly competent teacher, will be of great

and lasting service to the community in which it is held, and will afford every member of the class a season of highly profitable enjoyment. Of course the success of the school mainly depends upon the teacher. The instructor is, in fact, the life and soul of the class. If he possess love of order, tact, versatility, knowledge of human nature, self-possession, with ability to illustrate, explain and entertain his class with story and anecdote pertaining to writing, he will find his classes large and the profession of teaching writing as profitable to himself and as beneficial to the public as any upon which he can enter.

Should teaching writing be chosen as a profession for a series of years, it is well for the teacher to select a dozen or twenty villages in which to teach, and give instruction in each of these localities, once or twice a twelvemonth for years in succession rather than teach over a very wide range of country. The teacher's reputation thus becomes established, the profession is dignified and ennobled; people knowing the worth of the school are free to patronize, and thus the avocation is made much more pleasant and profitable to the teacher.

The outline of instruction given for the foregoing series of lessons is but a brief epitome of what each lesson ought to be. The enumeration of subjects may guide the young teacher somewhat, but the whole should be greatly elaborated, and will be, by the ingenious teacher, as circumstances demand.

The usual charge for a course of instruction of 12 lessons is from \$2 to \$5 per pupil.

Teachers should furnish paper for students, and care for the books when not in use by the pupils. Students may take charge of the other materials required.

The strictest order should be maintained. No whispering ought to be allowed. Such stillness should reign in the school that every scratching pen may be distinctly heard.

To secure order the teacher will notice when the first evidence of restlessness begins to manifest itself in the class; certain students becoming tired of writing. If this uneasiness is allowed to continue twenty minutes, the school will be oftentimes a scene of confusion, but upon the first appearance of weariness, the attention of the class should be directed for a short time to the blackboard, or the time may be occupied for a little while by some story, humorous or otherwise, having a bearing upon writing; listening to which the students become rested, and proceed with their practice afterwards with pleasure.

Having invited the leading citizens of the town to visit the school, call upon them frequently for remarks to the class on the subject of writing. From the business and professional men who may thus address the class, the teacher and pupils may oftentimes gain many valuable ideas, the class will be encouraged, and better discipline will be secured. The great secret of preserving good order in school is to keep the mind of the students constantly employed with the work in hand.

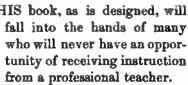
The subjects pertaining to writing are abundant, and it becomes the teacher to study and present them to the class in familiar lectures as occasion demands. Many of the succeeding chapters of this book afford subject matter, from which the teacher of penmanship can obtain topics to discuss, that will entertain and instruct the class, while the instructor should, at the same time, be on the alert for practical subjects to illustrate his work, from whatever source they may be obtained. For example, how character can be told from penmanship; what faculties of mind are employed in the

execution of writing; why some pupils are naturally handsome penmen and others not; why Edward Everett should write elegantly and Horace Greeley with a scrawl; why gentlemen naturally write a large hand, and ladies fine, etc.

The effect of temperament on penmanship, and the result of using stimulants, should be thoroughly considered, and presented to the class. Students should be urged to avoid the use of tobacco as a noxious habit that lays the foundation for intemperance, and the use of strong drink as the destroyer of the soul; both tobacco and stimulants being also destructive to that steadiness of nerve essential to the execution of beautiful penmanship.

Many a boy may be deterred from an evil habit by the good example and advice of the teacher, admonishing him that superiority in penmanship and great excellence in life will come from being strictly temperate.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS ON PENMANSHIP
TO LEARNERS.



To practice penmanship to advantage, unaided by the teacher, students should pro-

vide themselves with necessary materials, as detailed elsewhere.

For the purpose of making steady progress in the acquisition of an elegant, plain penmanship, the student will be assisted by copying choice gems of poetry or prose, first writing each exercise on a separate slip of paper and afterwards transcribing the same in a book kept for the purpose. In the writing of original compositions and letters, each exercise should be copied as long as the student is desirous of

improving in penmanship; the copy being always a great improvement upon the original, not only in penmanship, but in spelling, grammar, use of capital letters, and composition.

Writers should not rest satisfied until they have absolutely mastered a plain, rapid, and elegant penmanship. The art, being almost purely mechanical, is more easily acquired by some than others; but every person from eight years of age upwards, until the body becomes tremulous with age, having ordinary command of the hand, who will persevere in the attempt, can write a legible, easy penmanship.

Among the benefits arising from a good handwriting, some are shown in the following

Reasons why we should write well.

Because, 1st. Good penmanship of itself adds greatly to our happiness. The consciousness to the lady or gentleman of being able to write a letter that shall win the admiration and praise of the friend to whom it is written is a source of unspeakable pleasure to the writer, and to possess this ability throughout our lifetime is to be proficient in an accomplishment which adds to our happiness, as does excellence in oratory, painting or music. Good writing is a fine art, and is to the eye what good language is to the ear.

2nd. Good writing is of great benefit to us pecuniarily. The person who may apply for a situation as teacher, clerk, or any position where intellectual ability is required, finds a beautifully written letter the best recommendation that can be sent when applying for that position. Hundreds of instances are on record, many doubtless within the knowledge of the reader, where lucrative situations have been obtained through good penmanship, that could never have been secured had the applicant not had a good handwriting.

And, 3rd. A mastery of the art of writing is of great service to us *intellectually*. Persons who can write well, taking pleasure in the practice, will write more than they otherwise would. Every time they write a word

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they spell it, and thus improve in spelling. Every time a sentence is written, an application is made of grammar; and thus knowledge is obtained of how to speak correctly. The subject they write about, they become familiar with; and thus, in the act of writing, they are intellectually improved. The most intelligent and influential in any community are those who can express thought most easily and correctly on paper.



TANDARD copies for the twelve lessons may consist of the following script lines, though it is important that they be as perfectly prepared as the copies shown on Plates I, II, III and IV.

The extra practice, beyond the two copies

assigned at each lesson, may be on a separate slip of paper, and should comprise the writing of the elements of letters, commercial forms, offhand capitals, letter writing, etc.

Students may join the class at any time, up to the last half of the term. Whatever may be the time of commencement, however, each pupil should begin with the first copies, and write as many of them as time will permit. The occasional review of the principles, by the teacher, will enable the students that join last to understand them; though it is desirable, for the sake of practice, that each pupil commence, if possible, with the first lesson.

As will be seen by examination, the style of penmanship, for ladies and gentlemen, is equally large up to the 17th copy. Beyond that, the size for ladies is decidedly finer. Though important that ladies should be able to write a bold penmanship for business and other writing, the lady involuntarily chooses a more delicate handwriting, by which she thus expresses her natural delicacy and refinement of character.

	First Lesson
/	My first effort at writing in this book.
2 .	
	Second Lesson.
<i>3</i> .	nnmmuumnimmuun
4.	mum min mam mem mend ment
	Third Lesson,
یَ. ـــــ	oad g g e d t p b f load g g e
	abede fyhrjklmn

<i>20</i> .	Thonor and shame from no condition rise
21. 	Learning is the ornament of youth.
<i>22</i> .	Prosperity gains friends; adversity tries them!
	Running hand penmanship for business.
2 4.	Samples of my off-hand, business writing

LADIES EPISTOLARY.

NInth Lesson.

17. Emulation in acquiring knowledge is commendable. For value received:

18. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Sunshine and Storm:

19. Mumiliation and repentance are ornaments of the Christian Mumiliation

20. Learn all that is possible to-day; you may require it to-morrow. Learn.

Eleventh Lesson.

21. Merit shall not go unrewarded. Trust to time and persevere. Gensevere.

22. Nature unfolds a volume ever profitable for our study. Look and learn.

Twelfth Lesson.

23. This is a specimen of my hand-writing. Specimens of Tenmanship:

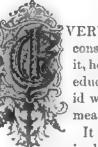
24. Eleventh permanship for Ladies Epistolary Writing: Writing

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VERY year adds proof, by the constantly increasing demand for it, how indispensable in a modern education is a knowledge of rapid writing. The young, by all neans, should acquire it.

It may be used by the author in his study, the editor in his

"sanctum," the clergyman in his library, the lawyer in his office - in fact, everywhere that writing is needed, the simplicity and dispatch of Short-hand make its value apparent.

The beginner should determine, at the outset, whether or not he will, for a time at least, do verbatim writing. If he wishes to do this, he must expect to give much time and close attention to it. The man or system that promises to give verbatim speed in a few weeks' time, is unworthy of confidence. It is useless to expect to be a good reporter and follow some other business at the same time. Reporting is a profession of itself, and requires the undivided attention of the person following it. If, however, the beginner, simply wishing relief from longhand in his daily writing, is content with a rate of speed that gives a fully written and abso-Intely legible manuscript, a style that is easy to learn, write, read, and remember, let him take up the simplest style, master it thoroughly, and depend for speed upon perfect familiarity with I for general use - which should contain no con-

the word-forms used, and the greatest facility in their execution, as in long-hand, and he will gain his object more easily and quickly than if he seeks it through shorter word-forms, which must necessarily be more difficult to learn and read. Very few people need to become verbatim reporters; every one, however, having much writing to do, can use a simple style of short-

hand to advantage.

The grand principle upon which a system of short-hand should be built is that of phonetics. Every sound in the language should be represented by its individual sign, used for that sound and no other. As a simple sound is uttered by one impulse of the voice, so should the sign representing it be made by one movement of the hand; resulting in a single, simple sound being represented by a single, simple line. These lines should be of such a form that they may be easily joined, one to another, so that a word may be completely written without raising the pen. The most frequently occurring sounds should be represented by the most easily written signs; and all the sounds should be represented by such signs as will give a free, flowing, forward direction to the writing, without running either too far above or below the line upon which it is written. There should be a distinct line drawn between the simplest style

tracted, irregular, or exceptional word-forms and the more brief and complicated styles for the reporter's use.

Of the various systems of Short-hand, that called Tachygraphy (Ta-kig-ra-fe), a system invented and elaborated by D. P. Lindsley, of Andover, Mass., probably more nearly meets the requirements of the public than any now in use; the advantage of this system of Shorthand being, that it combines rapidity with completeness of detail in a very large degree. By permission of Mr. Lindsley we are enabled to present the following synopsis and illustrations from his work, "Elements of Tachygraphy," published by Otis Clapp, No. 3 Beacon St., Boston.

THE ALPHABET OF TACHYGRAPHY.

CONSONANTAL SIGNS.

```
EIGH.
                                  The, th in they.
      Be, b in bay.
      Pe, p in pay.
                                  Ith, th in oath.
                                  Em, m in may.
      Ga, g in go.
                                  En, n in nay.
      Ka, k in key.
      De, d in do.
                                  Ing, ng in sing.
      Te, t in to.
                                  El, l in lay.
      Ve, v in eve.
                                  Ra, r in ray.
                                  Wa, w in we.
      Ef, f in if.
                                  Ya, y in ye.
      Zhe, z in azure.
                                  Ha, h in high.
      Ish, sh in show.
      Ze, z in ooze.
                                  Ja, j in jail.
      Es, s in so.
                                  Cha, ch in each.
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VOCAL SIGNS.

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i in it; y in duty.
       in eve.
A, a
       in ace.
Ai, ai in air.
                                 e in ebb.
Ah, # in are.
                                 a in ask, at.
Oo, o in do.
                             ŏŏ, oo in foot; u in full.
O, o in ode.
                                 ŭ in us, fun, hut.
Au, au in aught.
                                 o in on, or.
                                 i in ice.
Oi, oy in boy.
Ow, ow in now.
                             Ew. ew in dew.
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Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by D. P. Lind of the District Court of the District of Mas

In writing Tachygraphy the pen should be held between the first and second fingers, and steadied by the thumb — as shown in the cut at the beginning of this chapter—so that such signs as ___ may be easily made, without changing the position of the pen.

The alphabet should be thoroughly mastered by taking up the signs in pairs, and writing them many times, repeating the sound represented as the sign is made, so as to get the sound allied with the sign, and both well fixed in the mind. It will be noticed that all heavy signs represent vocal sounds, while nearly all the light signs represent whispered sounds.

The signs, $| \setminus \setminus \rangle$) ($| \setminus \setminus \rangle$ always written downward;

to right; / /, either upward or downward, and , always upward.

In joining consonant signs with each other, acute angles should be made where possible, as they are more easily and rapidly made than obtuse angles. The joining of a vowel sign with a consonant, at its beginning, should always form an angle, thus:

1~~~ Abe, eke, it, of, owes, on, oil,

At the end of a consonant, the semi-circular vowels are written, either in their alphabetic form or as hooks on the consonant, whichever is most convenient and adds most to facility in writing. The vowels a distinguished mainly by size), are determined by their being written in the direction the hands of a clock move — turning far enough to the right to form a proper angle with the following sign; "(also distinguished mainly by size), are determined by their being written in the opposite direction. Examples:

Be, kid, keen, deep, tick, fish, leap, hid, bad,

car, tan, narrow, last. The dash vowels should always form angles with consonant signs; • are varied in their direction to facilitate this. Examples:

goat, knowing, up, cut. Either the first or second, or both strokes of the vowel diphthongs may be made straight or curved to facilitate joining, thus:

Nine, size, noise, now, hew.

The other vowel signs do not vary from the alphabetic position, and must be disjoined when they will not form a proper angle.

Disjoined vowels should be written to the left of upright and inclined, and above horizontal consonants, when the vowel sound precedes the consonant sound, and to the right of upright and inclined, and below horizontal consonants, when the vowel sound follows the consonantal.

CONSONANTAL DIPHTHONGS.

Br, as in brow.

⊂Dl, as in meddle.

1 Pr, as in prow.

_Tl, as in settle.

J Vl, as in evil.

Cr, as in crow.

If I, as in fly.

- Dr, as in draw.

2Zhl, as in ambrosial.

Tr, as in try.

9Shl, as in special.

) Vr, as in over.

Nl, as in kennel.

) Fr, as in free.

/ Zhr, as in measure. Sp,

Sp, as in spy.

/ Shr, as in shred.

Thr, as in other.

_St, as in stay.

Thr, as in three.

) Sf, as in sphere.

_Nr, as in owner.

Sm, as in smith.

Bl, as in blow.

Sn, as in snow.

Pl, as in plow.

Sl, as in slat.

Gl, as in glow.

Sw, as in sweet.

Cl, as in clay.

Bz, as in hubs.
Ps, as in hopes.
also Gz, Ks, Dz, Ts, etc.

Mz, as in hems.
Nz, Ns, as in hens,
hence.

Yz, as in loaves.

Ys, as in roofs.

Ngz, as in brings. Lz, Ls, as in owls, else.

Zz, as in mazes.
Sz, as in masses.
also Thz, Ths, etc.

Rz, Rs, as in wars, horse. Wh, as in when.

These signs, it will be observed, are not new ones, but modifications of those already learned. They should be used only where no vowel sound occurs between the consonant sounds. A few examples will explain their use quite fully.

ころとりとりと つこしゃ つしゅん しょう しょう しょう しょう と

Blow, glow, meddle, evil, brow, upper, gray, meeker, draw, utter, over, free, measure, shred, other, owner, spy, stay, sphere, smith, anow, sleep, sweet, when, special, kennel.

Where the final consonant of a word is either s or z, preceded by a consonant, a circle is used for the s or z, thus:

Hope, hopes, lad, lads, owl, owls, war, wars.

When preceded by a vowel, use the alphabetic form for s and z.

The circle is also used between two consonants, and is then written on the outside of the angle formed by the consonants—when both are straight lines, as _____; on the inside of the curve, where one is a curve and the other a straight line, as _____; and on the inside of both curves, when possible, as in

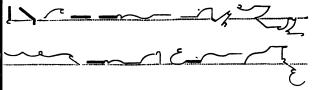
en of

It is sometimes necessary to write the circle on the inside of one curve and outside of the other, as in

Two or more words, closely allied in sense, may be joined into a phrase, where the signs composing the words unite readily, thus adding to both the speed and legibility of the writing. Example;

Of the, with it, it is, in such a way, I will be, I have.

The first inclined or perpendicular consonant sign should rest upon the line — the other signs following in their proper direction. Example:



Seek always to form a free, flowing, graceful outline. The most easily written forms are the most beautiful, and vice versa.

We have given, of this system, only a synopsis of the fully written Common Style, but sufficient, however, to explain the merits and principles of Tachygraphy. Those who wish to fit themselves for verbatim writing are referred to the work entitled, "The Note Taker. A Treatise on the Second Style of Lindsley's Brief Writing, for the use of Lawyers, Editors, Reporters, Students, and all persons desirous of taking full notes in Courts of Record, Professional Schools, Seminaries, and Public Assemblies." Published by the firm to which we have before alluded.

The following Extracts are from Pope's Essay on Man.

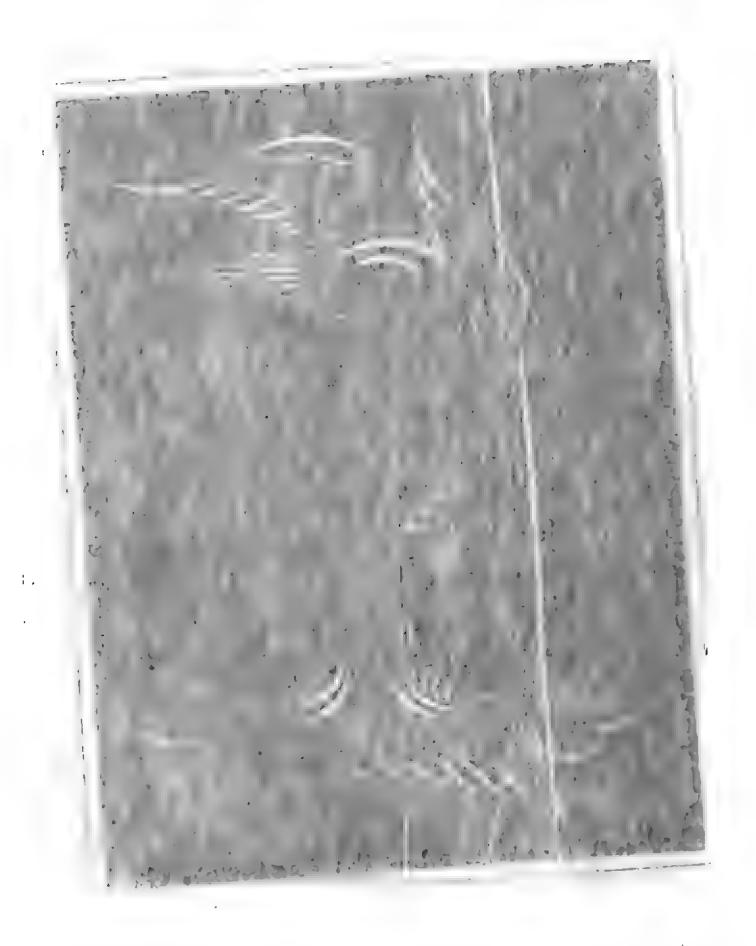
Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,

As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;

Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,

We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Pope's Essay on Man.—Second Epistle.



- 8. The final x of a primitive word, when preceded by a consonant. is changed into I before an additional termination; as MERRY, MER-BILY: but with a vowel before, the Y is not changed; as VALLEY, VALLEYS, and not VALLIES, as frequently written; and before ING the Y is retained to prevent the doubling of the 1; as PITY, PITYING.
- 9. Compounds generally retain the orthography of the simple words of which they are composed; as ALL-WISE, BLUE-EYED.
- 10. Words ending in F or FE have v substituted for the F in forming the plurals: as wife, wives; knife, knives, etc., except when ending in FF.
- 11. Some words are spelt the same in both the singular and plural; as deer, sheep, etc., in which instance, by placing a before the word, one is meant, and by using THE, more than one.
- 12. Some words are spelt altogeth, r differently in the singular and plural; as mouse, mice; goose, geese.
- 18. In spelling words it is necessary to consider well the different sounds of each part of the word. Every separate sound in a word must have in it one of the following letters, A, E, I, O, or U. Take for ins ance, contemplate, which consists of three different sounds, CON-TEM-PLATE; there are the letters o, E, and A, respectively, in each sound or syllable, as it is called, and each one gives the sound to its syllable. In dividing such words at the end of a line, you must not let the last letter be any one of the above-mentioned five vowels, but must divide according to the syllable.

Another rule to be observed in the spelling of words which have ine added to them, when such words end in E, the E must always be left out; as come, coming; DIVIDE, DIVIDING.

It is also found difficult when the letters 1 and E come together in a word, to know which is to be placed first. The following simple rule will obviate such difficulty: When I and E follow c in a word, the E is usually placed first; as receive, deceive, conceive, etc.; in other instances the 1 comes before the E; as BELIEVE, RELIEVE, etc.

Words of Similar Pronunciation that are Spelled Differently.

Ail, Ale. Ail, unwell; Ale, a liquor.

All, Awl. All, everyone; Awl, shoemaker's tool.

Bear, Bare. Bear, wild animal; Bare, naked.

Bier, Beer. Bier, frame for carrying corpse; Beer, a malt liquor. Bore, Boar. Bore, carried, or to make a hole; Boar, the male

Birth, Berth. Birth, to be born; Berth, sleeping place. Bee, Be. Bee, an insect; Be, is used in every other instance. Call, Caul. Call, to visit, or shout after; Caul, the covering on the heads of some children when born.

Currant, Current. Currant, a fruit : Current, a stream. Draft, Draught. Draft, commercial form, or current of air; Draught, to draw a load, or a drink.

Dear, Deer. Dear, not cheap, term of affection; Deer, an animal.

Fourth, Forth. Fourth, next after third; Forth, forward. Four, Fore. Four, the number after three; Fore, the front. Great, Grate. Great, large; Grate, fire support in the stove. Hail, Hale. Hail, to shout after, frozen rain; Hale, vigorous. Hear, Here. Hear, to understand; Here, in this place. Hole, Whole. Hole, an opening; Whole, entire, complete.

I, Eye. I, myself, used thus it should always be a capital; Eye, organ of sight.

Know, No. Know, to understand; No, a denial. Lief, Leaf. Lief, willingly; Leaf, part of a tree.

More, Moor, Moore. More, in addition; Moor, a piece of waste land; Moore, a man's name.

None, Nun. None, not any; Nun, a female who secludes herself from all worldly affairs.

Piece, Peace. Piece, a bit; Peace, quietness.

Pare, Pear, Pair. Pare, to peel; Pear, a fruit; Pair, two. Rain, Rein, Reign. Rain, water falling from clouds; Rein, a strap for guiding a horse; Reign, to rule.

Reed, Read, Reed, a kind of tall grass; Read, the act of reading.

Red, Read. Red, a color; Read, past tense of read. Sign, Sine. Sign, a token; Sine, a mathematical term.

There, Their. There, in that place; Their, a personal pronoun.

Tow, Toe. Tow, rope material; Toe, a part of the foot. Vain, Vane. Vain, conceited; Vane, a weathercock.

Vice, Vise, Vice, wickedness; Vise, a blacksmith's tool.

Ware, Wear. Ware, goods, or earthen-ware; Wear, to make use of clothing.

Write, Wright, Rite, Right. Write, to use a pen; Wright, a man's name; Rite, a ceremony; Right, not wrong. Wrote, Rote. Wrote, having written; Rote, to repeat from

memory.

You, Yew, Ewe. You, yourself; Yew, a tree; Ewe, female

Blew, Blue. Blew, having blown; Blue, a color.

Made, Maid. Made, formed; Maid, female servant.

Pail, Pale. Pail, a vessel; Pale, white.

Words having prefixes and suffixes of different spelling, while having each the same or nearly the same pronunciation.

ible and able.

The following words end in ible. Most other words of similar pronunciation end in able.

Accessible,	Decoctible,	Fallible,
Admissible,	Deducible,	Feasible,
Appetible,	Defeasible,	Fencible,
Apprehensible,	Defectible,	Flexible,
Audible,	Defensible,	Forcible,
Coercible,	Depectible,	Frangible,
Collectible,	Deprehensible,	Fusible,
Comminuible,	Descendible,	Horrible,
Compatible,	Destructible,	Ignoscible,
Competible,	Digestible,	Illegible,
Comprehensible,	Discernible,	Immarcessible,
Compressible,	Discerptible,	Immiscible,
Conceptible,	Distractible,	Intelligible,
Conclusible,	Distensible,	Irascible,
Congestible,	Divisible,	Legible,
Contemptible,	Docible,	Miscible,
Contractible,	Edible,	Partible,
Controvertible,	Effectible,	Perceptible,
Convertible,	Eligible,	Permissible,
Convincible,	Eludible,	Persuasible,
Corrigible,	Expansible,	Pervertibl e,
Corrosible,	Enforcible,	Plausible,
Corruptible,	Evincible,	Possible,
Credible,	Expressible,	Producible,
Deceptible,	Extendible,	Quadrible,
Decerptible,	Extensible,	Reducible,

Condescension,

Dissension,

Impression.

Referrible,	Resistible,	Sensible,	Impulsion,	Recension,	Revulsion,
Referible.	Responsible,	Tangible,	Incursion,	Recursion,	Tension,
Refrangible	Reversible,	Terrible,	Intrusion,	Remission,	Transcursion,
Regible,	Revertible,	Transmissible,	Propulsion.	Revision,	Version.
Kemissible.	Risible.	Visible.	Exceptional 1	words. Coercion, Sus	picion, Crucifixion.
Reprehensible, Seducible.				Words in E	-
The following	words end in able:		Encage,	Enfranchise.	Ensure,
		Solvable.	Enchant,	Engender,	Entail.
Approvable,	Manifestable,	Tamable.	Enchase.	Engorge,	Entangle,
Blamable,	Movable,	Tenable,	Encircle,	Entrance,	Enthrone.
Conversable,	Provable,	Transferable.	Enclose.	Enhance.	Entice,
Dilatable,	Ratable, Referable.	Unsalable,	Encroach,	Enjoin,	Entire,
Dissolvable,		•	Encumber.	Enlard,	Entitle.
Incondensable,	Reprovable,	Untamable, Untenable.	Endamage,	Enlarge,	Entomb.
Inferable,	Salable,	Chtenable.	Endear,	Enlighten,	Entrap,
The following	words in spelling	begin with Im. Other		Enlist,	Entreat,
_	oronunciation begin	~ <u>-</u>	Enfeeble.	Enroll.	Enure.
Imbîbe,	_		Lincebie,	·	-
Imboil,	Immingle, Immit,	Implant, Implead,	İ	Words in I	L.
mbound.	Immix.	_ •	Inclasp,	Ingrain,	Intrust,
Imb rue.	Immure,	Impart.	Incrust,	Ingulf,	Intwine,
		Impose,	Indict,	Inquire,	Inure,
Imbrute,	Impact,	Impound,	Indite,	Insnare,	Inveigle,
Imbue,	Impale,	Impregnate,	Indorse,	Insure,	Inwheel,
Imburse,	Impassioned,	Impress,	Indue.	Interlace,	Inwrap,
Immanuel,	Impawn,	Imprint,	Infold,	Interplead,	Inwreathe.
mmaculate,	Impeach.	Impromptu,	Ingraft,	Inthrall,	
mmense,	Impearl,	Impugn,	1	*** 1 1	-1
mminent,	Impel,	Impulse.	!	Words ending in	1 61 46.
lmmigrant,	Impen.	Impunity,	Conceive,	Deceive,	Perceive,
mmerge,	Imperil,	Imputable,	Receive,		
mmerse,	Impinge,	Impute.		Words ending in	ieve.
mmigrate,			Achieve.	Relieve,	Sieve,
	ise and ize.		Aggrieve,	Reprieve,	Thieve.
m, . , ,			Believe,	Retrieve,	
_		ise. Other words of like	Name and	ish shanga f an fa in	
pronunciation teri			i	ich change f or fe ir	•
Advertise,	Criticise,	Exercise,	Beeves,	Leaves,	Shelves,
Advise,	Demise,	Exorcise.	Calves,	Lives,	Thieves,
Affranchise,	Despise,	Merchandise,	Elves,	Loaves,	Wharves,
Apprise,	Devise.	Misprise,	Halves,	Selves,	Wives,
Catechise,	Disfranchise,	Recognise,	Knives,	Sheaves,	Wolves.
Chastise,	Disguise,	Reprise,	Nouns ending i	n f or fe in which s	is only used in the plu
Circumcise,	Divertise,	Supervise,	Briefs,	Turfs,	Woofs,
Compris e,	Emprise,	Surmise,	Chiefs,	Kerfs,	Hoofs,
Compromise,	Enfranchise,	Surprise.	Fiefs,	Surfs,	Roofs,
117	: al aloo		Griefs.	Fifes,	Proofs.
-		t, se, or ss, take sion in	Mischiefs,	Strifes,	Beliefs,
	y spelled with tion.	pronunciation in their	Kerchiefs,	Safes,	Reliefs,
Abscission,	Confession,	Divulsion,		Scarfs,	Gulfs.
Abs ersion,	Confusion,	Emersion,	Dwarfs.		
Adhesion,	Conversion,	Evasion,	Nouns ending	in eau, ieu, and ou.	terminate the plural in
Admission,	Declension,	Evulsion,	Beaux.	Flambeaux,	Morceaux,
Cohesion,	Decursion,	Exesion,	Bureaux,	Rondeaux,	Rouleaux,
Compulsion,	Depulsion,	Expulsion,	Chapeaux,	Plateaux,	Tableaux,
Computation,	Dissension	Impression	Chateaux	Riiony	i auteaux,

Bijoux.

Chateaux,

SPELLING BY SOUND.



SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY, whereby superfluous letters could be dispensed with, educational reformers have long sought to introduce. Of these, the following method of Spelling by Sound was published some time since by the Hon, Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, its advantage

over the strictly phonetic system being that the same alphabet is employed as that in general use, which makes it much easier to introduce. It is at the same time more agreeable to the eye. By this system the student can spell any word after learning the sounds, and the reader can readily pronounce any word when reading. The great advantages gained are less space used in writing, less time, correct pronunciation, and correct spelling.

The application of this system of spelling is shown as follows:

A Specimen of His System.

The extreme ireg@larities ov our orthografy hav long ben a sours ov inconveniens and annuans. Men eminent as skolars and statismen hav often pointed out there absurdities ov speling. Yet the évil remanes. It encumbers our primary ed@casion and robs our yuth ov yeres ov time that shad be dévôted to the acquisision ov nolej. It imposes a borden upon the literary man thru life in the 0 se ov apperfidus leters, and compels meny persons to study speling from the criddle to the grave or fale to spel corectly. It is a fereful barier to formers he wish to bern our language; and wors than sul, it hinders thousands ov persons from lerning to rede and rite, and thus largly augmonts the ranks ov ignorans and depravity

These évils ar so énormus in the agrégate that we fele compeled tu endors the words or the distinguished President or the American Filological Asónission, Prof. F. A. March, fixed in his opening adres at the last and all méting or the Sosiety:

"It is no fise to try to caracterize with fiting epithets the monstrous speling ov the English langwaje. The time lost by it is a larj part ov the hole stude time or the most ov men. Count the ours which sch person wasts at skule in leroung to rede and spel, the ours spent thru life in keping up and perfecting his nolej ov speling, in consulting disshundres—a work that never ends—the ours that we spend in riting silent letters; and multiplying this time by the number ov persons he speak English, and we have a total ov milyima ov years wasted by sch jeneration. The cost ov printing the affect letters ov the English langwaje is to be counted by sulyims ov dolors for sch jeneration."

"Super or later English orthografy must be samplified and reformed "-BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"I fele very hopeful that a begining wil be made before long in reforming, not indede everything but at less sumthing in the unhistorical unsistematic, unintelajible, untéchable, but by no menes unamendable speling now carent in England."—Prof. Max Mullar

In spéking ov the disgrásful state ov English orthografy and the best wode ov réforming it, the grate American lexicografer, Dr. Nóah Webster, in the introduction tu his Quarto Dicshunary, says:

"Nothing can be more disreptiable to the literary exacter ov a mision than the history ov English orthografy, unless it is that ov our orthografy."

'Dr Franklin compfled a dicabunary on hiz skeme ov reform, and procred tipes to be cast, which he ofered to me with a vit or angaje me to prosecute his derine. This ofer I declined to accept; for I wos then, and am sid, convinsed that the skeme ov introducing no caracters into the larguage in acther practicable nor expedient. Eny atempt ov this kind must serteally false of succes."

"The mode or merianing the pronunciasion or words by marks, points or infling olterasions or the present caracters, semen to be the only won which can be reddend to practis."

"Delitful task I to rere the tender thaut, Tu téch the yung idéa hou tu shute, Tu pore fresh unstruction o'er the mind, Tu brethe the enlivening spirit, and tu fix The jenerus purpos in the gióing brest,"

"O, thautles mortals! ever blind tu fate, Tu sune dejected and tu sune élate."

"Worth makes the man and want ov it the felo."

The rest is aul but lether or prunels."

Where there is a wil there is a wa; and while the evil continues the nesessity for orthografic reform wil never cese. If there are my among us he have to little regard for there one children to smuthe for them the path on which there infant fete must stumble, we conjure them in the name or God and humanity to beware over the grater sin oversaking by opdsing influens the rising hopes over milyonales fortunate, he have nother mony nor time to squonder, but he need and the ades possible to enable them to take a posssion among the intelligent, vertues and happ sitisens over grate and glorius country.

The foregoing will suffice to represent Mr. Medil's idea of simplified orthography. It is almost phonetic and yet preserves most of the analogies and peculiarities of the English language. He retains the general rule that ending a word and preceding a consonant indicates that the vowel is "long." Thus he spells such words as

believe,	beleve, guide,	course,	gide,	prove,	pruve,	
receive,	reseve, course,		corse,	proof,	prufe,	
release,	relese, pique,		peke,	through,	thru,	
fierce.	férse, chasse,		shaze,	school.	skule,	
repeal,	repele,	paid,	pade,	door,	dore,	
feel,	fele,	repair,	repare,	four,		
aleeve,	aleve.	gauge,	gage,	boar,	bore,	
league.	lege.	pear,	pare,	blow,	blo.	

Where the e sound does not indicate the long vowel sound, he proposes to use accented vowels, viz.: á, é, í, ó, ú, and for the sound of u in full, should, etc, he uses ù: thus, ful, shud. For the broad sound of a heard in ought, caught, awful, all, broad, he employs as and spells them out; caut, auful, aul, braud, etc. For the terminals tion, sion, cian, scion, etc., he uses non. He retains ed as the sign of the past tense, and s as that of the plural of nouns and singular of verbs, Ble as a terminal is also retained. K is written for ch in all words in which ch has the sound of k. Ex., arkitect, monark, skule, etc. All double consonants are reduced to single ones, as only one of them is heard in pronunciation. In all words now spelled with ch, as back, beck, lick, rock, luck, he drops the cas being wholly superfluous. In words ending in ous, he omits the o, as in curius, spurius, and when ou has the sound # he also drops the o, as in duble, jurny. He retains y at the end of nouns in the singular, as copy, foly. He writes f for ph in alfabet, fonetics, flosofy, etc. He omits all silent yowels in digraphs, and writes

head, hed said, sed, tongue, tung, earth, erth heifer, hefer, sieve, siev, though, tho, leopard, lepard, built, bilt, phthisc, tiasc, cleanse, clens, nyith, mer.

The proposed system is very easily written. After an hour's practice the pen runs naturally into it. The plan is one which would cost adults scarcely an effort to learn to write, and no effort at all to learn to read it. He thinks it is the simplest and most rational compromise with existing usage, prejudice, and etymologies, which can probably be devised with any hope of acceptance, and if accepted and adopted it would secure to the Anglo-American race throughout the world one of the simplest and best orthographies in existence.

P

CAPITAL LETTERS.

ANY people greatly disfigure their writing, and stamp themselves as illiterate, by the omission or improper use of capital letters.

What do we think of the man who, wishing to place his son in the care of a teacher,

wrote a letter, introducing his boy, thus?

"deer sur yeW Bein a man of noleg i Wish tu Put Mi son in yure skull."

Or, of the mother who sends a line by her child to the boot and shoe merchant as follows?

"mister Grean Wunt you let mi Boay hev a Pare ov Esy toad shuz."

Fortunately the rules for using capitals are few, and once acquired, are easily remembered.

Rules for the Use of Capitals.

Begin every paragraph with a capital letter.

Begin every sentence following a period with a capital letter.

Begin each proper name with a capital letter.

Begin the names of places, as Boston, Newport, Niagara, with capital letters.

Begin the words, North, South, East, West, and their compounds and abbreviations, as North-east, S. W., with capital letters, when geographically applied.

Begin the names of the Detty and Heaven, or the pronoun used for the former, as, in His mercy — Thou, Father, etc., with capital letters.

Begin all adjectives formed from the names of places or points of the compass as English, Northern, each with a capital letter.

Begin each line of poetry with a capital letter.

Begin all quotations with a capital letter.

Begin all titles of books, and usually each important word of the title, as Hume's History of England, with capital letters.

Begin the name of any historical event, as the French Revolution, with capital letters.

The pronoun I and the interjection O must invariably be capital letters.

Begin names of the month, as June, April, with capital letters. Also the days of the week, as Monday, Tuesday, etc.

Begin all addresses, as Dear Sir - Dear Madam, with capital

Capital letters must never be placed in the middle of a word

PUNCTUATION.



HILE the omission of punctuation may not mar the appearance of writing, as do bad spelling and improper use of capitals, its correct use is, nevertheless, essential to the proper construction of a sentence.

Very ludicrous, and sometimes serious mistakes result from improper punctuation. In the following sentence, the meaning is entirely changed by the location of the semicolon.

"He is an old and experienced hand; in vice and wickedness he is never found; opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight."

"He is an old and experienced hand in vice and wickedness; he is never found apposing the works of iniquity; he takes delight"

Punctuation Marke.

The following are the principal characters or points used in punctuation:

Rules for Punctuation.

The Comma (,). Wherever occurs a distinct natural division of a sentence; or where two or more words are connected, without the connecting word being expressed, the comma is used; as

"Dealer in hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc." "Hedges, trees, groves, houses, and people, all went rushing by." "Towering far above us stood the pines, silent, majestic, and grand" "Verily, verily, I say unto you."

The Semicolon (;) is used where a sentence consists of several members each constituting a distinct proposition, and yet having dependence upon each other; as "Some men are born great; some acquire greatness; some have greatness thrust upon them." "Contributors: Will. M. Carleton; Wm. C. Bryant; B. F. Taylor; John G. Saxe." "Contents: Riches; Poverty; Religion."

The Colon (:) is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, which, although the sense is complete in each, are not wholly independent; as

"Temperance begets virtue: virtue begets happiness." "Two questions grow out of the subject: 1st: What is the necessity of a classical education? 2d: How far can a classical education be made applicable to the ordinary business affairs of life?"

The Period (.) is placed at the end of every complete and independent sentence; before decimals; between pounds and shillings; after initial letters, and for abbreviations; as

"Man, know thyself." "Chas. Williams, M.D." "J. Q. Adams." "Genl. Supt. of C., B., and Q. R. R." "£25. 8s. 4d." "4.24 miles."

The Exclamation Point (!) denotes sudden or violent emotion: as

"O blissful days! Ah me! How soon ye passed!" "Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!" "Great bargains! Clothing sold at forty per cent. below cost!" "Rejoice! Rejoice! the summer months are coming."

The Note of Interrogation (?) is used after every sentence in which a question is asked; as

"What season of the year do you enjoy most?"

It is also used to denote sneeringly the unbelief of the speaker; as

"His wise counsels (?) failed to accomplish their end."

Brackets [] and Parentheses () are employed to enclose words thrown into a sentence by way of explanation, which could be omitted without injury to its construction; as

"I have met (and who has not) with many disappointments."
"Eight (8) miles and one hundred (100) yards." "In conclusion, gentlemen, I am for the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution." [Great applause.]

The Dash (—) is used when the subject breaks off suddenly, and to show the omission of words, letters and figures; thus:

"I would — but ah! I fear it is impossible — I would — I will reform." "The pulse fluttered — stopped — went on — stopped again — moved — stopped."

"This agreement entered into this — day of —, 18—, between — of the first part, and — of the second part, witnesseth, etc."

The Hyphen (-) is employed as a character between two words to show that they are connected together as a compound word; thus:

Thirty-fold, super-heated, four-leaved, etc.

It is also used at the end of a syllable when the remainder of the word follows on the next line. Also in dividing a word to show its pronunciation; as

Pro-cras-ti-nate; val-e-tud-i-na-ri-an; co-op-e-rate.

The Ellipsis (...) is used to represent the omission of words, syllables, and letters, and is sometimes represented by a dash; thus, k—g for king: occasionally by stars; thus, * * * * and sometimes by periods; like these The following examples illustrate its use.

"Mrs. W——, of C——, is said to be the fortunate individual." "This was in 1850. * * * * Twenty years later, in 1870, we gather up, again, the thread of our discourse." "If he had married Ah, well! it was not so to be."

The Apostrophe (') is employed to distinguish the possessive case; thus:

"John's Book." "Superintendent's Office." "Wells' Grammar:"

And the omission of letters in the beginning or middle of a word, thus,

"I'll," for "I will." "Thou'lt," for "Thou wilt."
"Prop'r," for "Proprietor." "In'st," for "Interest," etc.

See rules for punctuation, in the chapter relating to "Sign Painting."

The Caret (\land) is employed, in writing, to show where a word, or several words have been omitted in the sentence, and have been placed above the line; as

handmaid of e
"Temperance is the virtue." "Improvment."

Quotation Marks (" ") are used by the writer to designate a word or sentence quoted or copied from another author; as

"Three things bear mighty sway with men, The Sword, the Sceptre, and the Pen."

The Marks of Reference (* \dagger \$ || ¶) are used to call attention to notes of explanation at the bottom of the page. If many notes are used and these are all exhausted, they can be

doubled. Some writers use letters, and some figures, for reference.

Marks of Pronunciation.

For the purpose of giving inflection to certain words, or to designate the prolongation of occasional syllables in a word, the author frequently finds it convenient to use certain characters to denote such accents. To illustrate:

The Acute (a) gives the rising inflection; as "Will you ride?"

The Grave (a) the falling; as

"Will you walk or ride."

The Circumflex (a) indicates the rising and falling inflection in the same syllable; as,

"Machine," Montreal," etc.

The Macron (-) placed above a letter designates a full, long vowel sound; as

"Fate." "Home." "Note." "Eve," etc.

A Breve (') denotes a short sound, when placed above a vowel; as

" A-dore." "Glo-ri-ous."

The Diæresis (ä) is used for the purpose of dividing a diphthong, or syllable into two distinct syllables; as

"Avengëd." "Belovëd."

Also when two vowels come together, this character is sometimes used to show that they are not contracted into a diphthong; as

"Cooperate." "Relterate." "Reappear."

The Cedilla (ç) is a mark placed under the c to denote that its sound is the same as the letter s; as

"Çhaise." "Façade."

The Tilde (n) placed over an n gives it the sound of ny; as

" Miñon." "Señor."

Marks Directing Attention.

The Index () is used to call special attention to an important line or clause in the writing or printing, as:

"Five per cent discount for cash."

The Asterism or Stars (.**,) is used to designate a general reference; as

" $_{*}$ " The teacher should make frequent use of the blackboard."

The Brace { is employed to unite two or more parts of speech or names that are brought into juxtaposition as

Gender { Marculine. Feminine, Neuter. Committee { Wm. Smith. John Brown.

A Paragraph (¶) is used by the author frequently to designate, in the middle of a sentence, when he re-reads his manuscript, those words that he wishes to have commence a paragraph. It shows where something new begins.

A Section (§) usually designates the smaller distinct parts of a book.

As references they are frequently used with numbers; thus:

"¶ 87. Wedding Ceremonies in Different Countries."
"§ 172. The Law of Usury in Different States."

Leaders (----) are employed to lead the eye from one portion of the page to another across blank space; as

London	 		123
Paris	 		84
New York	 	. -	304

Underscoring.

Words and sentences that the writer desires should be emphatic, are designated by lines drawn beneath the words that are to be emphasized. Thus one line indicates italics; two lines, SMALL CAPITALS; three lines, LARGE CAPITALS; four lines, ITALIC CAPITALS. The words

"To arms! to arms!! to arms!!! they cry,"

Underscored will appear in print thus —

" To arms / TO ARMS!! TO ARMS!!! they cry."

"Upward and upward we went! gradually the scene grew more and more entrancing! until at length, faster, RICHER, WILDER, GRANDER the weird objects came and went, fading away at last in the long dim distance."





IMPROPER USE OF WORDS.

RAMMAR is the art of writing or speaking a language correctly. There are eight distinct parts of speech, named as follows: Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

The Noun is the name of an object or some quality of the same; as, knife, horse, house, sharpness, speed, beauty. Nouns are of two classes, proper and common. A proper noun is the name

of an individual object; as, England, William, Washington; and should always be capitalized. Names given to whole classes are common nouns; as, sea, land, army, tree, etc.

A PRONOIN is a word that takes the place of a noun; as, "He reads," "She studies," "It falls."

An ADJECTIVE is a word used to describe a noun; as, "sweet cider," " educated people," "fast horse."

The VERB is a word that expresses action; as, "He runs,"
"She sleeps," "It falls."

The ADVERB tells how the action is performed, and modifies the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; as, "He walks rapidly," "Very soon," "More pleasing," "Directly under," etc.

A PREPOSITION is a word that connects other words, and shows the relation between them; as, "The snow lies on the ground," "He went to Europe."

A Conjunction is a part of speech used to connect words and sentences together; as, "Houses and lands;" "I walked in the meadows and in the groves, but I saw no birds nor animals of any kind, because of the darkness."

An INTERJECTION is a word used to express sudden or strong emotion; as, O! Alas! Ah!

As a full consideration of the subject of grammar requires a volume of itself, it is not, therefore, the purpose of this book to enter into a detailed explanation of the use of the various parts of speech, along with the rules for applying the same. Fuller instruction relating to the proper construction of language may be obtained in any of the various text-books on grammar, which may be procured at the bookstores.

Mistakes Corrected.

The object in introducing the subject of grammar here is to call attention to the faults liable to be made by the writer and speaker unacquainted with a knowledge of the correct use of language. To illustrate: special care should be taken to use the plural verb when the plural nominative is used; as, "Trees grow," "Birds flier" should be

"Birds fly;" "Some flowers is more fragrant than others" should be "Some flowers are more fragrant than others."

Care should be exercised in the use of the adjective pronoun; as, " Them men" should be " Those men."

The past tense of the word do is frequently improperly used; as, "I done the example" should be "I did the example."

Care should be taken with words terminating with ly; as, "Birds fly swift" should be "Birds fly swiftly;" "She sang beautiful" should be "She sang beautifully;" "He walks rapid" should be "rapidly;" "He talks eloquent" should be "eloquently."

The word got is frequently unnecessarily used; as, "I have got the book" should be "I have the book."

The word learn is often wrongly used in place of teach; as, "Will you learn me to write?" should be "Will you leach me to write?"

The verbs lay and lie are frequently misused.

The following examples illustrate the distinctions to be observed in their use: Thus, "I lie down; you lie down; he hes down." But, "I lay down the book; you lay down the carpet; he lays down the rules."

The verbs sit and set are often used improperly. The following sentences illustrate the difference between them: Thus, "I sit down; you sit down; he sits down." "I set the table; you set the trap; and he sets the saw"

Care should be used not to have two negatives in a sentence when affirmation is meant; thus, "Don't never tell a lie" should be "Never tell a lie;" "I can't see nothing" should be "I can see nothing," or, "I cannot see anything."

Slang Phrases, and Profesity.

A man is known by the company he keeps. He is also known by his language. No amount of good clothes or outside polish can prevent a man from being regarded as vulgar and low-bred who is addicted to the use of profane words. The use of profanity plainly indicates that the person employing it has such a limited knowledge of words suitable to express ideas, that he is compelled to use vulgar language in order to convey his thought. And the same measurably is true of slang phrases. Such terms as "Level Best," "Right Smart," "Played out," "You Bet," "Bottom dollar," etc., while sometimes allowed among familiar acquaintances, are vulgarisms, and in all graver speaking and writing should be avoided.

The uniform use of a chaste, refined and beautiful language is not only an index to a pure, clear and cultivated intellect, but is always, to the lady or gentleman, one of the surest elements of success in any business where language is required.



Superfluous Words, Improper Phrases, and Errors of Grammar.



ANY of the following expressions may be heard. in the ordinary conversation of every day life They indicate a lack of knowledge or want of care in the use of words which those who have been trained to the use of correct language immediately observe.

In this connection it may be said that one of the most important studies is that of Grammar,

which should be vigorously pursued until the student can properly construct sentences. On that qualification, in many positions of life, hangs success. Without this training the individual is liable at any time to use those expressions which indicate deficiency in this branch of a primary education.

These phrases are especially common in the language of those who are unskilled in knowledge of grammar. The corrections will aid the student somewhat in the acquisition of a better method of expression, but while they do this it is not pretended that they teach this art. They simply direct attention to the importance of this subject as a branch of education, and point out by example those phrases which are often used incorrectly.

- "It is me " should be "It is I."
- "I dose that," should be "I did that."
- " I seen him," should be " I sow him."
- "This 'ere one," should be "This one"
- should be "Is that he!"
- "Call upon bim."
 should be
 Call on him."
- "Do like I do," "hould be "Do as I do."
- " Once't or twice," should be " Once or twice."
- "If I was him."
- of It I were he "
- " In case I win." * If I win. "
- "Let you and I," " Let you and me "
- "That there one," should be "That one."
- " Re you cold!"
 " should be
 " Are you cold!"

- "Better than me." " Better than I "
- "How fer is it," should be "How far is it,"
- "I love beofstoak," should be "I iffer beofstoak."
- " Was you there!" should be " Were you there!"
- "Who done that!" should be "Who d/d that!"
- "I don't think so," should be "I think not."
- "How do you do?"
 should be
 "How are you!"
- "Give me me hat,"
 whould be
 "Give me my hat."
- "A summer's day," should be "A summer day."
- "I have got back," should be "I have returned."
- "Not as I know of." " Not that I know "
- " f am very dry." "I am very thirsty."
- "I have seechim," should be "I have seen him."
- " Both of these men," should be "Both these men."

- ** Who do you wish!" should be **Whom do you wish!"
- " [had rather do it," should be "] sould rather do it."
- " He had laid down,"
 should be
 " He had lain down "
- " What are the newst" should be " What is the newst"
- " Sel down and rest," should be " Sil down and rest."
- "See that 'ere bird," abould be "See that bird."
- " I had ought to go," should be "I ought to go."
- "They was talking,"
 should be
 "They were talking "
- " Me and John saw it."
- "John and I saw it."
- " Who did you say!"
 should be
 " Whom did you say!"
- "I scrapped horses," should be "1 fracted bornes."
- "Are you are going!"
 should be " Are you going!"
- " Buck another error,"
 should be
 " Another such error,"
- "I can't stand it,"
 should be
 "I cannot endere it."

- " He was to Henry's," should be " He was at Henry's."
 - " He travels rapid," should be "He travels rapidly."
 - " As soon as ever I can," should be " As soon as I cam."
 - "The crops look finely,"
 should be
 "The crops look fine."

 - "Don't never do that,"
 should be
 '' Never do that."
 - "Can you learn met"
 should be
 "Can you leach met"
 - "I have got the book," should be "I have the book."
 - " I enjoy good health," should be " I have good health."

 - " ['ll bet you'll go," should be "I think you will go."
 - "Let me dress me," should be "Let me dress myself"
 - "The man was bent,"
 should be
 "The man was benien."
 - " He is as good as him," should be " He is as good as he."
 - "They returned back," "They returned."
 - "The cloth was more,"
 should be
 "The cloth was mores."

- " Between you and L,"
- " Between you and me."
- "It is three fool long," should be "It is three feel long."
- "She sings beautiful," should be "She sings brestifully."

- " He won't never do it," should be " He will never do it."
- " He made a dicker," should be " He made a berpein."
- "He fell on the flore," should be "He fell to the floer."
- "Cover over the well," should be "Cover the well."
- "If I am not mistaken," should be "If I mistake not "
- He is up on the house," should be "He is on the house."
- "I cament by no means," should be
- "I cannot by one means."
- "The stone sinks slows," should be "The stone sinks."
- " It was her who called," should be " It was she who called."
- "There was some men, should be "ome men."
- " He must stay to home," should be "He must stay of home."

- "First of all let me say "
 should be
 "First, let me say "
- ' New furnished rooms," should be ' Newly furnished rooms."
- O Do you see them men!"
 should be
 Do you see those man!"
- " Is your hands cold!"
 "Apr your hands cold!"
- "More a year sines," should be "More than a year since."
- "These kind of apples,"
 should be
 These kinds of apples,"
- " This kind of apples "
- " He tain under the wall," should be " He to under the wall "
- " I toted blin neron;" should be "I carried bim scrom,"
- "I came from over per," about the "I came from positer"
- "Laydown or seldown," should be "Liedown or sil down "
- "Two sponseful of too,"
 should be
 "Two sponsfuls of tes."
- " Pligive you fite,"
 should be
 ' I will attend to you."
- "A new pair of boots," about to "A pair of new boots."
- " The best of the two,"
- * The neifer of the two "
- I have Itt theffre,"
- than lighted the fire "
- "I belong to the church," should be "I am a chare homowier."
- "He clowbed up the hill," chand be "He clowbed the hill "
- "What besufful sauce," should be "What excellent sauce."
- · I had rather ride *
 should be
 I would rather ride *
- "Trry marmink weather" should be Trry sores weather "
- * There is a great many 's should be.
 There are a great matir
- "I make report the dollars."
- "I want only five dollars "

- You hadn't ought to go "
 who ship be
 "You sught not to go."
- "There's tota of them," should be There are many of thom."
- "I have code with him,"
 "Hould be
 "Thave ridden with him."
- "I saw the Miss Browns"
- "I naw the Minges Brosen."
- "Peaches were plenty," should be "Peaches were piralifid."
- "Continue on in thinway," should be "Continue in this way."
- " Don't give him no more." dionald be "Give him bo more."
- "Walter and we wentdown," shindd be "Walter and I wont down "
- Who does this belong to:

 Whom does this belong to:
- "As far as I am concerned."
 should be
- " So far as I om concerned."
- "Hehad wear ten dellars,"
- " He had nearly ton dollars.
- We had an eschelates time." "We had a delightful time."
- "He rose up from his seat."
 should be
 "He rose from his seat."
- He came ladened with honor,"
- should be. He came laden with honor
- Texpected to have seen him," should be "I expected to see him."
- · Givernée littlebit of piece,"
 should be "Ofvermen small place."
- "They despised one another," should be "They despised each other "
- "I was tickled to see him "
 should be
 "I was pleased to see him."
- He is heavier than I he,"
 should be
 "He is heavier than I om."
- When we seem living here "
 should be
 'When we seem living here "
- · He is better than you be should be · He is better than you say
- Similarity with each other should be Similarity to each other '

- When I get of from a car,"
 should be
 'When I get of a car."
- "Do you mean to deshat?" should be "Do you fatend to do that!"
- "Either of them are rich,"
 should be
 "Each of them is rich"
- "I have a couple of dollars, should be 1 liave two dollars
- "It spread all over the town," should be "It spread over all the town."
- " If I was him I would do it," should be "If I were he I would do it "
- ' I'll be blamed if I can tell."

 abould be
 ' I cannot tell."
- "Who is there!" ""It is me,"
 should be
 "Who is there!" "It is f
- "I fook you for another," should be "I mistook you for another "
- 'Ris fasth han been skook '
 should be
 'His falth has been skuken."
- "He died self a consumption, "
 "He died of consumption "
- "You are stronger than see "
 nhould be
- " You are stronger than I "
- 'Irrekon I'll go to morrow," "I intend to go to morrow "
- " I guess Pll go to-marrow "
 should be
 " I think of going to-marrow "
- He has a farmal tot of pota-toes," the has a large quantity of potatoes."
- Make haste and dress you."
 Should be
 Make haste and dress your
- The two first men are the strongest "should be 'The first fire men are the strongest "
- She sang to the Baptlet church
- Them is large enough for you,"
- should be "Those ore intgo enough for you."
- We won't one one single word
- word should be We will not say one word '

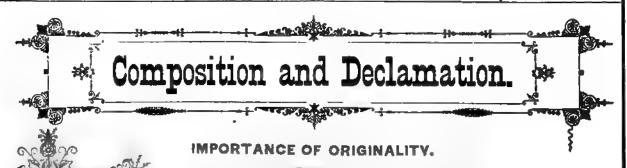
- "He is down in the base-neut,"
 - should be 'He is /s the basement
- His manner admits of no
- should be His manner admits no ex-
- Inceived of John Brown five dollars," should be Received from John Brown five dollars."
- No other means but this was left, "
- should be No other means thou this
- They will go from thence next week."
 should be
 'They will go thence next week."
- * From now till Christman," should be * From this line till Christ man.
- "He has got over his trouble," whould be He has recovered from his trouble
- I know better that ain't
- ns, should be Pardon me I understand differently?
- I know little or nothing of
- should be I know little if anything of
- He has four brother in
- t know Mr and Mrs Dr. Brown, should be 1 know Dr and Mrs Brown
- the fuery how long she stops atch should be the stepsher that she should remain sick so long
- "You lie he got tight " should be You are mistaken he was drunk "
- PH be god darned (f. I know where it is
- should be
- Somehow or another I as a failure obould be For some reasons
- Henry and John to coming "
 should be
 thenry and John sile com-

- "He dropped down into the water,"
- should be 'He dropped into the water "
- They differ awang one an other,"
- They differ among them-selves."
- Take three-fourth give me the the belosce " when i be Take three-fourths me the remainder " give

- I see him every now and then," should be ! I see him occasionally
- I never play if I can help it "
 should be I never play if I can grow
- Low out or you'll got hurt."
 phould be
 for carried or you'll get
- Should have gloves like Hency has should be Should have gives like Hency a
- "I dalke for one to go," should be I would be pleased to have yourge
- "May be I mought or I mought to I
- month of I may not "
- I never see such a sless of people before " should be t never some su h o large number of people before
- His works are approved of by many about the His works are approved by many
- I don't know nothing shout
- * Henow nothing about it "
- "He has a heap of earlier" should be He has a forge number of cattle."
- Hebad a right emert crop of our has vest " "build be He had a large crop of cora last year
- Te has a good stol money,"
 the has a good deal of money."
- I went to New York gott foton and when I come back you set to introduced attent-ing school

should be I went to New I when I returned I communicated attenting school."





VING acquired ideas and education, it is of the utmost importance that the facility of imparting knowledge to others be cultivated. The man or woman in any community who can express ideas correctly, plainly and readily, with good voice and self possession, in the presence of

others, wields always a commanding influence provided this accomplishment is guided by good judgment, which teaches when to speak,

where to speak, what to speak, and have to speak

The cor rect and fluent ex

pression of thought is largely a matter of practice. Our wouth should be early taught to write their thoughts, and to declaim in public.

The writing of compositions in school is one of the most important of the studies pursued, and, with every student, in some form, should be among the daily exercises of the schoolroom, as in the writing of the composition are learned spelling, pen

manship, punctuation, use of capital letters, grammar, and correct expression. Frequently, also, during the week, the student should declaim, the declamation being generally the student's own composition. Thus youths become accustomed to the speaking of their own thoughts correctly, and oftentimes eloquently.

This art, acquired under the guidance of an experienced teacher, will be of infinite service to the man in after life; and, with the rapidly widening sphere of woman's work, the ability to speak well in public is equally desirable for her.

True, many people who have an ambition for public speaking do not awake to the necessity and importance of this subject until the period of their school days has long passed, when the conviction is likely to force itself upon their minds that they are too late. Such, however, need not be discouraged in their efforts towards the acquisition of a pleasing style of oratory. Let a debating club be established, of half a dozen or more persons, to meet regularly during the week, at stated times, for the discussion of current topics of the day, either at a private residence, some hall chosen for the purpose, or at a schoolroom; the exercises of the occasion being interspersed

with essays by members of the club, the whole to be criticised by critics appointed. A few weeks thus spent will oftentimes develop in the club several fluent essayists and speakers.

If desirous of distinction. it is not enough that the speakers utter their own thoughts. There should be especial effort made to present the idea in an original, attractive and efficient form To be effective, the speaker must exhibit variety in gesture, tone of voice, and method of illus tration. Gestures and sentences should be gracefully rounded; the illustrations, in strong and telling words, should be so proportioned,



THE READING OF THE ESSAY.

It is a public occasion. Coming to the front. upon the stage confident casy and natural, with manuscript held in the left hand, that the right may be free for gesture if required, the hady reads her many the exercise being effect live by originality of composition, fitting words, new and important thoughts, appropriateness, man, and clearmons of counciation.

and the arguments so arranged, as to grow stronger from the beginning to the end; while the thoughts should be so presented as to be appropriate, and in harmony with the occasion.

The speakers and essayists whom we know as wielding the greatest influence in the world's history, added to these graces of oratory depth of investigation, liberty of thought, and freedom of expression. They scorned to traverse the beaten paths, simply because of custom and popularity. They chose to be independent. Rather than follow, they preferred to lead the thoughts of others.



EANS BY WHICH TO WIN SUCCESS.

OWLEDGE is well; it is of great importance; but a person may be very wise, and yet lack influence because wanting in readiness of speech.

The ability to make an off hand speech, without the aid of manuscript, at once entertaining and instructive, is an accomplishment very

much to be desired; and it is one that can in most cases be acquired by the man or

average

ilent, who

has the requi

site amount

of training

for this purpose, accom-

panied by the necessary opportunities for intellect-

ual culture. Such being

the fact, the following

suggestions may be oppor-

tune, as giving an outline

of the requisites necessary for the production of a

First. The foundation

of the discourse should be

thoroughly fixed in the

mind, and the order of

succession in which the

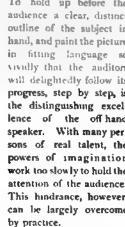
arguments are to follow.

ready speaker.

Fourth. The feelings, in speaking, must be resolved into ideas, thoughts into images, to express which there must be suitable language. While the main idea should be firmly grasped, in its elucidation it should be separated into its prin cipal members, and these again divided into subordinate parts, each under perfect command of the speaker, to be called upon and used at will, until the subject is exhausted.

Fifth. The full, complete and ready use of the imagination is of the greatest importance to the extemporaneous speaker, which power may be greatly cultivated by reading the works of Walter Scott, Dickens, and other standard writers who excel

> in imaginative description To hold up before the audience a clear, distinct outline of the subject in hand, and paint the picture in fitting language so vividly that the auditors will delightedly follow its progress, step by step, is the distinguishing excellence of the off hand speaker. With many persons of real talent, the powers of imagination work too slowly to hold the attention of the audience. This hindrance, however, can be largely overcome



Sixth. The difficulty of

as a public speaker, No. 3, representing John B. embarrassment, which Gough, as he appearsophises a glass of water, ontrances his audience by his self-nos afflicts some people upon public appearance, is over come by practice, and by having a perfectly distinct understanding of what is to be said, which consciousness tends to give confidence and self possession. To obtain the ability to present this clear conception of the subject, the speaker should study logic, geometry, and kindred subjects that arrive at conclusions through a process of analytical reasoning. The speaker should be able to think methodically, being able to decompose his thoughts into parts, to analyze these into their elements, to recompose, regather and concentrate these again in a manner such as will clearly illustrate the idea sought to



SELF-POSSESSION.

be conveyed.

BASHFULNESS.

The above illustrations represent the effect of praction and culture. While speaker No. 1, by his ampolished manner and diffidence is an objest of pity or ridicule, and without infraesor

Second. These should be so arranged that one thought should be the natural outgrowth of the other, and each idea should be so distinctly marked out as to be in readmess the moment it is wanted.

Third. The speaker should vividly feel all that he may design to speak, in order that clear ideas may be expressed The mind should not, however, be so absorbed with the subject in hand as to prevent its acting readily in the development of the topic under consideration. It is possible for the feelings to become so vehement in their expression as to paralyze utterance from their very fullness.

Seventh. One of the most efficient aids to public speaking is the ability to write. The public speaker will do well to commence by writing in full what he is desirous of saying. He should, at the same time, make a study of the various masters of oratory. Writing gives great clearness to the expression of thought, and, having plepty of time in its composition, the mind is able to look at the subject in every phase. With the main idea clearly defined and kept constantly in view, let the speaker examine the subject in every light, the different faculties of the mind concentrating upon a single point. Thus, step by step, the subject is considered in all its bearings, the various details of the idea being completely studied, and the whole matter thoroughly developed, until the subject has reached its perfect form.

Eighth. The daily study of synonymous words and their meanings will give greater facility of expression. The mind should also be stored with a great variety of information on subjects pertaining to the arts and sciences, from which one can constantly draw in cases of emergency. It is impossible for the speaker to extemporize what is not in the mind. And further, all reading and study should be done with such care that every idea thus acquired will be so thoroughly wrought out as to be available when we wish to communicate our ideas to others.

Ninth. In public speaking, one of the great secrets of success is a knowledge of human nature. To acquire this, the

speaker should carefully study men — the passions and impulses that influence mankind — their phrenological characteristics, and know them as they are. To do this, he should freely mingle in society, interchanging ideas, and seeking every opportunity for the practice of extempore speaking.

Tenth. An important element necessary to success in the off hand speaker is courage. While it is essential that he use choice and fitting language in the expression of ideas, let him not hesitate, when he has commenced a sentence, because he cannot readily call to mind the exact language necessary to beau tifully clothe the thought. Push vigorously through to the end, even though at a sacrifice, for a time, of the most perfect forms of speech. This courage that dare stand up and speak a sentence ungrammatically, even, is necessary to make the good speaker of the future.

Finally, while all cannot become equally proficient in oratory, the industrious student of average talent, who earnestly resolves to win success as an extempore speaker, will find himself, in the majority of cases, in time, self possessed in the presence of others. With ideas clear and distinct, vivified and quickened by imagination, clothed in fitting words and beautiful language, he will be enabled to instruct and entertain an audience in a manner vastly better than most people would suppose who may have listened to his maiden efforts in the commencement of his public speaking.



BREVITY IN COMPOSITION.



be able to talk correctly, the student should first be able to write properly. Not only should penmanship be plain and easy, words rightly spelled, capitals correctly used, and sentences grammatically constructed

and punctuated, but much depends, also, beyond that, upon the style of composition, mode of expression, and language used, whether it be acceptable to readers and hearers or not.

As a rule, with the great sea of literature about us, the writer of to-day who is original and condenses ideas into the smallest space, whether in the sermon, book, business letter, or newspaper article, is much the most likely to have readers or hearers. The aim of the writer should therefore be, first, to say something

new, presenting a subject fraught with original ideas; and second, to give those ideas in the fewest possible words consistent with agreeable expression.

"Why did you not make that article more brief?" said an editor to his correspondent.

"Because," said the writer, "I did not have time."

The idea sought to be conveyed, concerning brevity, is clearly shown in that answer of the correspondent. It is an easy matter to dress ideas in many words. It requires much more care, however, to clearly state the same idea in fewer words.

The chief merit of Shakespeare is the though conveyed in few words; the meaning that we catch beyond the words expressed.

Those poets that will live in immortality has

written thus. The reader cannot fail to recognize the truth and thought conveyed in this stanza of Cowper's, beyond the words themselves:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

The idea expressed in these few lines brings up in long review the trials of a past life, and the recollection of sorrows and afflictions which we afterwards, not unfrequently, discovered to be blessings in disguise, and in reality seemingly designed for our best good.

There is much food for reflection in the following stanza from Gray's "Elegy":

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

With this reading comes up the thought of those of our fellow men whom we know to be good, noble, and worthy, but whose names will go down to the grave unhonored and unknown.

Very plainly we see the meaning beyond the words in the following, also from Gray:

"Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire— Hand, that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

A similar idea is expressed by Whittier, though in fewer words:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

Both stanzas are deeply freighted with thought beyond what is expressed

Those extracts, whether in prose or poetry, that are destined to go down to coming generations, are so laden with ideas and suggestions that in listening or reading, the scenes they suggest seem to move before us, and we forget words in contemplating that which the words describe

Prose writings often contain gems of thought told very briefly, especially in the works of our best authors. In the following, from Irving's description of the grave, the reader becomes so absorbed in the picture portrayed that the words themselves are lost in the emotions they enkindle: "O, the grave! the grave! It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

"But the grave of those we loved — what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us, almost unheeded, in the daily intercourse of intimacy; there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solumn, awful tenderness of the parting scene—the bed of death, with all its stified griefs, its noiseless attendants, its mute, watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling—O how thrilling!—pressure of the hand—the last fond look of the glazing eye, turned upon us even from the threshold of existence—the faint, failtering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection.

"Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited, every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition."

The Bible abounds in beautiful and expressive sayings, that reveal much in few words, as shown in the following:

"The wicked flee when no man pursueth." "Boast not thyself of to-morrow. Thou knows t not what a day may bring forth."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath." "Better is a din. er of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

Care should be taken to prune out the unnecessary words with an unsparing hand. Thus, in the sentence, "I have got back, having returned yesterday," it is better to say, "I returned yesterday."

Two young men, upon going into the army during the late civil war, were requested by their friends to telegraph at the close of any battle they might take part in, concerning their condition. At the close of the battle of Perryville, one telegraphed the following:

"PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1862.

"DEAR FRIENDS:

"As requested, I take the first opportunity after the late severe battle, fought at this place, to inform you that I came from the engagement uninjured.

"HENRY MOSELEY."

The other telegraphed as follows:

"Uninjured.

"PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1863.
"HIRAM MAYNARD."

Hiram well knew that his friends would hear immediately of the battle from the newspapers, and would learn from the same source that his regiment participated in the engagement. Their next question would then be "How is Hiram?" To answer that, he had simply to telegraph one word. In a letter afterwards, he gave the particulars.

The following rules should be observed in writing:

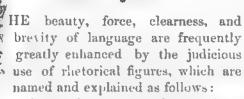
First. Never use a word that does not add some new thought, or modify some idea already expressed.

Second. Beware of introducing so many subjects into one sentence as to confuse the sense.

Third. Long and short sentences should be properly intermixed, in order to give a pleasing sound in reading. There is generally a rounded harmony in the long sentence, not found in the short, though as a rule, in order to express meaning plainly, it is better to use short sentences.

Fourth. Make choice of such words and phrases as people will readily understand.

Rhetorical Figures.



A Simile is an expressed comparison.

Example - "Charity, like the sun, brightens every object on which itehines."

The Metaphor is an implied comparison, indicating the resemblance of two objects by applying the name, quality or conduct of one directly to the other.

Examples—Thy word is a lamp to my feet " "Life is an tothmus between two elernities." "The morning of life." "The storms of life."

An Attogory is the recital of a story under which is a meaning different from what is expressed in words, the analogy and comparison being so plainly made that the designed conclusions are correctly drawn.

Example. Thou hast brought a vine, the Jewish nation) out of Expit; thou ast cast not the heather, and planted it. Thou prepared troom before it and didetenues it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The bios were covered with the stadow of P, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. Bisis

In Hyperbole, through the effect of imagina-

tion or passion, we greatly exaggerate what is founded in truth, by magnifying the good qualities of objects we love, and diminish and degrade the objects that we dislike or envy.

Examples —" That fellow is so tall that he does not know when his feet are told." "Brougham is a thunderbolt"

Personification consists in attributing life to things inanimate.

EXAMPLE - " Haired stirreth up strife; but loss covereth all sine."

A Metonymy (Me-ton-y-my) substitutes the name of one object for that of another that sustains some relation to it, either by some degree of mutual dependence or otherwise so connected as to be capable of suggesting it; thus cause is used for effect or the effect for the cause, the attribute for the subject or the subject for the attribute.

EXAMPLES 1, Cause and effect; as "Extravagance is the rwin of many, that is, the cause of rum,

2. Attribute and that to which it belongs; as "Prids shall be brought low" that is, the prond,

A synectoche (sin-ek-do-ke) is a form of speech wherein something more or something less is substituted for the precise object meant, as when the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; the singular for the plural or the plural for the singular.

Examples "His head is grey,"-that is, his heir, "The world considers him a man of talent,"- that is, the people.

Ast thesis is the contrasting of opposites.

Examples - " Nink or summ, fire or dir, survice or perch, I give my hand and heart to this vote " "Though deep yet clear."

trony is a form of speech in which the writer or speaker sneeringly means the reverse of what is literally said, the words being usually mockery uttered for the sake of ridicule or sarcasm. Irony is a very effective weapon of attack, the form of language being such as scarcely to admit of a reply.

Example "Have not the Indians been kindly and justly treated? Have not the temporal things, the vain bunbles and filthy lucre of this world, which are too apt to an age their worldly and seliab thoughts, been benevolently taken from them; and have they not instead thereof, been taught to set their affections on things above?"

Paralipsis pretends to conceal what is really expressed.

Example "I will not call him rillnin, because it would be unparliamentary. In ill not call him fool, because he happens to be chancellor of the exchequer"

Climax is the gradual ascending in the expression of thought, from things lower to a higher and better. Reversed, it is called anticlimax.

EXAMPLES—"A Scotch mist becomes a shower; and a shower, a storm; and a storm, a tempest; and a tempest, thunder and lightning; and thunder and lightning, heavenquake and earthquake." "Then virtue became silent, heartsick, pined away, and died."

Allusion is that use of language whereby in a word or words we recall some interesting incident or condition by resemblance or contrast.

Examples — "Give them the Amazon in South America and we'll give them the Mississippi in the United States."

After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Hancock remarked to his fellow signers that they must all hang together. "Yes," said Franklin "or we shall all hang separately."

The allusion in this case turns to a *pun*, which is a play upon words.

EXAMPLE — "And the Doctor told the Sexton And the Sexton tolled the bell."

A continued allusion and resemblance in style becomes a parody.

EXAMPLE — "'T is the last rose of summer, left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred, no rosebud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes, or give sigh for sigh.
I'll not leave thee, thou lone one, to pine on thy stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping, go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter thy leaves o'er the bed
Where thy mates of the garden lie scentless and dead."

PARODY — "Tis the last golden dollar, left shining alone;
All its brilliant companions are equandered and gone;
No coin of its mintage reflects back its hue,
They went in mint juleps, and this will go too!
I'll not keep thee, thou lone one, too long in suspense;
Thy brothers were melted, and melt thou, to pence!
I'll ask for no quarter, I'll spend and not spare,
Till my old tattered pocket hangs centless and bare."

PUN - "Ancient maiden lady anxiously remarks,
That there must be peril 'mong so many sparks:
Roguish-looking fellow, turning to the stranger.
Says it 's his opinion she is out of danger." - Saxe.

Exclamation is a figure of speech used to express more strongly the emotions of the speaker.

Examples — "Oh! the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!"

"How poor, how rich, how abject, how august How complicate, how wonderful is man! Distinguished link in being's endless chain! Midway from nothing to the Deity! A beam ethereal, sullied and absorbed! Though sullied and dishonored, still divine! An heir of glory! a frail child of dust: A worm! a god! I tremble at myself, And in myself am lost."

interrogation is a rhetorical figure by which the speaker puts opinions in the form of questions for the purpose of expressing thought more positively and vehemently without expectation of the questions being answered.

EXAMPLES — "He that planned the ear small he not hear? He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" "O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory?"

"But when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and when a British guard shall be stationed in every house? * * * Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

"Can storied urn or animated bust Back to its mansions call the fleeting breath? Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Euphemism (u-fe-miz-em) is a word or sentence so chosen and expressed as to make a disagreeable fact sound more pleasantly than if told in plain language.

Examples—"Deceased" for "dead;" "stopping payment," instead of "becoming bankrupt;" "falling asleep," instead of "dying." "you labor under a mistake," for "you lie;" "he does not keep very correct accounts," instead of "he cheats when he can;" "she certainly displays as little vanity in her personal appearance as any young lady I ever saw; "for "she is an intolerable slattern."

"I see Anacreon laugh and sing; His sliver tresses breathe perfume; His cheeks display a second spring Of roses taught by wine to bloom."

Apostrophe like the exclamation is the sudden turning away, in the fullness of emotion, to address some other person or object. In this we address the absent or dead as if present or alive, and the inanimate as if living.

This figure of speech usually indicates a high degree of excitement.

EXAMPLES — "O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness?"

Thus King David, on hearing of the death of Absalom, exclaims, "O, my son Absalom, my son, my son!"

Ossian's Address to the Moon, is one of the most beautiful illustrations of the apostrophe.

"Daughter of heaven, fair art thou! The silence of thy face is pleasant. Thou comest forth in loveliness. The stars attend thy blue steps in the East. The clouds rejoice in thy presence, O Moon! and brighten their dark-brown sides. Who is like thee in heaven, daughter of the night? The stars are ashamed in thy presence, and turn aside their sparkling eyes. Whither dost thou retire from thy course, when the darkness of thy countenance grows? Hast thou thy hall like Ossian? Dwellest thou in the shadow of grief? Have thy sisters fallen from heaven? and are they who rejoiced with thee at night no more? Yes, they have fallen, fair light! and often dost thou retire to mourn. But thou thyself shall one night fail, and leave thy blue path in heaven. The stars will then lift their heads; they who in thy presence were astonished will rejoice."

"Thou lingering star with less ning ray,
That lov'st to greet the early morn,
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O Mary! dear departed shade!"

Vision is a figure of rhetoric by which the speaker represents the objects of his imagination as actually before his eyes and present to his senses.

EXAMPLES —"Soldiers! from the tops of yonder pyramids, forty centuries look down upon you!"

"We behold houses and public edifices wrapt in flames; we hear the crash of roofs falling in, and one general uproar proceeding from a thousand different voices; we see some flying they know not whither, others hanging over the last embraces of their wives and friends: we see the mother tearing from the ruffian's grasp her helpless babe, and the victors cutting each others' throats wherever the plunder is most inviting."

Onomatopoia is the use of such word or words as by their sound will suggest the sense, as crash, buzz, roar, etc. Motion is thus easily imitated, as is also sound, and even the reflections and emotions.

Examples — "Away they went pell mell, hurry skurry, wild buffalo, wild horse, wild huntsmen, with clang and clatter, and whoop and halloo that made the forests ring." "The ball went whizzing past."

"While I nodded nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping As of some one gently rapping, rapping at my chamber door."

General Summary.

Dr. Blair's system of rhetoric sums up the most important qualities of style in the six following terms, being thus condensed by Kerl:

"Purity, propriety, and precision chiefly in regard to words and phrases; and perspiculty, unity, and strength, in regard to sentences. He who writes with purity, avoids all phraseology that is foreign, uncouth, or ill-derived; he who writes with propriety, selects the most appropriate, the very best expressions, and generally displays sound judgment and good taste; he who writes with precision, is careful to state exactly what he means - all that he means, or that is necessary, and nothing more; he who writes with perspicuity, aims to present his meaning so clearly and obviously, that no one can fail to understand him at once; he who observes unity, follows carefully the most agreeable order of nature, and does not jumble together incongruous things, nor throw out his thoughts in a confused or chaotic mass; and he who writes with strength, so disposes or marshals all the parts of each sentence, and all the parts of the discourse, as to make the strongest impression. A person's style, according as it is influenced by taste and imagination, may be dry, plain, neat, elegant, ornamental, florid or turgid. The most common faulty style is that which may be described as being stiff, cramped, labored, heavy and tiresome; its opposite is the easy, flowing, graceful, sprightly, and interesting style. One of the greatest beauties of style, one too little regarded, is simplicity or naturalness; that easy, unaffected, earnest, and highly impressive language which indicates a total ignorance, or rather innocence, of all the trickery of art. It seems to consist of the pure promptings of nature; though, in most instances, it is not so much a natural gift as it is the perfection of art."

Laws of Language.

The following rules by Dr. Campbell, in reference to the construction of sentences and choice of words, will be found of service.

- When the usage is divided as to any particular words or phrases, and when one of the expressions is susceptible of different meanings, while the other admits of only one signification, the expression which is strictly of one meaning should be preferred.
 - 2. In doubtful cases, analogy should be regarded.
- When expressions are inother respects equal, that should be preferred which is most agreeable to the ear.
- 4. When none of the preceding rules takes place, regard should be had to simplicity.
- 5. All words and phrases, particularly harsh and not absolutely necessary, should be dismissed.
- 9. When the etymology plainly points to a different signification from what the word bears, propriety and simplicity require its dismission.

- 7. When words become obsolete, or are never used but in particular phrases, they should be repudiated, as they give the style an air of vulgarity and cant, when this general disuse renders them obscure.
- 8. All words and phrases which analyzed grammatically, include an imperfection of speech, should be dismissed.
- 9. All expressions which, according to the established rules of language, either have no meaning, or involve a contradiction, or according to the fair construction of the words, convey a meaning different from the intention of the speaker, should be dismissed.

Specific Directions.

PARAGRAPHS.—One or more sentences form a paragraph. When a deviation or change is made in the subject a new paragraph is commenced. The first line of each paragraph in writing should commence about one inch from the left side of the sheet. Preserve a space half an inch in width between the left of the writing and the edge of the sheet. Write as close to the right edge of the sheet as possible. When lack of space prevents the completion of a word on the line, place the hyphen (-) at the end of the line and follow with the remaining syllables on the next line. Words may be divided, but never divide syllables.

Rules of Construction.

- 1. The principal words in a sentence should be placed where they will make the most striking impression.
- 2. A weaker assertion or argument should not follow a stronger one.
- 3. The separation of the preposition from the noun which it governs, should be avoided
- 4. Concluding the sentence with an adverb, preposition, or other insignificant word, lessens the strength of the sentence.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENT.—Young writers will find it well to prepare a memorandum of the subjects they wish to treat on a separate slip of paper, and the points they wish to make relating to each subject. Having the subjects clearly fixed in the mind, they should commence with the least important and follow through to the end, considering the most important at the close.







SEVERAL THOUSAND SYNONYMOUS WORDS. For the use of Writers and Speakers.

UITE a common fault is that of using, when writing, the same word several times in a sentence. To avoid this inelegant repetition, the writer should give careful attention to the selection of different words having a similar meaning.

Observe the following:

Example.

He is accurate in figures, accurate in grammar, accurate in spelling, accusate in writing.

IMPROVED.

He is accurate in figures, correct in grammar, exact in spelling, precise in writing.

▲base – humble, lower, degrade, depress, diagrace.

Abate -lessen, reduce, subside, de-cresse, diminish.

Abbreviate abridge, curtail, condense, compress, empitomize, lessen, reduce, shorten.

Abher-abominate, detest, hate, loathe.

Ability capacity, power, skill, means, talent.

Able -capable, competent.

Abode -dwelling, habitation, resi-

Abominate—abhor, detest, hate, loathe.

Abridge contract, diminish, les-

Absent -abstracted, insitentive,

Abourb-engross, engulf, imbibe,

Abstain -forbear, refrain with-

Abstruse-hidden, obscure. diffi-

Absurd foolish, unreasonable, preposterous, ridiculous, silly Abundant-ample, copions, plan-tiful

Abustve-Insolant, offensive, scur-rious, disgraceful

Accode acquience, agree, con-sent, assent, comply, yield. Accept-admit, receive, take

Acceptable-agrousble, grateful,

Accession -- addition, augmenta-

Accommodate - adjust, adapt, serve, suit, fit

Accomplice—abetter, ally, assistant, accessory, associate,

Accompileb complete, effect, achieve, fulfili, execute, realize, fulfili,

Account—explanation, narration, description, recital.

Accomulate-beap, collect, gath-Accurate-precise exact, correct

Accuse asperso, arraign, censure, impeach, defame, calumniste, de-tract, vilify.

Achteve execute, complete ful fil, realize, accomplish, effect. Acknowledgment - confession

Acknowledge - confess, own.

Acquaint inform, communicate, disclore, make known.

Acquience comply, yield, con-

Acquire - gain, attain procure, win obtain

See the word accurate in the dictionary, accompanied by synonymous words.

Example.

He made an excellent address in the morning, and his colleague made an excellent address in the evening.

IMPROVED.

He made an excellent address in the morning, and his colleague entertained the assemblage with an eloquent speech in the evening.

Example.

The patient suffered untold agony for years; during which time he suffered not only agony of body, but agony of mind.

IMPROVED

The patient suffered untold agony for years; during which time he endured not only torture of body, but anguish of mind.

Acquirement attainment gain-Acquit - free, pardun, forgive, discharge, clear

Active quick, nimble, agile, alert, prompt, industrious, busy, brisk, vigorous.

Actual real, certain, positive Actuate-impel, unlace, move.

Acute sharp, kom, subtle, plere-ing, shrewd, pointed, penetrating

Adapt suit, fit, edjust, secommo-Add-join to, put to, increase

Address speech, utterance, abil-ity, courtship, skill, direction

Addition angmentation, accor-Adhere - stick, cleave, hold, at-

Adept-apt, quick skillful, expert Adherent disciple, follower, par

Adheston-sticking, attachment,

Adjacent—close, near, adjoining routigueus. Adjourn postpone defer, delay

Adjust settle, fix, suit, adapt, ac-

Administer—give, execute, dis-person manage, supply serve. Admiration regard exteem, wonder surprise, amazement

Admitoston-entrance, access, ad-

Admit - allow permit, tolerate, concede, grant. Admonition warning advice, counsel, reproof

Adorn deck embellish beautity

Advoit-agile, desterous, clever, deilfre.

Adulterate-corrept, politite, de-base delle

Advancement—progression, im-provement. Advantage-profit, benefit, use, good.

Adventure - chance, canualty contingency, incident, occur

Adversary - opponent autago-nist, enemy

Adverse unfortunate hostile, contrary, repugnant, opposed Advert notice, turn regard, st-

Advise consult consider delib-erate admonish. Advocate-plead, argue, defend,

Affability civility, courteous-

Affable civil courteous, urbane,

Affair-business, concern, matter, transaction.

Affect—aim, assume, move, pre-tend, arrogate

Affecting-feeling, touching, pathetic.

Affection—love, fondness, attachment, kindness, tenderness.

Amiliate—adopt, receive, initiate, associate. kindred,

Affinity - relationship, kindre alliance, conformity, attraction Affirm - assure, assert, aver, de-clare, protest.

Affletion—pain, trouble, distress, grief, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, bereavement, calamity.

Affluence — plenty, abundance, riches, opulence, wealth, conriches, opulence, course, influx.

Afford-yield, grant, give, impart,

Affright—alarm, dismay, shock terrify, appall, frighten, dishearten, intimidate.

Affront-provoke, outrage, insult,

Afraid - fearful, terrified, timid, timorous.

Aged — elderly, old, senile, advanced in years.

Agent-representative, deputy, Aggregate - mass, collect, ac-

Agile—alert, active, lively, quick, sprightly, nimble, brisk. Agitate - shake, disturb, move,

Agitation-disturbance, trepida-tion, tremor.

Agony — pain, distanguish, suffering. distress, torture,

Agree-accede, acquiesce, assent, consent, concur, comply.

Agreeable-suitable, acceptable, pleasing, grateful.

Agreement — harmony, accordance, covenant, concurrence, contract, bargain.

Aid-assist, help, succor, relieve. Atm - aspire, eudeavor, level,

point. Air—aspect, manner, appearance, look, mien.

Alarm-fear, consternation, dread, apprehension, fright, terror, sum mons, surprise.

Allenate - transfer, withdraw, estrange.

Allege-adduce, affirm, advance,

Alleviate — case, abate, lessen, mitigate, relieve, diminish, soothe, lighten.

Allance—coalition, union, combination, league, confederacy.

Allot - distribute, apportion, asign, appoint.

Allowance—wages, pay, stipend, salary, permission, concession, grant.

Allude-refer, suggest, hint, inti-

Allure-tempt, entice, seduce, decoy, attract. Alter-change, vary, modify, re-

Arrange.

Always - ever, perpetually, con-stantly, continually, incessantly. Amass—gather, heap, collect, ac-

Amazement-astonishment, sure, wonder, admiration.

Ambiguous - obscure, doubtful, equivocal, uncertain.

Amenable - answerable, responsible, accountable.

Amend -correct, improve, better, rectify, reform, mend.

Amends-recompense, restoration, reparation, restitution.

Amiable—lovely, kind, charming, delightful, obliging.

Ample—large, extended, spactous, copious, abundant, plenteous.

Amusement—entertainment, diversion, sport, pastime, recreation.

Angry-passionate, hot, irascible, hastv.

Anguish—pain, distress, suffering, agony.

Animate—cheer, enliven, exhilar-ate, impel, incite, inspire, urge, encourage. Animate

nimation — life, spirits, liveliness, buoyancy, gayety, vivacity. Animation -Animosity-hatred, enmity, malignity, hostility.

Annex - attach, affix, add, sub-

Announce—proclaim, declare, advertise, publish.

Annui-destroy, revoke, abolish, cancel, repeal, annihilate. Answer-reply, response, rejoin-der.

Answerable—amenable, accountable, responsible.

Antagonist -- enemy, foe, oppo-nent, adversary.

Antecedent - previous, former, anterior, preceding, prior, foreming.

Antipathy - aversion, abhor-rence, dislike, detestation, hatred. Anxiety—caution, care, perplex-ity, solicitude, uneasiness, disity, solic quietude.

Apathy—unfeelingness, inditence, insensibility, unconcern. indiffer-

Aperture—cavity, opening. Apology-defense, plea, excuse

Apparent—evident, clear, plain, visible, distinct.

Appeal-invoke, refer, call upon. Appearance—aspect, look, air, manner, mien, semblance.

Appease—calm, soothe, pacify, allay, assuage, tranquilize. Applaud-praise, approve, extol,

nmend. Applause - acclamation, shouting, approval.

Appoint-allot, fix, provide, or-der, prescribe, ordain, depute, der, presc constitute.

Appraise-value, estimate.

Appreciate—value, esteem, esti-mate, prize.

Apprehension — terror, alarm, fear, seizure, dread, suspicion, fright.

Apprise -- inform, acquaint, dis-

Approach - admittance, access, nue, passage.

Approbation—approval, concurrence, consent, sanction, confirmation.

Appropriate — assume, usurp, set apart.

Appropriate — peculiar, exclusive, adapted.

Approve-allow, like, applaud, esteem, commend.

Arbitrator-judge, umpire, ar-

Archives-annals, records. Ardent - hot, eager, passionate, fervent, flery, vehement.

Arduous-hard, difficult, labori-

Argument - proof, reason, dis-

Arise-mount, ascend, rise, stand up.

Arraiga — charge, accuse, impeach.

Arrange - place, dispose, class,

Arrogance - assumption, pride, self-conceit, haughtiness, presumption.

Artful-crafty, artificial, deceitful, cunning, dexterous.

Articulate - speak, pronounce,

Artifice - deception, imposition, strategem, cheat, deceit, finesse. Attitude-posture, gesture.

Attract—charm. captivate, win, allure, draw, entice. Attractions - charms, allure-

enticements Audacity — impudence, boldness, hardihood, effrontery.

Auspicious — favorable, propitious, prosperous, lucky, fortu-

nate.

Authentie-genuine, authorized,

Authority — power, dominion, force, sway, influence, ascendency.

Avarice—greed, covetousness, cu-Averse — loth, unwilling, reluctant, repugnant, unfortunate, unfavorable.

Aversion — dislike, repugnance, antipathy, abhorrence, detestation.

Avidity—cagerness, greediness. Avocation—calling, trade, pro-fession, office, business, employ-ment, occupation.

Avoid-shun, elude, eschew. Avow-own, confess, recognize, acknowledge.

Awake-rouse, provoke, excita. Awe-fear, dread, reverence.

Babbling -- idle talk, loquacity, chattering, prattling.

Backward-loth, unwilling, reluctant, averse. Baffle-confound, defeat, discon-

rt. elude, confuse Balance settle, adjust, regulate.

Banter-taunt, ridicule, deride, rally, joke, jest.

Bare-stripped, naked, destitute, uncovered, unadorned.

Bargain - purchase, cheapen, contract, buy.

Base-mean, low, vile. Bashful-shy, modest, diffident,

timid. Basis-foundation, pedestal, base,

Bastard - spurious, illegitimate. Battle - combat, fight, engage-

Bear-carry, bring forth, support, suffer, endure, sustain, undergo. Beat - hit, strike, defeat, over-

Beau-sweetheart, gallant, dandy,

Beautiful-handsome, fine.

Beautify - embellish, decorate, adorn, deck, ornament.

Becoming — suitable, graceful, comely, decent, befitting, meet, fit.

Reg-crave, bereech, entreat, ask uest, implore, solicit, suppli-

Begin - originate, enter upon, commence.

Beguile-delude, mislead, amuse, deceive, impose upon. Behavior—conduct, carriage, de-portment, manner, demeanor, address.

Behold-see, look, observe, view. Beholder-spectator, looker on,

observer. Bellef-credit, faith, trust, cer-tainty, confidence, reliance, con-viction, opinion, assent.

Release-under, beneath.

Bend-lean, incline, distort, bow, subdue. Beneath-under, below. Bequeath-devise, give by will.

Beseech-solicit, crave, implore, beg, entreat, request, urge, supplicate.

Bestew-grant, confer, give, pre-

Better-improve, mend, reform, ameliorate.

Blame — reprove, reproach, con-demn, censure, reprehend, incul-pate, upbraid.

Blamelees — unblemished, fault-less, innocent, guiltless, spotless, irreproachable. Blast - desolate, destroy, wither up, split.

Blemish-flaw, spot, defect, fault,

Blunt-dull, uncouth, insentient,

Blunder-error, mistake

Beaster — braggard, braggart, braggadocio, vaunter, blusterer.

Beasting - parade, ostentation, vaunting.

Boisterous-violent, furious, im-

Beld — courageous, daring, fear-less, impudent, insolent, auda-cious.

eervitude, slavery, con-Bondage finement, imprisonn

Border-edge, verge, rim, brim, margin, brink, side.

Bere - pierce, penetrate, perforate. Bound — define, confine, restrict, terminate, limit, circumscribe.

Bounty-liberality, benevolence, generosity, beneficence.

Brave—bold, daring, heroic, undaunted, courageous, intrepid, fearless.

Breach-gap, chasm, break, open-

Break-destroy, batter, dissolve, rend, tame, demolish, shatter.

Breaker - surge, billow, wave, sand-bank, covered rock. Brief - short, concise, succinct, compendious, summary, epitom-

Bright—clear, shining, sparkling, brilliant, glistening, glittering, lucid, resplendent.

Brilliamey-brightness, radiance, splendor, luster.

Broad-far-reaching, ample, extensive, large, wide.

Broll-fight, quarrel, altercation,

Brulse - break, crush, squeese, pound, compress. Build-erect, establish, construct, found.

Bulk-greatness, largeness, size, extent, magnitude, dimensions. Burden - load, freight, weight,

Burning - ardent, flery, scorching, hot.

Burst-break, rend, crack, split. Business—trade, occupation, calling, work, avocation, profession, employment.

Buetle - disorder, hurry, tumuit, confusion. But-except, still, however, save, nevertheless, yet, notwithstand-

neve Butchery-havoc, slaughter, carnage, massacre.

Buy - procure, bargain, obtain, purchase.

Cabal—coalition, league, combination, conspiracy, intrigue, plot. Calamity-mishap, dieaster, mis-

Calculate—count, number, com-pute, reckon, estimate. Call-exclaim, cry, invite, name, summon, subposes. Cutting - trade, occupation, pro-femion, business, employment, avecation

Cnim ecothe, compose, tranquil ize, pacify, appears, assuage, al-lay

Cancet erase, destroy, abolish, repeal, annul, revoke.

Caudid frank, open, artlem, hon-

Capable able, fitted, competent, quantied, skillful.

Capacity capability, faculty, ability, genius, talent

Caprice - fancy, bumor, freak,

Capriciona - notional, variable, fickle changeable, fantaulcal, whitmucal

Captivate - charm emigve, attract, enchant, enrapture, take

Captivity servicede, bondage, confinement, imprisonment

Capture-prize, seizure.

Care - anxiety, solicitude regard, affention management, concern, disquietude worry.

Careful castious, solicitous, attentive provident, guarded, prodent, chromospect.

Careless heedless, thoughtless, remiss instantive, negligent, unconcerned.

Careas fondle, endear, embrace, struke, soothe.

Carnage - mantere, butchery, slaughter

Carringe -manner, behavior, de-pertment, mien, demeaner, walk, bearing

Carry transport, convey, bear. Cast throw, burl, turn, direct, fling Catch snatch, seles, lay hold of,

grup, capture, grip.
Cause origin, murce, reason, inducement

Guetten - advice, warning notice, administration care, solicitude, circumspection.

Caustons - careful wary, watchful, pradent, circumspect.

Coase leave off, desist, stop, dis-Celebrated-honored, ithatrious,

(amous renowned Celebrate praise, extol, com-mend, perpetuate

Consure rebuke, reprimand, con-demnation, reproach, stricture,

Coromony - form, rite, observ-

Certain - manifest, actual, real, stire constant.
Chagein-vexation, mortification,

Challenge -demand, defy, claim, call, accuse, object, except.

Chance - hazard, casual, fortul-

Change-alteration, variety, mu-tation, conversion, vicinsitude.

Changeable meertain, variable, fickle, mutable inconstant, un-steady

Character-manner, reputation, description, letter, mark, quality. Charity kindness, benevolence, good will, liberality, beneficence,

Charm -attract, hewitch, delight, enrapture, captivate, fascinate. Chasten -correct, punish affect,

Chasteness purity, continence, simplicity chastity, Chastice—correct, affilet, punish.

Chattele effects movable goods.

Chest fraud, deception, decelt, stratagem, imposition.
Chese -incite, comfort, gladden, empourage, exhibitation.

Cheerfulness mirth, gladness, liveliness, sprightliness, gaysty, fellity, comfort.

Cherish help, shelter, nurture, warm, foster Chide-sould, rebuke, reprove, reprimend.

Chiedy—mainly, principally, par-ticularly, especially. Childinh—simple, puorile, trifling. Childhood-infancy, minority

Children - offspring, issue, pro-

Choke-stiffs amother, sufficate. Chotee - selection, election, op-

Choose-prefer peloct pick, elect. Circulate spread, pans, diffuse, propagate.

Circumscribe - limit, confine, enclose bound

Otremmetance - event, Incident, state ittuation, condition.

Circumspect - watchful, wary, cautious, particular, rigilant, pro-

Orremetantial-minute, particular, incidental, socidental
Otwil-obliging, polite, affable, courteous, complainant, polished,

Civilination - refinement, cul-

Claim-demand, protension, right, Clandestine secret, bidden, pri-

Class - division, order, degree,

Oleansing - parifying, purging,

Cheme free, pure acquit, absolve, ilischarge, satisfy, vindidate, ap-parent, evident, obvious

Clearly-distinctly fucidity, plain-ly, manifestly, devictisty, visibly. Ctemency -morey, mildness, len-

Clever-adroit, skillful, ready, ex-

Cilmb-mount, scale, assend.

Cling-stick, hold, cleave, clasp, Close - shut, firm, compact, con-

Clethee rainent, garments, covering, attire, habitiments, apparel.

Clouded - obscured, variegated, dark, gloomy, overcast, unlea Cloumay-awkward, unhandy, un-couth, bungling

Condintor-amintant, colleague,

Condition - completely, league, union, combination

Comrae gross, includent, rough, rude, volgar, unrefued. Coax-flatter, wheedle, fawn, ca-

Coerce force, comnel, restrain.

Cognomen - name, appellation, denomination.

Coherent - consistent, adhesive,

Coincide-barmonise, agree, con-

Outd reserved, chill, frigid, shy, unaffecting

Collengue-ally, associate, part-Cotiected-calm placid, unruffled,

composed, gathered

Collection - gathering contribu-tion assemblage group.

Colleguy dialogue, conference, Color-dys, hus, tink, paint, tings.

Combination - union. league, conflitun compiracy, alliance, confederacy Comely - graceful, handsome, Comfort-colace, console, encourage, entiren.

Comfortless-wretched, desolate,

Comte - funty, ludierous, ridicu-lous, saughable.

Command direction, beheat, pre-cept, order injunction Commanding - dictatorial, im-perative, authoritative, imperious.

Commence-undertake, originate, begin

Commend praise, recommend, exto), applaud, approve laud.
Commensurate - sufficient, adoquate equal propertionate

Comment - utterance. explana the exposition, annotation seta, observation elucidation, remark.

Committeration - feeling for, pity compassion, sympathy, conditions. Commission - authorize, enable,

Commodious-fit, anitable, con-

Commodity-goods, merchandise, wares. Common-mean vulgar, frequent, low, general, ordinary, usual

Commettee - perturbation, dis-turbance, tumult Communicate—tell report, dis-close, make known, impart, re-vest.

Communication-commerce, in-

tercourse, conference Communition - fellowship, unton, converse, intercourse.

Commute-exchange, barter.

Compact - contract, agreement, covenant, firm, solid, closs.

Comparion ally, accomplice, associate, comrade, friend, confed-erate, partner Comparay-assembly band, crew, corporation, congregation, associ-

Compiles attain, enclose, invest, besiege, environ, sneircle, consummate.

Compassion - tenderness, pity,

sympathy, commisseration Compensation—pay, amends, re-ward, remuneration, requiral.

Competent sultable fitted, able, qualified, capable, efficient, skillful, effective.

Competition - rivalry, contest, emulation

Comptaining - lamenting, mur-muring behanning, bewailing, regretting, repining

Complaisant agreeable, affable, courteurs, cavil

Complete—conclude, fuffil termi-nate, effect, accomplish, finish, consummate, execute Complex - Intricate, complicate,

Compliment extel, flatter, con-

gratulate, praise. Comply - agree, accord accede, assent yield, acquisice consent

Compone out together, form, setpound

Comprehend appreciate, em-brace include, understand, com-prise, conceive

Compress - condense, squeeze,

Compulsion - constraint, force,

Companetion - regret pentiones, remorse repentance, contrition. remorae repentance, concernate Compute count number, rate estimate encoulate

Concede-yield, grant allow, de-

Concent hide, disguise, cover, Concelt-imagination, fancy, noConceited value, proud, egotis-tical, opinionated

Conception - perception, knowledge, fancy, idea, imagination,

Concern -care interest, business, affair regard, matter

Concert contrive, manage, ad-

Conciliate - win reconcile, pro-

Conclude-finish, terminate, close. Conclusion - termination, infer-

Conclusive—convincing, decisive Concord - harmony, agreement, unity amity, peace

Concur-agree, coincide, approve,

Condemn sentence, doom, blame, reproach, reprove Condense - abbreviate, shorten,

Condescension humility, submassion deference

Condition-rank state, compact, bond, case situation, stipulation. Condolence compassion, com-miseration, sympathy

Conduce conduct, tend lead, con-

tribute Conduct -management, behavior, guidance, deportment. Confederate ally, accomplice,

Confer - give, bestow, discourse, grant.

Confras-acknowledge, grant, own, admit, avow, recognize, disclose, Confide rely, trust, repose, da-

Confident - impudent, bold posttive dogmatical, absolute, assured. Confined limited, shut up. clr-come riled, restrained, contracted, imprisoned

Confirm corroborate establish, strengthen

Conflict-contest contestion fight, agony, combat, struggle, warfare, pang

Conform-submit, yield comply Confuse-stopely, embarram, con-found attach, disorder, perplex

Congruity agreement, consist-

Conjecture—guess, think, belief, Connected - Joined, united, re-

Connection - Intercourse union, commerce. association, communion.

Conquer-subdue, vanouish, oversurmount.

Conscious - aware sensible, ap-

Consent - yield agree, assent, comply, acquiesce, accode.

Consequence - result inference,

Consequently hence secording ly therefore, wherefore

Consider -ponder, deliberate, re-

Consign entrust, commit, trans-fer make over Consistent-agreeing consonant, accordant, firm

Console -confort, southe cheer. Conspicuous prominent, noted, distinguished, illustrious.

Constancy - perseverance, firm-ness, steadiness, stability Constantly ever continually, perpetually, unchangeably, incon-

BATISLY Construct make, build, creet,

Connuit -consider, deliberate, ad-

Consume-waste, destroy, absorb, complete.

Contagions emirmir infections.

Contaminate-pullate tases de-

Contemp work, despited distalts. Contemplate-mailer, melitate

Condemptible painty vite the danker week, despends distri-

Contend quartel, debate contest

Contention state conflict, a

Contentment acquirement, hip-piness satisfaction, grafification Configurate pear appriximating adjacent

Continued - perpetual, regulant, Continuation-cottomer date

Contract arrangement bargain agreement compact correspond

Contemed curtail shridge com-Contradict - games deny, op-

Contrary opposite adverse, in-

Contribute - assist administer, aid share

Contritton remove peritone regret Contributes derive mounts, in-

Control solidor, restrala check,

Contraction region, debate,

downers call together, assemble

Convenient - hauty, minuted, Conversation dialogus discus-

Converse seminate speak talk

Convey take carry bear, trans-

Conviction - persuadon, deter-

Conststat agreeable festal me Convolve gather assemble con-

Coptons ample full abundant Conding bearing worm, storers

Correct mend emend reform, before improve really

Cappubarata catabilish confirm Correstion depeatity pollution infloment administration contamination infection pairidly

Country organisms previous, valu-

Coupage advice, instruction ex-

Countermet change, defeat, op-

Countemper sphold, favor, en counte - sept al monther

Constorfeit forcel digner, false specime, importure inits

Comple brace pair, two join

Courses - heredon, value, bear ery freques, lettropidity fearloss

former mode was teach, line, cares program method passage could cattle, action, attravalors

Constants had citi affalia polite well

Covenust attendement agree-ment contract place, stippin

Covering ensweling sevening, shellering, hiding, overspreading Covetamences great, everies, employ, therefore,

Cowned - mesh, dastard, pol-

Commedica-lone, timidity, com

Crafty underbanded, conning, artful, sily, deceitful, sily, subtle. PRVS-bug, pray boosch entreat, impairs respont, which, suppli-

Create-build form, make came, invent, originate shape, product Crime-wil, guilt, vickedness, six,

Crisio-juncture, critical point.

Criticiam streture renoure, refranked bound, turned, curved away bent disagured, deformed.

Ornes the tempered, fretful per lab, spiceny pertulant, spiceny tienel barbarous, brutal, (dilless, labinous, torsorable namerciful, harch

Cultivation advancement civilization improvement, refractions, tillage

Cure -heat, resture, remesty

Curtous -prying, inquisitive. Curse imprecation, malediction, anothern execution

Curacy hasty, carelon, elight densitory, apperficial

Curtail shorten contract, abbre

Cuesom - habit, manner, mage, prescription, practice

Bamage-injury, hart, loss, detri-

Dampages - act, moisture, hu-

Dauger-haurd petil, risk, ven-

Daring bold, fearless, valorous, courageous, intreptd, brave Burk - dismal, obscure, gloomy,

Date - lime, period epoch, era,

Dend - still, lifeton, inanimate,

Beadly - faitl, mortal, destruc-Bealing trade, practice, traffic

Beaseth - femine, need, scarcity

Debar deter, kinder, prevent, exclude, prevent,

Behase lower dograde, humble-

Behate strue, wrangle, dispute

Debitione lapar, resten, en

Debility infrmity weakness, in-capacity imbecults feeblgress.

Deeny-decline, convereption Decembe denies double depart sire of life

Beech - fraud, duplicity decep-

Decent coincip, fit womly, be coining

Becide settle reseive fir deter-

Destaton contence determina-tion judgment, constitution, concin-sion

Deplotue conclusive convincing

Doctors - admosher promounts to telfy, proclates, not en to be the proclates.

Booting dramp deemy shift re-

Decorate - entellish orto beautity, adors.

Becay after tampi, soince, en-

Becrease - Issuan, distatab, sub-side, lower, abata.

Bedleate-devote, consecrate, set

Deduction-shatement, inference,

Beed - action, exploit, achieve-ment, fant. Definee mar, disfigure, destroy,

Defining slander, vility, scandal-ite, calumniate

Defeat - best baffe conquer, overcome, everthrow, vanquish, frastruje

Defect-want, flaw, blemish, im-perfection.

Defoctive - wanting, imperfect, deficient.

Defender - protector, advocate, biender, rindicator

Defence apology excuss, justifi-cation protection, tenderation. Defer-delay kinder, prolong re-tard, postpone, protract, process-tinate.

Deforence—respect, regard, con-descension, submission, resert-

Beffelent-lacking, wanting, to-

Dedle taint, polson vittate, con-

Definite exact precise, positive, certain, bounded, limited.

Defruid evindic chrut, rob, de-ceive, trick.

Degrade-lower, dagrace lesson, reduce, dury, depreciate dispar-

Degree-rank position, station, Dejection depression, lowliness, melanchoty

Delay -bioder, defer detain pro-

Deltherate - slow heststing, considerate, thoughtful cantions, Dettente -fruit füre nice, wenk, tender beautiful elegant, dainty.

Delighted pissur) glad grate-ful loyful

Delineate-describe draw paint, sketch, deptet, represent

Delinquent oriminal, offender. Detivee give up, 65.75 yield utter, surrender, concede, resous,

Belude mislead, dereive, chest, beguite.

Deinsten obset, illusion, decep-tion to lacy Demand claim, require mak.

Demottab everthrow destroy

Demonstrate - (litetrate, show, prove manifest

Denominate name, little style,

Chonese imply, alguify, mark, be-Beny refuse, dlawn, contradict,

Departure leaving formiting, going away abandoning, exit.

Dependence trust, reliance con-adeque, connection

Deplore Jemson bewall, meuro

Department behavior conduct character, carriage, demeanor

Deprayed degraded, curript, standones, profigate, wicked victous

Depresate underrate disparage, detract undervalue degrade, tra-duce fower

Beprive prevent hinder, depose, depose, depose, strip, shridge. Bepate authorier appoint con

Boppety-agent, reinfliteta, repro-

describer confuse disconcert.

Bertile mock ridicule, make fun of banter, laugh at

Breesthe-tilustrale, narrate, de-literate recount, relate represent. Description account Highra-tion sarration explanation, re-clini relation detail

Design-intend plan, orbitio, pur-pose project, shelch.

Designate - name, show, point out, indicate, choose, distinguish, otyle

Bentet stop, leave off cease, dis-

Desperate despending beyolder, mad, carries, furtous, regardless.

Beapleable -- mean viv pitiful, worthless, outrageous contempt-

Bengilne hale, morth, loathe Desputie - arbitrary, sulf-willed, absolute.

Bestination point, tention, lot, design fate, purpose, appoint ment.

Bestitute bare forlors, poor smary formken, reedy Bestray - ruin, waste, demolish, consume, annihilate, dismantic.

Dronttury - heaty, slight, fours,

Betneh -sever, separate, dicjoin,

Betati -account, tale, description, narration, recital.

Detain - keep, restrain, contro, Detect-find, discover, convict.

Determine - St., decide, bound. limit settle, pusite, adjust. Determined - Arm. revolute, de-cided fixed, concluded, ended, im-

Detest-hate loathe abundants Detentable - hateful, loathsome aboutinable, execusion.

Detrmet-defame, degrade, vilify,

derogate Detriment hemvenione loss, injury deadvantage, damage, burt, prejudice.

Bevelop grow, unravel, clear, unfold, discloss, exhibit. Deviate stray, wander ery, di-

Beviee design, schome, she plan contrivance, strategots,

o aak qollay Devote give apply, commerciale,

Bewest - pious, hely religious, prayerful.

Besterity - advotuces, ability, experience, epiness, childrence, Phill, thet Binleet - language, opecch,

Distate - propose, direct, order prescribe, instruct, suggest.

Dis - expire, depart, periol, tan-

Differ dispute, dissent, contend, Vary, dissegree Different - unlike various, di-

Difficult -- trying, artuous, hard,

Difficulty - nhumble obstruction embartaments trouble peoples ity, trial impediment

Diffident retiring, fearful bash-ful distructful, modest, besta-ing

Dignified enalted streated, honored, stately Dilligent - industrious, anddones laborious active, government, ottentive

Diminish—shorten, curtail, abate, decrease, lessen, subside.

Direct - show, guide, conduct, manage, regulate, sway.

Direction - command, order, address, superscription.

Directly—at once, quickly, immediately, instantaneously, instantaneously. Diengree-dispute, diment, differ, quarrel, vary

Disappoint-foil, defeat.

Disaster - misfortune, calamity, mischance, mishap.

Dianvow-disown, deny, disclaim, repudiate.

Discard - cast off, dismles, discharge.

Discours - distinguish, discriminate, penetrate, behold, discover. Discornible—plain, evident, per-ceptible, manifest, apparent

Discione - reveal, discover, di-

vuige
Discencers — disorder, confuse, defeat, ruffe, fret, vex, unsettle, interrupt, derange

Discord - contention, dimension, inharmony.

Discover - make known, detect, communicate, reveal, impart, tell,

Discredit-dishonor, scandal, dis-grace, discepute, ignominy, regrace, disrepute, ignominy, re-proach.

Discretion—prudence, judgment.

Disdain-scorn, contempt, pride, arrogance, haughtiness.

Blacase sickness, distemper, mal-ady, disorder.

Diagrace - degrade, debase, dis-honor, abase. Disguise - cover, disfigure, con-cesl, dimemble.

Diagnut-loathing, names, dislike,

Dishonor-shame, diagrace.

Dislike antipathy, aversion, re-pugnance, hatred, contempt, abpugnance.

Diamisa discharge, divest, dis-

Disorder — confusion, bustle, dis-case, tumult, malady, distemper, irregularity

Disparage — lower, undervalue, degrade, detract, decry, depreciate.

Disperse scatter, dissipate, deal out, spread, distribute.

Display - parade, exhibit, show, optentation. Displeme-offend, anger, vez.

Dispose regulate, place, arrange, order, adapt.

Dispute contest, debate, quarrel, alternation, difference, contro-

Pissominate—spread, circulate, scatter, propagate.

Dissertation - discourse, essay, treatise, disquisition Dissipate — disperse, squander, waste, expend, consume, dispel.

Distante aversion, dispost, con-tempt, distinc, dissatisfaction, tempt,

Distinct-clear, obvious, different, separate, unlike, dissimilar.

Distinguish discriminate, know, see, perceive, discorn.

Distinguished-noted, eminent, conspicuous, calebrated, illustri-

Distross—grief, sorrow, sadnem, suffering, iffliction, agony, pain, anguish, misery.

Distribute—deal out, matter, as sign, allot, apportion, divide.

District—locality, section, tract, region, territory, province, cir-cuit, county.

Diversion—enjoyment, pastine, recreation, ammenment, deviation, sport.

Divide separate, part, share, dis-

Divine suppose, conjecture, fore-tell, guess.

Divalge-disclose, impart, reveal, communicate, publish.

Beelle-gentle, tractable, pliant, teachable, yielding, quiet. Destrine belief, wisdom, dogma, principle, precept.

Dogmatical-positive, authorita-tive, arrogant, magisterial, cont-dent.

Boleful-awful, dismal, sorrow-ful, wosful, pitcous, rucful.

Dombt-suspense, hesitation, per-plexity, scrapic, uncertainty. Bambtful - unstable uncertain, dublous, precarious, equivocal.

Drag-pull, bring, haul, draw. Dread-fear, apprehension.

Droadful-fearful, frightful, ter-rible, awful, horrible.

Dress array, apparel, vestments, garments, attira. Dreop-pine, sink, fade, decline, languish.

Dumb-mute, still, stient, inartic-

Durable - lasting, constant, per-manent, continuing. Dutiful - submissive, obedient, respectful.

Dwelling - home, house, abode, habitation, residence, domicile.

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Enger - current, excited, ardent, impernous, quick, vehement. Enru-acquire, win, make, gain,

Earth-globe, world, plane Ease—rest, quiet, repose, facility,

Economical—careful, close, mv-log, frugal, thrifty, sparing.

Ecstasy-happiness, joy, rapture, transport, delight, enthusiasm, slevation.

Edifice -- building, fabric, struct-

Education — culture, cultivation, breeding, rednement, instruction, nurture, tuition.

Effice—destroy, obliterate, erase, expunge, eradicate.

Effect - consequence, result, pur-pose, event, imus, reality, mean-ing.

ang.
Effects — things, goods, chattels, furniture, movables, property. Efficient — competent, capable, able, effectual, effective.

Effort—undeavor, omay, attempt, exertion, trial.

Elegant-graceful, lovely, beauti-

Eligible - mitable, fit, worthy,

Embarrass - trouble, entangle, puzzle, perplex, distress.

Embellish - ornament, decorate, adorn, illustrate, deck, beautify. Emblem-symbol, figure, type.

Embrace-hold, clasp, hug, com-prehend, comprise.

Emergency-ascenity, exigency,

Emplument-reward, profit, gain, advantage, lucre.

Emetion-feeling, tremor, excita-ment, agitation. Employment—occupation, trade, profession, business avocation.

Empower-enable, delegate, com-mission, authorize.

Empty-untenanted, vecant, void, evacuated, unfurnished, unfilled, Enchant-beguile, charm, capti-vate, bewitch, fascinate, curap-

Encomium—sulogy, praise.

Encounter—quarrel, assault, attack, combat, angagement, meeting.

Eneroach-intrude, trospan, in-

Emd-dnish, close, stop, extramity, termination, sequel, consequence, camation, death, purpose.

Endenver-sim, exertion, effort, Endiess — unending, everlasting, perpetual, interminable, infinite, incressant, eternal.

Endurance — submission, forti-tude, patience, resignation.

Enemy-advarany, opponent, foe, antagonist. Energy - determination, efficacy, force, vigor, strength, potency,

Emerwate-weaken, enfeable, un-nerve, debilitate, deteriorate.

Engage - employ, enlist, fight, induce, pledge, promise, attract,

Enjoyment—happiness, pleasure, joy, gratification.

Enlarge -- extend, widen, length-en, increase.

Enmity-spite, hatred, hostility, malignity, animosity.

Enough—ample, sufficient, plenty, abundance.

En rage—excite, irritate, inflame, incense, aggravate, exasperate. Eurapture charm, attract, cap-tivate, fuscinate, enchant.

Enterprise—business, adventure, attempt, undertaking.

Extertainment pastime, sport amusement, recreation, diversion performance, banquet, feast. Entire-tempt, decoy, seduce, at-

Entire—full, whole, perfect, com-plete, total, integral

Entirely - perfectly, completely, wholly.

Entitle - style, designate, name, characterize, denominate.

Entreat—ask, solicit, crave, beg, beseech, implore, petition, suppli-

Envy-suspicion, jealousy, gradg-ing.

Epitomize -lessen, abridge, cur-tail, reduce, condense

Equal—commensurate, adequate, uniform. Equitable — just, right, hose satisfactory, impartial, reas able, fair.

Eradicate exterminate, root out,

Erase - expunge, efface, cancel, obliterate.

Erect-build, raise, found, set up, construct, elevate, establish, in-

Error-blunder, mistake, fault.

lecame—slope, evade, elude, fly, avoid, pass.

Essential-important, necessary, requisite, indispensable. Esteem — respect, regard, value, appreciate, prine, love.

Estimate—rate, compute, value, calculate, appraise, appreciate,

Eternal—perpetual, forever, end-less, infinite, immortal, continual,

everlasting Evade escape, clude, avoid, pre-varioate, shun.

Even—smooth, level, plain, equal, uniform.

Event-incident, adventure, issue, ocurrence, result, consequence Ever-always, constantly, forever, unceasingly, continually, incesEvidence—proof, deposition, wit-ness, testimony.

Evil-sinful, wicked, bad, Exact—enjoin, domand, extract, extert.

Exact-ours, strict, punctual, pre-

Exaited high, elevated, refined, dignified, raised, sublime, magnificent.

Examination—search, scrutiny, investigation, inquiry, research. Example -- copy, precedent, pat-

Exasperate—excite, irritate, en-rage, vez, provoke, aggravate

Exceed - improve, outdo, excel, surpass, transcend. Excellence - goodness, purity, superiority, perfection, enthence.

Except-but, besides, unless, ob-Exchange-barter, trade, traffic.

Excite-provoke, arouse, incite, stimulate, awaken, irritate. Exempate — forgive, exonerate, acquit, absolve, justify.

Exquee-pretense, pretext, plea, subterfuge, apology, evasion.

Execrable - hateful, detectable, contemptible, abominable. Exemption -- freedom, privilege,

Exercise-practice, ezert, carry

Exhaust-stubty, desir, spend. Exigency-necomity, emergency. Exonerate clear, relieve, excul-pate, justify, acquit, absolve, forgive.

Expectation-bolisf, trust, hope, confidence, anticipation.

Expedient - fit, suitable, neces-sary, requisite.

Expedite - hurry, hasten, accel-Expeditions - speedy, diligent, quick, prompt.

Expel-sxile, banish, cast out.

Expensive — dear, costly, valuable. Experience - knowledge, trial, experiment, proof, test.

Expert - handy, ready, skillful, adroit, dexterous. Explain-show, elucidate, unfold.

Explanation -- detail, account, description, relation, explication,

Explicit—clear, definite, express, plain. Exploit - feat, accomplishment, achievement, deed, performance.

Explore—search, examine. Extend-spread out, stretch out, enlarge, increase, distant, diffuse.

Extensive-wide, comprehensive,

Extenuate - palitate, diminish, lessen, excusa. Exterior - outward, outside, ex-

Externalmate — eradicate, extir-pate, destroy.

External—outward, exterior. Extel—commend, praise, admire, land, sulogise, appland.

7

Facetions - amusing, jocular, comic, jocues.

Pact-incident, circumstance. Faculty - ability, gift, talent,

Failing-weakness, imperfection, frailty, misfortune, miscarriage, foible, fault.

Fair-clear, consistent, right, impartial, straight, honest, just, equitable.

Faith-trust, belief, credit, fidel-

Fallacious — illusive, visionary, deceitful, delusive, fraudulent.

Falsehood — falsity, falsification, fabrication, fletion, lie, untruth.

Familiar-free, intimate, uncere-

Famous — celebrated, eminent, renowned, distinguished, illustri-Fanciful - ideal. imaginative.

capricious, fantastical, whimsical, hypochondriac.

Faney-imagination, taste, whim, caprice, inclination, liking, conceit, notion, conception, humor, ideality.

Fascinate-charm, attract, capti-vate, bewitch, enchant, enrapture. Fashlon - style, mode, custom, manner, way, practice, form,

Fasten-fix, hold, stick, annex, attach, affix.

Fastidious — particular, disdainful, squeamish.

Fate - destiny, chance, fortune, luck, doom, lot. Favor-civility, support, benefit,

Favorable-auspicious, suitable,

Fault-failing, error, shortcoming, blemish, imperfection, offense.

Faultiess - guiltless, blameless, spotless, innocent.

Fear-alarm, dread, timidity, ter-ror, fright, trepidation, apprehension.

Fearful—dreadful, horrible, terrible, awful, afraid, timorous, timid.

Fearless—daring, brave, intrepid, undaunted, courageous.

Fessible - reasonable, plausible, practicable.

Feat-exploit, trick, achievement, act. deed. Feeble-frail, infirm, weak.

Feeling — sensation, sympathy, generosity, sensibility.

Fellelty-joy, delight, happiness, prosperity, bliss, blessedness.

Fertile-fruitful, prolific, abundant, productive.

Ferver - warmth, heat, ardor, vehemence, zeal.

Festivity-joyfulness, happiness, gayety, festival.

Fickie—unstable, changeable, in-constant, variable, capricious, impulsive. Fletion-invention. lie, untruth, faischood, fabrication.

Fidelity—faith, honesty, loyalty.

Flery - hot, fervent, impulsive, ardent, passionate, vehement.

Figure - shape, semblance, form, representation, statue.

Fine-delicate, nice, pretty, lovely, showy, beautiful, elegant.

Finish—conclude, end, terminate, close, complete, perfect.

Firm-ready, strong, immovable, solid, steady, sturdy, partnership, resolute.

First-highest, chief, earliest, primary, primitive, pristine, commencement, original.

Fitted -suited, competent, qualified, adapted.

Fing - droop, languish, decline, pine, faint.

Plagitions - wicked, atrocious, flagrant, heinous.

Flavor-taste, odor, fragrance. Flaw-spot, stain, speck, crack, blemish, defect.

Fleeting - transient, transitory, swift, temporary.

Fleetness - swiftness, rapi

Fluctuate-vary, waver, change, hesitate, vacillate.

Follower - adherent, successor, believer, disciple, partisan, pursuer.

Fondness affection, love, attachment, tenderness.

Foolish-simple, stupid, silly, absurd, preposterous, irrational. Forbear-refrain, spare, abstain,

Forbid-deny, prohibit, interdict,

Force-oblige, compel, restrain. Forcible—powerful, strong, irresistible, mighty, potent, cogent.

Forebode-foretell, presage, betoken, prognosticate, augur.

Forego-quit, give up, resign.

Foregoing—before, former, pre-vious, prior, preceding, anterior, antecedent.

Forethought-expectation, fore-sight, anticipation, premedita-

Forfeiture-penalty, fine.

Forge—counterfeit, frame, invent, fabricate.

Forgive-absolve, pardon, remit, acquit, excuse.

Forlorn - forsaken, lost, lonely, destitute, deserted. Form -ceremony, observance, rite.

Formal - cermonious. particular, methodical, exact, stiff, precise.

Forsake—desert, abandon, leave, abdicate, relinquish, quit. Fortunate - successful, lucky,

Fortune-estate, portion, successate.

Forward—confident, eager, bold, ardent, immodest, presumptuous, ready, progressive.

Foster - keep, harbor, nourish, cherish, nurse.

Fragile - brittle, weak, tender,

Frailty-weakness, unsteadiness. instability, failing, foible.

Frame-fabricate, compose, plan, contrive, invent, form, adjust. Fraternity - society, brother-

Fraud-cheat, imposition, deceit, deception, guile.

Freak - whim, caprice, humor, fancy.

Free — generous, liberal, candid, open, frank, familiar, unconfined, unconstrained, unreserved, mu-nificent, bounteous.

Free - deliver, liberate, resc clear, affranchise, enfranchise.

Freedom-liberty, independence, exemption, privilege, familiarity, unrestraint.

Freely — spontaneously, frankly, unreservedly, cheerfully, unhesi-tatingly, liberally.

Frequently - often, repeatedly, commonly, generally, usually.

Fresh-new, recent, cool, modern, novel.

Fret-chafe, anger, gall, corrode, agitate, vex. Fretful-captious, peevish, angry,

Friendly-pleasant, kind, agree-able, sociable, amicable.

Fright-panic, consternation, terror, alarm.

Frighten-terrify, scare, alarm, intimidate, affright, daunt.

Frightful-horrid, horrible, terrible, terrible, terrific, dreadful, fearful.

Fragal-careful, saving, prudent, economical. ruffful — abundant, plentiful, fertile, productive, prolific. Fruitful - abundant.

Frustrate defeat, hinder, foil, nullify, disappoint.

Fully-largely, amply, completely, copiously, abundantly.

Futile-useless, frivolous, trifling.

G

Gain-obtain, get, win, acquire, attain, profit.

Gait - bearing, mien, walk, carriage.

Gale - breese, storm, hurricane, tempest.

Gather — collect, muster, infer, assemble, compress, fold. Gay-dashing, showy, merry, fine,

Generally - usually, commonly, frequently.

Generous — liberal, bour beneficent, munificent, nobl bounteous.

Genlus-talent, intellect, wisdom, ingenuity, capacity, ability, taste. Genteel - polished, refined, man-nerly, cultured, polite.

Gentle-tame, meck, mild, quiet, peaceable.

Genuine—real, actual, authentic, unalloyed, unadulterated, true, natural.

Jerminate—sprout, shoot, grow, bud, vegetate. Germinate

Gesture—action, motion, posture, attitude. Get—gain, attain, obtain, procure, realize, acquire, possess.

Gift-donation, present, gratuity, benefaction, endowment, ability, benefac talent.

Give - impart, confer, grant, be-stow, consign, yield.

Glad-happy, gay, cheerful, joy-ful, joyous, delighted, gratified. Ginnee-sight, look, glimpee.

Giltter - glisten, sparkle, shine, glare, radiate

Glittering-glistening, sparkling, shining, bright, brilliant.

Gloom - dark, sad, dim, cloudy, dull, sullen, morose, melancholy. Glory — fame, renown, splendor, praise, honor, reputation, brightness.

Graceful -- comely, genteel, becoming, elegant, neat.

Grand - dignified, lofty, exalted, great, elevated, magnificent, sub-lime, majestic, glorious, superb, splendid.

Grant-give, bestow, cede, confer, concede, sell, yield.

Grasp-grip, seize, catch.

Grateful — thankful, agreeable, delicious, pleasing.

Gratification — indulgence, hap-piness, enjoyment, fruition, pleas-

Grave—slow, solemn, thoughtful, serious, important, sedate. Greatness—size, bulk, grandeur, magnitude, immensity, dignity,

Greediness-ravenous, rapacity,

oracity, covetousness, eag Grief — sadness, sorrow, distress, regret, melancholy, affliction, an-guish.

Grieve-bemoan, bewail, afflict, lament, hurt, mourn, sorrow.

Group-cluster, collection, assem-blage.

Grew-sprout, vegetate, proceed, increase. Guarantee-warrant, vouch for,

Guard - protect, defend, shield.

Guesa-suppose, conjecture, think, surmise, divine.

Guest-stranger, visitor, visitant. Guide-lead, direct, conduct, con-trol, instruct, regulate.

Gullty-deprayed, wicked, sinful, criminal, debauched.

Ħ

Hale-strong, sound, hearty, ro-

Handsome—fine, fair, beautiful, pretty, graceful, lovely, elegant, noble.

Happiness - contentment, luck, felicity, bliss.

Harase-tire, molest, weary, dis-turb, perplex, vex, torment. Harbinger - memenger, fore-

runner, precursor. Hard-near, close, unfeeling, in-exorable, arduous, difficult, firm,

exorable, ... hardy, solid. Hardened—unfeeling, obdurate, insensible, callous.

Hardihood — boldness, presumption, audacity, effrontery, daring, bravery.

Hardly - barely, scarcely, with difficulty.

Hardship—affliction, oppression, grievance, injury.

Harm-evil, injury, damage, mis-fortune, hurt, ill, mishap.

Harmless — gentle, unoffending, inoffensive, innucent.

Harmony-unison, concord, ac-cordance, melody, agreement.

Harsh-rough, stern, severe, rig-orous, austere, morose.

Hasten-hurry, expedite, accelerate, quicken. Hastiness-dispatch, speed, precipitancy, hurry, rashness.

Hasty-rash, angry, quick, passionate, cursory.

Hate-dislike, abjure, detest, ab-hor, loathe, abominate. Hateful — odious, contemptible, execrable, detestable, abominable, loathsome.

Haughtiness — vanity, self-con-ceit, arrogance, pride, disdain.

Hazard-trial, venture, chance, risk, danger, peril. Headstrong - self-willed, stub-born, forward, violent, obstinate,

venturesome. Heal-restore, cure, remedy.

Healthy-well, sound, wholesome, salutary, salubrious.

Henr-harken, listen, watch, attend, overhear. Hearty-sincere, scalous, wars strong, cordial, ardent, healthy.

Heaviness - sorrow, gloom, de-jection, weight, gravity. Heedless—dilatory, thoughtless, negligent, remiss, careless, inattentive.

Heighton - raise, advance, improve, aggravate.

Helmons-wicked, sinful, flagrant, atrocious.

Help-provide, serve, assist, aid, relieve, support, succor.

Hence—from, thence, so, accordingly, therefore, wherefore, conently. Hereie—bold, noble, brave, fear-less, valiant, courageous, intrepid.

Hereism - valor, boldness, courage, bravery, gallantry, fortitude. Hesitate—pause, falter, walt, de-lay, doubt, demur, stammer.

Hidden - obscure, mysterious, secret, covert, concealed.

Hideous-awful, frightful, horrible, ghastly, grim, grisly. Hilarity-jollity, joviality, mirth, merriment, cheerfulness, gayety.

Hinder — interfere, impade, embarrass, retard, prevent, oppose, stop, thwart, obstruct.

Hold - keep, occupy, maintain, retain, detain, grasp, possess. Honesty-honor, fidelity, frank-ness, integrity, probity, purity, justice, sincerity, rectitude, up-rightness, truthfulness.

Honor - exalt, dignify, respect, adorn, revere, esteem, venerate, reverence.

Hope-desire, belief, trust, eensidence, expectation, anticipation

Hopeless—desponding, dejected, despairing.

Horrible—dreadful, terrible, terrific, fearful, frightful, awful.

Hostile—unfriendly, contrary, opposite, repugnant.

Hostility - enmity, opposition, animosity, illwill, unfriendliness.

House-domicile, dwelling, home, habitation, family, race, quorum.

However-notwithstanding, but, nevertheless, yet, still.

Humble—meek, lowly, subdued, submissive, modest, unpretending, unassuming.

Hurry-hasten, expedite, precipitate.

Hurtful — annoying, injurious, detrimental, mischievous, pernicious, prejudicial.

Hypocrisy - dissimulation, pre-tence, deceit.

I

dem—notion, thought, conception, imagination, perception.

Idle—unoccupied, unemployed, in-active, indolent, still, lazy, sloth-ful.

Ignorant — untaught, unskilled, uninformed, unlettered, illiterate, unlearned.

Illness - sickness, disorder, dis-, malady

Illusion-faisity, mockery, decep-

Imagine—think, suppose, fancy, conceive, deem, contrive, appreconcei

Imbecility — weakness, languor, feebleness, infirmity, debility, impotence.

Imitate-follow, copy, mimic.

Immaterial—unimportant, insig-nificant, inconsiderable, inconsenificant, inconsiderable, inc quential, uncorporeal, spirit unsubstantial, unconditioned. spiritual.

Immediately-instantly, directly. Immense-vast huge, enormous, prodigious, unlimited.

Immodest—impudent, bold, indelicate, shameless, indecent, unchaste.

Impair — lessen, weaken, injure, decrease.

Impart—gr. nt, bestow, disclose, communicate, reveal, divulge.

Impatient - uneasy, eager, resta hastv.

Impeach-censure, reproach, arign, accuse.

Impede-hinder, delay, obstruct, retard.

Impediment — obstruction, obstacle, hinderance.

Impel-urge, force, incite, induce, instigate, animate, encourage. Impending-imminent, threaten

Imperative — commanding, in perious, authoritative, despotic.

Imperfection—wanting, blemish, fault, defect, failing, frailty, foible, weakness.

Imperious — commanding, domineering, haughty, imperative, proud, lordly, overbearing, tyrannical.

Impertiment—rude, quarrelsome, intrusive, insolent, meddling, ir-relevant, troublesome.

Impetuous-hasty, rough, vehe-ment, violent, forcible, boisterous.

Implicate — involve, embarrass,

mplore - beg, beseech, ask, entreat, supplicate, solicit, request. Implore -Imply-mean, signify, denote, in-fer, involve.

Importance — weight, moment, signification, consequence.

Imposture—deceit, cheat, fraud, deception, imposition, counterfeit, artifice.

Imprecation—execration, curse, malediction, anathema.

Improve - cultivate, correct, reform, rectify, amend, advance.

Impudent—insolent, bold, rude, saucy, impertment, uncouth, im-modest, shameless.

Impute-charge, ascribe, attrib-

Inability — disability, weakness, impotence.

Inactive — sluggish, lazy, idle, slothful, inert, drowsy.

Inadequate—insufficient, incompetent, unable, incapable.

Inattentive—negligent, heedless, careless, inadvertent, thoughtless, dilatory, remiss.

Incessantly—constantly, contin-ually, unremitingly, unceasingly. Incident - contingency, circumstance, event.

Incite-provoke, excite, stimulate, arouse, encourage, animate, aggravate.

Include—contain, enclose, comprise, embrace, comprehend.

Incommode—molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble, annoy.

Incompetent—inapt, insufficient, incapable, inadequate, unsuitable. Imconsistent-incongruous, con-trary, ridiculous, absurd.

Inconstant—unstable, uncertain, fickle, variable, changeable, versatile.

Indecent-unbecoming, impudent, immodest, indelicate.

Indicate—show, mark, point out,

Indifferent—passive, neutral, regardless, unconcerned, impartial. Indigence-poverty, need, want,

Indigenous-native.

Indignation—temper, anger, displeasure, contempt, resentment, wrath.

Indiscretion—imprudence, folly, injudiciousness.

Indispensable - important, necessary, essential.

Indisputable — undeniable, i dubitable, unquestionable, inco trovertible, conclusive, settled.

Indistinct—confused, ambiguous, doubtful, dark. Induce—persuade, lead, influence, urge, instigate, actuate.

Industrious - diligent, persevering, laborious, assiduous, active.

Inevitable-unavoidable, certain. Inexorable - immovable, relent-less, unyielding, implacable.

Inexpedient — unsuitable, unfit, inconvenient.

Infect—taint, corrupt, defile, contaminate, pollute.

Inference-deduction, conclusion. Inferior—less, lower, secondary, subservient, subordinate.

Infested—disturbed, troubled, annoyed, plagued.

Infinite - boundless, unbounded, illimitable, unlimited, immens eternal.

Infirm — weak, sickly, dec feeble, debilitated, imbecile.

Influence—authority, power, persuasion, credit, favor, sway.

Information - notice, counsel, intelligence, advice, instruction. Ingenious — inventive, talented, skillful.

Ingenuity - capacity, invention, genius, skill, talent.

Inhabit — dwell, occupy, reside, stay, abide, sojourn.

Inherent-innate, inborn, inbred. Inhuman-cruel, savage, barbar-ous, brutal.

Iniquitous—unjust, evil, wicked, nefarious.

Injunction—order, mandate, precept, command.

Injure—harm, hurt, impair, damage, deteriorate.

Innate—natural, inherent, inbred, inborn.

Innocent—pure, blameless, guilt-less, faultless, inoffensive, harmless, spotless.

Inordinate — immoderate, intemperate, irreguiar, excessive.

Inquisitive - curious, inquiring, anxious, prying.

Incanity—derangement, madness, craziness, lunacy, mania.

Insensibility — duliness, apathy, indifference, stupidity, torpor, indifference, stu imperceptibility.

Insidious—deceitful, sly, crafty, cunning, subtle, treacherous.

Insignificant — worthless, meaningless, inconsiderable, trivial, unimportant.

Insinuate - hint, suggest, inti-

Insolent-insulting, abusive, rude, haughty, saucy, offensive, impertinent.

Inspire—animate, invigorate, en-liven, cheer, exhilarate, suggest.

Instigate - tempt, incite, urge, encourage, impel, move, stimuenco

Instill-infuse, implant, sow.

Instruction—education, precept, ching, suggestion, cou

Insufficient — inadequate, incapable, incompetent, unfit, unable, unsuitable.

Insuit - abuse, affront, outra contempt, insolence, indignity.

Integrity-purity, probity, truthfulness, uprightness, honesty.

Intellect—understanding, genius, ability, capacity, talent.

Intelligence—intimation, under-standing, information, notice, knowledge, intellect. Intemperate—excessive, immoderate, inordinate.

Intend-purpose, mean, design. Intercede - mediate, interpose, interfere.

Interline-insert, alter, correct,

Intermission — cessation, stop, rest, vacation, interruption.

Intermit - abate, suspend, sub-side, forbear. Interpose — mediate, interfere, intermeddle.

Interpret—explain, demonstrate, elucidate, expound, decipher.

Interrogate—examine, question, inquire.

Interval-space, interstice, time. Intervening — coming between, interposing, intermediate.

Intimidate - frighten, alarm, daunt, scare.

Intoxication - infatuation, ineriety, drunkennes

Intractable—perverse, obstinate, stubborn, ungovernable, uncontrollable, unmanageable.

Intrepid — fearless, undaunted, bold, daring, valiant, courageous, brave.

Intrinsic—real, true, inherent, in-ward, essential, genuine.

Introductory—preliminary, pre-vious, prefatory.

Intrude - invade, infringe, encroach, obtrude, entrench. Intrust-confide, commit.

Invade - enter, attack, intrude, encroach, infringe. Invalid-weak, sick, infirm, null, feeble, void.

Invalidate—weaken, injure, destroy, overthrow.

Invective—censure, abuse, railing, reproach, satire.

Invent—feign, fabricate. frame, conceive, discover, devise.

Invest-enclose, surround, confer, adorn, array, endow, endue. Investigation—search, inquiry, examination, scrutiny, research.

Inveterate-obstinate, confirmed, constant, fixed.

Invigorate—restore, strengthen, fortify. Invincible — unyielding, unconquerable.

Involve -- envelop, enwrap, entangle, implicate.

Irascible-irritable, hasty, flery, hot, angry.

Ire — anger, temper, wrath, passion, resentment.

Irony-ridicule, sarcasm, satire, burlesque.

Irrational — unreasonable, foolish, absurd, silly. Irrefragable-undeniable, indis-putable, incontrovertible, unquesincontrovertible, unquesputable, tionable.

Irritate — plague, anger, tease, excite, provoke, aggravate, exas-perate.

Irruption—opening, invasion, in-road, bursting forth.

Issue—offspring, progeny, result, end. sequel, egress, evacuation, effect, consequence.

Jade - harass, weary, tire, dis-

Jealousy-suspicion, envy.

Jest-fun, joke, sport. Jocose—funny, witty, merry, jocular, pleasant, facetious, wag-gish.

Jocund — joyful, lively, merry, gay, sprightly, sportive, light-hearted, vivacious, mirthful.

Join-unite, add, combine, close, adhere, confederate league.

Joke-rally, sport.

Jollity-hilarity, mirth, gayety, merriment, festivity, joviality. Journey - travel, trip, voyage,

Joy—happiness, delight, gladness, charm, rapture, ecstasy, felicity, exultation, pleasure, transport.

Judgment - sentence, decision, doom, opinion, discernment, dis-crimination, penetration, intelli-

gence, sagacity. Just — exact, accurate, correct, honest, barely, upright, righteous, equitable, incorrupt.

Justify — defend, excuse, clear, absolve, maintain. Justness-exactness, correctness, accuracy, equity, propriety.

K Keen-sharp, penetrating, acute, cutting, piercing, shrewd.

Keep-hold, detain, support, retain, maintain, guard, reserve, sustain.

Kind—indulgent, compassionate, tender, lenient, gentle, affable, courteous, benignant, bland.

Kind-sort, manner, class, race, species, way, genus. Knowledge—understanding, perception, learning, erudition, skill, ception, lear acquaintance

L

Labor-toil, work, strive, exert, drudge.

Lament—corrow, mourn, deplore, complain, bewail, grieve, regret. Language-tongue, speech, dia-lect, idiom. Languid - weary. weak, faint, exhausted, dull, drooping.

Large-comprehensive, capacious, extensive, big, great, huge.

Lessitude-prostration, languor, weariness, enervation, fatigue. Last-latest, hindmost, ultimate,

Lasting—durable, continuous, for-ever, continual, permanent, per-petual, eternal.

Latent-unseen, hidden, secret. Laudable - praiseworthy, com-

Laughable — droll, ridiculous, comical, mirthful.

Lavish-profuse, wasteful, extrav-

Lasy-indolent, idle, slothful, in-

Lean-bend, incline, totter, waver Learning - intelligence, knowledge, erudition, science, ture, information.

Leave—abandon, desert, resign, relinquish, bequeath.

Legitimate-real, legal, lawful,

Lengthen-protract, extend, con-tinue, draw out.

Lessen-diminish, decrease, abate, reduce, subside, shrink, degrade. Let-allow, permit, suffer, leave.

Lethargie - dull, tired, weary, heavy, drowsy, sleepy.

Level-even, smooth, plain, flat. Levity-giddiness, gayety, fickle-ness, vanity, lightness.

Liable-exposed, responsible, sub-

Liberal - benevolent, generous, munificent, charitable.

Liberate-free, set free, deliver,

Liberty - freedom, permission, license, leave, exemption, privilege.

Lie - deception, untruth, fiction, fabrication, falsehood.

Life-being, energy, vitality, vivacity, briskness.

Lifeless - deceased, dead, inani-mate, inactive, stale, flat, dull.

T.Ift-raise, elevate, exalt, hoist. Light—illuminate, enlighten, nim-ble, kindle.

Like-probable, similar, uniform, resembling.

Likeness - resemblance, picture, portrait.

Liking-inclination, attachment, fondness, affection.

Linger-wait, delay, loiter, hesi-tate, saunter, tarry, lag.

Lianid-fluid, liquor. Listen - hearken, attend, hear,

Little-mall, diminutive.

Live—exist, subsist, dwell, abide, reside.

Lively-active, energetic, brisk, nimble, jocund, merry, sprightly, vigorous.

Lodge - accommodate, entertain, shelter, harbor.

Leftiness -- height, haughtiness, stateliness, elevation, dignity,

Lelter-lag, munter, linger.

Lonely-dreary, lonesome, retired, solitary.

Look-see, behold, view, inspect, appearance.

Loose — unconnected, open, unrestrained, dissolute, licentious, uniointed.

Loss-injury, damage, detriment, waste.

Lot-share, portion, fate, fortune,

Loud-noisy, vociferous, clamor-ous, turbulent, vehement,

Love-liking, affection, fondness, kindness, attachment, adoration, esteem.

Lovely-attractive, amiable, ele-gant, charming, handsome, fine, gant, charming, han delightful, beautiful.

Lover-beau, wooer, suitor. Loving-kind, affectionate, attentive, tender, amorous.

Low-humble, mean, base, abject, debased, dejected, despicable.

Lower - humble, humiliate, de-base, degrade.

Lucky - successful, fortunate, prosperous.

Ludicrous - amusing, comical, droll, laughable.

Lunacy—mania, derangement, in-sanity, madness. Luxuriant — excessive, voluptuous, abundant, exuberant.

Luxury - profusion, abundance,

Magnificent—noble, grand, sub-lime, glorious, splendid, superb. Magnitude-size, greatness, bulk. Maintain—sustain, keep, support, help. continue, assert, defend, vindicate.

Maindy-evil, disease, affliction, disorder, distemper.

Manage-control, direct, conduct. Mandate—command, charge, in-junction, order.

Mangle-cut, lacerate, mutilate,

Manifest—evident, clear, open, apparent, obvious, plain.

Margin-edge, verge, rim, brim, brink, border.

Mark - stamp, impress, imprint, brand, show, observe.

Marriage—matrimony, wedlock, nuptials. Marvel - wonder, prodigy, mir-

Massive — large, heavy, bulky, ponderous.

Master-achieve, overcome, surmount, conquer.

Mature-perfect, complete, ripe. Maxim-saying, adage, proverb. Mean - abject, low, despicable, miserly, sordid, penurious, niggardly

Meaning—sense, import, signifi-cation, intention, purpose, design. Meanwhile-meantime, interim.

Mechanic-artisan, artificer. Meddle-interpose, interfere, in-

Mediate-intercede, interpose

Meek-mild, soft, gentle, humble. Meet-assemble, join, fit, becoming.

Meeting — assembly, company, auditory, congregation.

Melaneholy - sadness, distress, depression, gloom, grief, dejec-

Meledy-harmony, unison, happia concord.

Melt-dissolve, soften, liquely. Memory-remembrance, reminisnce recollection.

Mend - improve, repair, rectify,

Merciful-mild, tender, gracious, benignant, compassionate, forgiv-

Morelloss—hard-hearted, pitiless, cruel, unmerciful.

Mercy - pity, clemency, compassion, lenity.

Merry—happy, joyous, cheerful, gay, lively, mirthful, sportive, sprightly, vivacious.

Messenger-bearer, carrier, har-binger, forerunner, precursor.

Metaphor—similitude, trope, emblem, allegory, symbol.

Method-order, manner, system, mode, rule, plan, regularity.

Mighty-strong, powerful, great, notent.

Mild - meek, gentle, kind, easy, sweet, tender, mellow. Mindful-heedful, observant, at-

contribute, supply, ad-

Minister minister. Mirth-merriment, joy. hilarity, cheerfulness, vivacity, jollity.

Mischief-damage, harm, hurt, misfortune, injury.

Miserly - stingy, covetous, nig-gardly, penurious, avariclous. Misfortune—calamity, harm, dis-aster, mishap, ill-luck.

Mistake-error, blunder, misconeption.

Misuse-ill-treat, pervert, abuse,

Mitigate - lessen, alleviate, pease, ameliorate, abate, assuage, soothe, mollify.

Model - pattern, copy, sample, mould, specimen.

Moderation—temperance, sobri-ety, frugality, forbearance, mod-esty.

Modern-recent, late, new, novel. Modest—quiet, retiring, reserved, diffident, bashful, unassuming.

Modify - rearrange, change, ex-tenuate, alter, moderate.

Molest—annoy, vex, tease, incom-mode, trouble, disturb.

Mollify—case, appease, moderate, mitigate, assuage, soften. Morece - sour, sullen, gloomy, peevish, forbidding.

Motive—incentive, reason, cause, principle.

Mourn - grieve, lament, sorrow, bewail, bemoan.

Move—change, pass, stir, incite, influence, persuade, actuate, instigate, impel.

Munificent — bounteous, bounti-ful, generous, beneficent, liberal, plentiful. Muse study, ponder, wonder, reflect, think, meditate, contem-

Watable

futable—changeable, unsteady, inconstant, fickle, wavering, unstable, variable, alterable, irresolute.

Mutlimte-deface, injure, destroy, deprive, mangle, maim. Mutinous - turbulent, seditious, insubordinate.

Mysterious-hidden, dim, dark, obscure, mystic, latent.

Naked—exposed, nude, unclothed, uncovered, simple, plain.

Name — cognomen. appellation, title, reputation, credit, denomination.

Narrow — contracted, confined, limited, curtailed, close.

Native-indigenous, genuine, in-

Near-adjoining, adjacent, close, contiguous. Necessary — needful, expedient, indispensable, essential, important, requisite.

Need-poverty, want, penury, in-digence.

Nefarione-evil, wicked, unjust, wrong, iniquitous.

Negligent—careloss, heedless, remiss, neglectful, inattentive.

New-fresh, late, modern, novel. Nigh-close, adjoining, contiguous, near, adjacent.

Noble - distinguished, elevated, exalted, illustrious, great, grand.

Neisy-boisterous, turbulent, high, clamorous, loud sounding.

Noted — renowned, distinguished, conspicuous, celebrated, eminent, notorious, illustrious.

Notice-warning, information, in-telligence, advice.

Notion - thought, opinion, senti-ment, whim, idea, conception, ment, whis perception.

Notorious-celebrated, renowned, distinguished, noted, public, conspicuous.

Notwithstanding-nevertheless, however, in spite of, yet.

Nourish-feed, uphold, maintain, cherish, nurture, support.

Obdurate — inflexible, unfeeling, callous, impenitent, hardened, insensible, obstinate.

Obedient—submissive, compliant, yielding, dutiful, obsequious, respectful.

Object-end, subject, aim.

Object - oppose, against, except

Oblige—compel, coerce, bind, en-gage, force, favor, please, gratify. Obnoxious -offensive, liable, disagreeable, unpleasant, exposed.

Obscure - hidden, concealed, in-distinct, difficult, dark, abstruce.

Observance ceremony, rite, attention, form, respect.

Observant-watchful, attentive, mindful, regardful.

Observe—see, notice, watch, follow, remark, keep.

Obsolete—disused, old, worn-out, antiquated, ancient, old-fashioned. Obstacle - impediment, obstruc-tion, difficulty, hinderance.

Obstinute - stubborn, resolute, headstrong.

Obstruct - impede, hinder, stop,

Obtain - gain, secure, get, win, acquire, procure, earn. Obviens - plain, apparent, open, clear, evident, visible, manifest.

Occupation — work, profession, calling, trade, business, avocation, employment. Occupy—keep, hold. use, post Occurrence event, contingency, adventure, incident.

Odor-smell, fragrance, perfume, scent.

Offense — trespass, crime, injury, sin, outrage, insult, misdeed, wrong, transgression.

Offensive—mean, abusive, insult-ing, impertment, insolent, rude, scurrilous, obnoxious, opprobri-ous.

Officious-busy, active, forward, obtrusive, intrusive. Only-colely, singly, alone, simply, merely.

Open — unravel, reveal, disclose, unlock.

Opening-desure, aperture, hole, cavity. Operation-performance, action,

Opinion-belief, idea, sentiment.

Opinionated — obstinate, stub-born, stiff, egotistical, conceited, self-willed.

Opponent - opposer, adversary, foe, enemy, antagonist.

Opposite - contrary, repugnant, adverse.

Opprobrious—repreachful, inso-ient, abusive, offensive, insulting, scandalous, scarrilous.

Opprobrium — shame, diagrace, reproach, infamy, ignominy.

Orntion-speech, sermon, lecture,

Ordain - appoint, invest, order, prescribe.

Order — brotherhood, fraternity, rank, method, succession, series, degree, genus.

Order-mandate, injunction, pre-

Orderly—precise, regular, systematic, methodical.

Ordinary—usual, common.

Origin-rise, cause, source, foun-dation, beginning, descent, fountain. primitive, first, pris-Original -

tine, primary.

Ornament — decorate, beautify, adorn, deck, embellish.

Ornate—decorated, adorned, embellished, bedecked, garnished. Ostentation-parade, show, dis-

Outrage-insult, injure, affront, violence

Outward-extraneous, apparent,

Overbearing—repressive, imper-tinent, haughty, lordly.

intrinsic.

Overcome - vanquish, conquer, surmount, subdue.

Overflow-fill, inundate, deluge,

Oversight — mistake, error, misapprehension, inattention.

Overwhelm - overpower, crush, upturn, overthrow, subdue.

Owner-holder, proprietor, mas-ter, possessor.

Pacify—calm, still, quiet, soothe, conciliate.

Palm-distress, afflict, torture, tor-ment, suffer, hurt.

Paint—portray, represent, depict, sketch, color, describe, delineate.

Pale-join, two, couple, brace, Pale - fade, wan, white, pallid.

Palpable-gross, plain, apparent, discernible, perceptible.

Palpitate—tremble, throb, beat, r, gasp, pant.

Pang-torture, torment, distress, agony, anguish, sorrow.

arden — acquit, forgive, clear, ree. discharge, release, remit.

Parelmontons — mean, frugal, miserly, avaricious, penurious, niggardly.

Part - share, portion, division, piece, action.

Particular-individual, specific, exact. appropriate, circumstan-tial, peculiar, exclusive, punctual,

Particularly — chiefly, mainly principally, especially, distinctly specifically.

Partisan-disciple, adherent, fol-

Partner - associate, accomplice, colleague, coadjutor.

Passion - desire, feeling, love, anger, excitement.

Passionate - hot, angry, irascible, hasty, excitable.

nest ve submissive, unresisting, patient, resigned.

Pathette - affecting, touching, moving.

Patience - endurance, fortitude, resignation.

Patient—resigned, composed, endaring, calm, passive, an invalid.

Peaceable—quiet, calm, serene, tranquil, mild, gentle. Peevish - fretful, disagreeable, petalant, cross, captious, irritable.

Penalty-punishment, pain, fine, fortsture, chastisement.

Penitence - contrition, remorse, compunction, repentance.

Penurious - parsimonious, sparing, miserly, niggardly, beggarly. Penury—want, poverty, distress, indigence, need.

Percelve - observe, discern, dis-

Perception — belief, conception, sentiment, idea, sensation, notion. ent, idea, sensation, notice Peremptory-positive, despotic, arbitrary, dogmatical, absolute.

Perfect-done, complete, finished. **Perficious** — false, treacherous, faithless.

Perforate - pierce, bore, pene-

Perform — execute, accomplish, effect, produce, achieve, fulfill.

Perfume—odor, smell, scent, exhalation, fragrance. Period-circuit, date, age, epoch.

Permit - allow, suffer, consent, admit, tolerate, yield.

Permicious — noisome, ruinous, destructive, mischievous, hurtful, noxious.

Perpetual—uninterrupted, inces-sant, unceasing, constant, con-tinual.

Perplex — bewilder, annoy, con-fuse, involve, molest, puzzle, em-barrass, harass, entangle.

Persevere - endure, continue, persist, insist, pursue, prosecute. Perspiculty-clearness, transparency, brilliancy.

Persuade—urge, induce, exh influence, entice, prevail upon

Perverse-stubborn, untractable, unmanageable, crooked, cross.

Pestilential — destructive, mischievous, epidemical, infectious, contagious.

Petition - prayer, supplication, request, suit, entreaty.

Picture-likeness, image, effigy, representation. Plous - spiritual, devout, godly,

religious. Pique — offense, grudge, dislike, malice, spite, rancor.

Pity - sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy.

Place - site, ground, post, post-

Pineld-still, calm, gentle, quiet, tranquil, serene.

Pingue—perplex, embarrass, tan-talize, annoy, importune, vex, torment.

Plaim — perceptible, discernible, manifest, obvious, clear, apparent, evident, distinct.

Plan-design, contrivance, device,

arrangement, project. stratagem. Pleasant—cheerful, jocular, gay, vivacious, agreeable, facetious,

witty.

Please - gratify, satisfy, humor, delight. satisfaction, delight,

Pleasure — satisfaction, d happiness, enjoyment, joy. Pledge-pawn, deposit, security,

hostage, earnest. Pientiful — bounteous, abundant, copious, exuberant, ample, pienteous.

Pliant — lithe, limber, yielding, bending, supple, flexible, pliable.

Plight-predicament, state, case, situation, condition, conjuncture.

Plot-plan, arrangement, project, conspiracy, combination, scheme,

Polite-courtoous, well-bred, civil, polished, refined, genteel, affable. Politeness—good manners, civil-ity, courtesy, suavity, good breeding.

Politic-wise, careful, artful, cun-ning, civil, prudent.

Pollute—corrupt, taint, defile, infect, contaminate.

Pompous—lofty, stately, ostenta-tious. showy, dignified, magnifi-

Ponder - study, reflect, think,

Portion - piece, part, quantity, share, division, dower, fortune. Positive—confident, certain, real, dogmatic, sure, absolute.

Possess-keep, hold, have, enjoy, occupy.

Postpone-retard, delay, prolong, protract, defer, procrastinate. Posture-figure, gesture, action, position, attitude.

Potent — powerful, strong, vigor-ous, mighty, forcible.

Poverty-want, need, indigence, penury, suffering. Practicable - possible, feasible, available.

Practice—custom, style, manner, form, use, habit.

Praise—eulogize, applaud, laud, admire, commend.

Prayer—application, petition, request, sult, entreaty, supplication.

Precarious-uncertain, dubious, doubtful, equivocal, unreliable.

Precedence — priority, superiority, preference. Preceding — anterior, previous, prior, antecedent, former, foregoing.

Precept—maxim, rule, principle, injunction, law, doctrine, mandate, command.

Precious - choice, costly, valuable, expensive, uncommon, rare.

Precise - careful, particular, exact, accurate, correct, nice. Preclude-intercept, prevent, obviate, hinder.

Predicament—condition, plight, position, situation.

Predict-prophesy, foretell.

Predominant — prevalent, over-ruling, controlling, supreme, pre-vailing.

Predominate-prevail, rule over. Proference — advancement, pri-ority, choice.

Prejudice - bias, injury, hurt, disadvantage.

Preliminary-previous, preparatory, introductory, antecedent.

Prepare - arrange, qualify, fit, equip, make ready. Preposterous—impossible, ridiculous, absurd, foolish.

Preregative - immunity, privi-

Prescribe - dictate, ordain, appoint

Preserve-uphold, maintain, pro-tect, spare, save.

Pressing-urgent, emergent, importunate, crowding, squeezing, foreing.

Presume-guess, suppose, think, surmise, conjecture, believe.

Presuming - forward, arrogant, sumptuous. Pretext - excuse, pretense, pretension.

Pretty - lovely, beautiful, fine, agreeable.

Prevailing - dominant, ruling, overcoming, prevalent, predom-

inating. Prevent – impede, obstruct, hin-der, obviate, preclude.

Previous-before, prior, anterior, preliminary, introductory.

Price - value, worth, expense, COSL

Pride — self-esteem, arrogance, haughtiness, conceit, ostentation, loftiness, vanity. Primary - elemental, first, original, pristing. Principal-main, chief, capital, head, leading, important.

Principle—motive, tenet, constituent part, doctrine, element.

Print-impress, stamp, mark.

Prior-before, previous, former, antecedent, preceding, anterior. Priority-preference, precedence,

Pristine - original, first, primi-

Privacy - seclusion, solitude, re-tirement, loneliness.

Privilege - prerogative, right, advantage, immunity, exemption. Probability-supposition, likeli-

Probity-reliability, uprightness, honesty, integrity, veracity.

Proceed - progress, arise, issue, advance, emanate.

Proceeding—transaction, course, progression, work.

Procisim - declare, publish, announce, tell, advertise, promul-

Proclivity-liking, tendency, inclination, proneness.

Procure-obtain, acquire, gain.

Prodigal - lavish, extravagant, wasteful.

Prodigious — great, astoni-hing, vast, large, amazing, monstrous.

Profese -secular, irreverent, im-Profession—calling, employment, business, vocation, work, labor.

Proficiency - advancement, improvement, progress. Profit-gain, advantage, benefit,

Profigate — deprayed, wicked, corrupt, sinful, vicious, abandoned.

Profuse-lavish, wasteful, prodi-gal, extravagant.

Progeny-descendants, offspring.

Project-invent, design, scheme, Prolife--productive, fruitful, fer-

Prolix-tiresome.
diffuse.

Prolong—extend, delay, protract, postpone, retard, procrastinate.

Prominent — eminent, conspicuous, distinguished. **Promise** — agreement, assurance, engagement, declaration, piedge, word, obligation.

Promote - raise, encourage, for-ward, advance.

Prompt - quick, active, ready, assiduous.

Pronounce - say, speak, utter, declare, affirm, articulate, enunciate.

Proof—evidence, testimony, argu-ment. Propagate - multiply, increase, disseminate, diffuse, circulate,

disseminate, (spread, extend. Propensity — liking, inclination, prononcus, tendency, bias.

Proper-fit, right, suitable, just, appropriate

Propitious — favorable, auspi-

Propitiate—conciliate, appears, reconcile. Proportionate-equal, adequate,

commensurate.

Propose—offer, apply, tender, intend, purpose, bid. Prospect - view, landscape, sur-

Prospective-future, foreseeing, hereafter, forward.

Prosperous - fortunate, lucky, flourishing, successful.

Protect - uphold, guard, shield, maintain, defend, cherish, foster, patronise.

Protract-withhold, retard, pro-long, delay, defer, postpone. Proud-haughty, assuming, arrogant, lofty, vain, conceited.

Proverb-maxim, saying, adage. Provide - procure, furnish, sup-

Provident - cautious, prudent, economical, careful.

Proviso-requirement, condition, stipulation.

Provoke-excite, irritate, enrag aggravate, exasperate, tantalis Prudence-forethought, carefulness, wisdom, discretion, judg-

Publish — announce, promulgate, proclaim, advertise, declare.

Puerile-infantile, boyish, childish, juvenile.

Pull-bring, haul, draw, drag. Punetual - prompt, particular,

Punish - whip, chastise, correct,

Pursue-follow, prosecute, chase, persist, continue, persevere. Puzzle - confound, perplex, em-barrass, bewilder, entangle.

Quack-imposter, pretender, em-piric, chariatan.

Qualified - capable, fit, adapted,

Quarrel-fight, affray, riot, contest, battle, contention, altercation, dispute, tumult.

Query — question, interrogatory, inquiry.

Question—ask, examine, doubt, dispute, consider, inquire, inter-

Questionable—suspicious, doubt-

Quick-rapid, active, lively, swift, prompt, expeditious, brisk

Quiet—calm, repose, tranquillity, rest, ease, peaceable, placid, still. Quit-depart, leave, resign, aban-don, forsake, relinquish.

Quota-rate, share, proportion. Quote-copy, relate, cite, adduce.

R

Race-lineage, family, breed, gen

Radiance - light, glory, brightness, brilliancy.

Rage-indignation, anger, fury. Raise - heighten, elevate, exalt, erect, collect, propagate.

Rank-class, degree, place, posi-

Ransom-purchase, free, redeem. Rapacious - voracious, greedy,

Rapidity - swiftness, fleetness celerity, speed, agility, velocity. Rapture-joy, delight, transport,

Rare - scarce, uncommon, excel-lent, singular, unusual, incompar-

able, raw. Rash - impulsive. hasty, violent, thoughtless, headstrong.

Rate - price, quota, proportion, ratio, value, degree, assessment. Ravenous-voracious, rapacious, greedy.

Ray-dawn, beam, gleam, streak, glimmer

Real-certain, true, genuine, positive, actual.

Realize-reach, procure, achieve, consummate, accomplish, effect. Reason -- purpose, proof, motive, argument, origin, understanding. Reasonable—fair, probable, just, moderate, equitable, honest, rational.

Rebuke - reprimend, reproach. reproof, censure.

Recant-revoke, recall, renounce. withdraw, retract, abjure. Recede - retire, retrograde, fall back, retreat.

Recite-repeat, rehearse.

Reckon - count, number, esti-mate, calculate, compute. Reclaim-reform, recover, cor-

Recollection — memory, remem-brance, reminiscence.

Recompense—satisfaction, pay, price, reward, equivalent, remun-

Reconcile-propitiate, conciliate. Recruit-repair, retrieve, replace,

Rectify-mend, improve, correct, amend, reform.

Redeem-restore, rescue, recover, ransom.

Redress-relief, remedy. Refer-propose, suggest, allude, intimate, hint.

Refined - graceful, genteel, polished, polite, elegant.

Reform-correct, amend, rectify, improve, better Refractory—unmanageable, unruly, contumacious, perverse.

Refrain-forego, forbear, spare, abstain.

Regale-refresh, entertain, feast, gratify.

Regard—respect, esteem, value, reverence, mind, heed.

Regardless—careless, negligent, indifferent, unconcerned, unobservant, heedless.

Region-section, quarter, district, country. Regret—sorrow, complaint, grief,

Regulate—control, rule, direct, govern, dispose, adjust.

Rehearse-detail, repeat, recite, recapitulate.

Reject-refuse, deny, decline, re-

Rejoinder-response, answer, re-

Reliance - trust, belief, repose, confidence, dependence. Relleve-assist, help, succor, aid,

alleviate, mitigate, suppor Religious-plous, devout, holy. Remain - continue, stay, abide, solourn

Remainder-rest, residue, rem-

Remark-comment, observation,

Reminiscence-recollection, remembrance.

Remiss-heedless, negligent, inst-tentive, careless, thoughtless.

Remit—send. transmit, liberate, abate, forgive, pardon, relax. Remorse-penitence, contrition.

Benew-revive, refresh, renovate.

Renounce — leave, resign, abdicate, abandon, forego, relinquish, quit.

Renown - reputation, celebrity,

Repair - improve, retrieve, re-cover, restore.

Reparation-restitution, restor-ation, amends. Repeal — cancel, annul, revoke, abolish, abrogate, destroy.

Repent-detail, rehearse, recite. Repetition-tautology, prolixity, iteration, reiteration.

Replenish-supply, fill, refill. Repose case, sleep, rest, quiet. Represeh-blame, reprove, cen-sure, condemn, upbraid, repri-mand. Repugnance - aversion, abhor-rence, antipathy, dislike, hatred.

Repugnant-hostile, adverse, op-

onite, contrary. Reputation-repute, fame, char-

Request — solicit, ask, demand, entreat, beg, beseech, implore.

Requisite—important, necessary, essential, expedient.

Research—investigation, study, examination, inquiry.

Resemblance - similarity, sem-blance, similitude, likeness.

Residence—home, abode, house, dwelling, domicile. Residue - leavings, remainder,

Resign-yield, abdicate, renounce, relinquish, forego.

Resignation - patience, ance, submission, acquienduracquiescence. Resist - endure, oppose, with

Resolution—firmness, determina-tion, fortitude, courage, decision. Resort-visit, frequent, haunt.

Respect-esteem, regard, deference, attention, co good-will, estimation.

Respectful—deferential, dutiful, obedient, civil.

Respite - delay, suspension, in-terval, reprieve.

Response - reply, answer, rejoinder.

Responsible—amenable, answer-able, accountable.

Rest — quiet, ease, repose, intermission, stop, cossation, others, remainder.

Restore - cure, renew, return, repay, rebuild.

Restrain — confine, repress, restrict, coerce, limit, constrain.

Restrict — limit, circumscribe, hold, bind.

Result - effect, issue, ultimate, consequence, event. Retain - hold, detain, keep, re-

Retard-hinder, defer, protract,

postpone, delay, procra prolong, prevent, impede. Retire - recede, withdraw, retreat, secode.

Retract - annul, take back, ree, recant, recall.

Retrieve - renew, recover, re-Reveal-impart, divulge, commu-

nicate, disclose, expos Bevenge-vindicate, avenge.

Revere - adore, worship, reverence, venerate.

Review - examine, survey, no-tice, revision.

Revive — enliven, renew, reani-mate, refresh, renovate.

Revoke—cancel, annul, abolish, repeal, abrogate, efface, retract.

Reward-recompense, remunera-tion, compensation, satisfaction. Riches - wealth, opulence, afflu-

Ridicule - deride, banter, laugh

Eldiculous—droll, absurd, ludio-rous, preposterous, unreasonable, improbable.

Right — correct, just, honest, proper, privilege, claim, direct, straight, immunity.

Righteous-just, godly, upright, honest, incorrupt, virtuous.

Rite - form, custom, ceremony, observance. Road-path, way, course, route.

Roam — wander, ramble, stroll, range, rove.

Ecom — chamber, space, place, apartment.

Bough—harsh, uncivil, rude, uncouth, unmannerly, unpolished, rugged, severe, stormy.

Round—globular, spherical, orb, circuit, tour.

Moute—path, course, way, road. Bude-rough, impertment, coarse, impudent, unpolished, saucy, dis-greeable, bold.

Rule—authority, law, regulation, government, custom, maxim, habit, precept, guide.

Sacred-holy, divine, devoted. Sad — sorrowful, mournful, de-jected, gloomy, melancholy.

Sagnelty — perception, penetra-tion, acuteness, discernment.

Salary—wages, pay, stipend, hire, reward, remuneration.

Sanction-maintain, sustain, up-hold, countenance, ratify, sup-

implemt — discreet, wise, sage, sage,

Sarcasm—satire, irony, ridicule. Satisfaction — compensation, remuneration, contentment, atone ment, reward.

Saving—prudent, thrifty, frugal, economical, close, sparing, stingy, penurious.

Saying—adage, maxim, proverb, by-word, relating, speaking, utter-ing, communicating.

Scandal—disgrace, reproach, dis-credit, baseness, infamy.

Scarce — uncommon, singular, rare.

Scatter-disseminate, dissipate, spread, disperse.

Scent-odor, smell, perfume, fra-

Scoff-ridicule, sneer, jeer, jibe, belittle.

Scope - object, tendency, aim, Seruple — hesitate, doubt, fluo-

Serupulous — truthful, upright, correct, careful, conscientious, cautious.

Serutinize—search, examine, in vestigate.

Scurrilous—disgusting, abusive, offensive, insulting, insolent.

Search - inquiry, examination, scrutiny, pursuit, investigation. Secede-withdraw, retire, recode.

Seciusion — quietude, privacy, solitude, retirement, longimes. Secondary - subordinate, info-

Secret-hidden, quiet, still, con-cealed, latent, mysterious, clan-

Secular-temporal, wordly. Secure—safe, certain, confident, sure, procure, warrant.

Security - piedge, warranty, de-fense, guard, protection.

Sedate - serene, calm, unruffled, unconcerned, still, quiet, composed.

Beduce — decoy, betray, attract, allure.

See — examine, look, behold, observe, perceive, view. Sense — idea, feeling, meaning, judgment, import, reason.

Sensitive-keen, susceptible, appreciative.

Sentence — mandate, judgment, decision, period, phrase, proposi-

Sentiment — expression, opinion, notion, feeling.

- Separate dissociate, detach, disengage.
- Settle-determine, flx, establish, arrange, adjust, regulate.
- Settled—conclusive, decided, confirmed, established. Sever - separate, disjoin, divide,
- Several sundry, different, various, diverse.
- Severe-cold, stern, harsh, sharp, rigid, cruel, heartless, rough, strict, unyielding, austere, rig-orous.
- Shake shiver, quiver, shudder, quake, agitate, totter.
- Shame-dishonor, disgrace, ignominy.
- Shameless insolent, impudent, immodest, indelicate, indecent.
- Shape-form, fashion, mould.
- Share—divide, distribute, apportion, participate, partake. Sharpness-shrewdness, penetra-
- keenness, acuteness, sagacity, cunning. Shelter - shield, defend, screen,
- Shine illumine, glisten, gleam, glitter, glare.
- Shiming bright, glittering, radiant, glistening, brilliant.
- Shecking disgusting, terrible, dreadful, horrible.
- Short-brief, concise, scanty, defective, brittle.
- Shorten—lessen, contract, reduce, abridge, curtail.
- Show-display, exhibition, pomp, parade, representation, spectacle, parade
- Showy—grand, ostentatious, gay, gaudy, fine, sumptuous.
- Shrewd-sharp, acute, keen, pre-
- Shun-evade, avoid, elude.
- Slekly—unwell, sick, ill, diseased, indisposed.
- Sign-indication, omen, symptom, signal, note, mark, token.
- Signify-imply, express, betoken, denote, declare, utter, intimate,
- Silence-quietude, stillness, mute-Silent - dumb, mute, speechless,
- Silly—ridiculous, foolish, absurd, stupid, dull, weak, simple.
- Similarity resemblance, like-ness, similitude.
- Simple—weak, silly, artless, foolish, unwise, stupid, plain, single.
- Simply-solely, merely, only. Since-for, as, inasmuch, after.
- Sincere-true, honest, frank, upright, incorrupt, plain.
- Singuiar particular, eccentric, odd. strange, remarkable, rare, SCATTE.
- Situation place, position, employment, site, locality, case, condition, plight.
- Skillful expert, adroit, adept, dexterous, accomplished.
- Slander defame, vilify, calum-niate, detract.
- Slavery servitude, bondage, captivity. Slender - slight, slim, fragile,
- Slow tardy, dilatory, tedious, dull.
- Small-little, minute, diminutive, narrow, infinitesimal.
- Smooth-easy, mild, bland, even,
- Smother suffocate, stifle, sup-press, conceal.
- Smarling snappish, waspish, suriy.
- Saber grave, moderate, tem-perate, abstemious.

- Social—sociable. companionable, convivial, familiar.
- Society fellowship, company, congregation, association, community.
- Soft flexible, ductile, yielding, pliant, mild, compliant.
- Soileit-request, ask, entreat, implore, beg, beseech, supplicate, importune.
- Solicitation entreaty, invitation, importunity.
- Solicitude care, earnestness,
- Solid—enduring, firm, hard, sub-stantial.
- Solltary sole, alone, desolate, only, lonely, remote, retired. Soothe—quiet, compose, appease, calm, pacify, assuage, tranquiize.
- Sorrow-trouble, grief, affliction. Sort-order, kind, species.
- Sound-tone, firm, whole, hearty, healthy, sane. Sour - tart, acid, acrimonious,
- Source—head, origin, fountain, cause, spring, reason.
- Spacious capacious, ample, large.
- Sparkle—glitter, glisten, shine, glare, radiate, corruscate.
- Speak utter, talk, articulate, pronounce, converse, say, tell, recite, relate.
- Species-order, kind, class, sort. Specific—definite, particular, special.
- Specimen sample, model, pattern.
- Spectator beholder, observer, auditor.
- Speech-oration, address, lecture. harangue, sermon.
- Speechless-dumb, silent, mute. Spend — expend, exhaust, dissipate, squander, waste.
- Sphere-orb, circle, globe, Spirited — quick, animated, ardent, vivacious, active.
- Spiritual—ethereal, immaterial, unearthly, incorporeal.
- Spite—pique, malice, grudge, malignity, hate.
- Splendld superb, magnificent, grand, sublime, heavenly.
- Splendor magnificence, luster, brightness, brilliancy.
- Spienetic-peevish, melancholy, morose, sullen, gloomy, fretful.
- Sport—play, game, amusement, pastime, diversion, recreation.
- Spotless—faultless, unblemished, blameless, unsullied, clear, untarnished, pure, innocent, stainless.
- Spread-distribute, diffuse, circulate avenue late, expand, disperse, dissenate, propagate, scatter, pense, sow.
- Spring-leap, arise, start, flow, proceed, emanate, jump, issue.
- Sprinkle-bedew, water, scatter, besprinkle.
- Sprout vegetate, germinate, bud. Stability — fixedness, continuity, steadiness, firmness.
- Stalu-mar, soil, tarnish, blemish, spot, speck, tinge, color discolor.
- Stammer besitate, stutter, fal-
- Stamp-mark, print, impress. Standard-test, rule, criterion.
- State situation, condition, position, plight, predicament
- Station place, situation, post, position.
- Stay—dependence, reliance, staff, prop, abide, remain, continue, delay, hinder, support.

- Sterility-barrenness, unfruitful-
- Stern—unfeeling, severe, austere, strict, cold, rigid, rigorous.
- Still-quiet, calm, silent, appease, assuage, luil, pacify.
- Stimulate—arouse, excite, incite, urge, impel, encourage, instigate. Stock — supply, collection, fund, accumulation, store, provision, cattle.
- Stop-rest, intermission, vacation, cossation, delay, hinder, impede, cessati check.
- Story tale, anecdote, incident, memoir.
- Straight-direct, immediate.
- Strange unusual, curious, odd. singular, surprising, eccentric.
- Stratagem-deception, cheat, artifice, fraud, trick, imposture, tifice, fra delusion.
- potency, authority, Strength - potency power, force, might.
- Strict—precise, exact, particular, accurate, nice, severe, harsh, rigorous, stern.
- Strife—disagreement, dissension, discord, contest.
- Strong able, powerful, robust, stout, vigorous, firm, muscular, stout, v
- ityle custom, mode, manner, phraseology, diction.
- Subdue-vanquish, conquer, overcome, subjugate, mount.
- Subject—control, liable, exposed, object, matter, material.
- Subjoin-attach, connect, annex,
- Sublime-lofty, elevated, great, exalted, grand, magnificent.
- Submissive obedient, yielding, humble, compliant.
- Subordinate subject, subservient, inferior.
- Subsistence livelihood, living, sustenance, maintenance, support. Substantial — reliable, strong, solid, stout, real, responsible.
- Substitute agent, representa-tive, exchange, change.
- Subtle—sly, artful, cunning, deceitful, crafty, wily, perfidious, insidious, arch, acute, fine.
- Subtract-withdraw, deduct, take
- Subvert ruin, overthrow, reverse, controvert, invert, reverse. Successful - prosperous, lucky, winning, fortunate.
- Succession series, order, con-tinuance.
- Succor-defend, help, ald, assist, relieve.
- Sudden unexpected, u for, unanticipated, hasty. unlooked
- Suffer--endure, tolerate, permit, bear, allow.
- Suffice te-smother, choke, stiffe, Sufficient - plenty, abundance, enough, competent, adequate.
- Suffrage-vote, ballot, aid, voice.
- Suggest-propose, insinuate, hint, ailude, intimate. Suitable - appropriate, fit, becoming, agreeable, expedient.
- Sultor-beau, wooer, lover, peti-Summon-cite, call, invite, bid.
- Sundry-several, various, diverse.
- Superficial-filmsy, slight, shal-
- Supersede supplant, overrule, displace. Supplicate—solicit, entreat, beg, beseech, ask, implore.
- Support-maintain, uphold, sustain, defend, encourage, second,

- prop, protect, favor, forward, cherish, assist, endure. Sure—reliable, confident, certain, infallible.
- Surmise—presume, think, guess, suppose, believe, conjecture.
- Surmount subdue, overcome, vanquish, conquer.
- Surpass beat, outdo, outstrip, excel. exceed.
- Surprise—astonishment, admiration, wonder, amazement. Surrender - yield, resign, give up, deliver.
- Surround encompass, enclose, encircle, environ.
- Survey-review, prospect, retro-
- Suspense-hesitation, doubt, un-
- Suspicion distrust, jealousy, apprehension.
- Sustain carry, bear, support, uphold, maintain.
- Sustenance livelihood, living, maintenance, support.
- Swiftness-speed, rapidity, velo-city, fleetness, quickness, celerity.
- Symbol—illustration, type, figure, emblem, metaphor.
- Symmetry harmony, propor-Sympathy - compassion, condolence, agreement, commisera-
- ence, tion. Symptom — evidence, indication, token, sign, mark, note.

System-order, method.

- Talent faculty, ability, gift, endowment, capability, intellectuality.
- Talk -conference, discourse, chat, conversation, sermon, communication, lecture, dialogue, colloquy.
- Tantalize-plague, tease, taunt, provoke, irritate, torment, aggravate.
- Taste perception, discernmen judgment, flavor, savor, relish.
- Tax-duty, assessment, rate, toll, tribute, contribution, custom.
- Tedlous wearlsome, slow, tire-
- Tell inform, communicate, re-veal, disclose, acquaint, impart, mention, state, talk, report.
- Temper-mood, humor, temperament, disposition. Temperate - moderate, sober, abstemious, abstinent.
- Temporal worldly, mundane, sublunary, secular.
- Temporary-uncertain, fleeting, transitory, transient.
- Tempt-allure, induce, entice, attract, decoy, seduce. Tender- propose, offer, bid.
- Tenderness-fondness, love, hu-manity, affection, benignity.
- Tenet belief, dogma, doctrine, principle, position, opinion. Terms-conditions, words, expres-
- sions, language Terminate - close, finish, end.
- Terrible-awful, frightful, fear-ful, shocking, terrific, horrible.
- Terror-alarm, fear, dread, conrnation, apprehension, fright.
- Test experiment, proof, experience, trial, standard, criterion.
- Testify prove, declare, swear, signify, witness, affirm.
- Testimony-proof, evidence.
- Therefore wherefore, accordingly, then, hence, so, conseingly, (

Think—consider, deliberate, me-diate, ponder, conceive, contem-plate, imagine, surmise.

Though-allow, while, although. Thought—contemplation, medita-tion, fancy, idea, supposition, re-flection, conception, conceit.

Thoughtful — anxious, considerate, careful, attentive, discreet, contemplative.

Thoughtless — inconsiderate, in-discreet, careless, foolish, hasty, unthinking.

Throw-heave, cast, hurl, fling. Time-period, season, age, date, duration, ers, speck.

Timely - opportune, seasonable, early.

Tired - wearled, fatigued, har-

Title—name, appellation, claim-Token-emblem, sign, indication, symptom, mark, note.

Telerate—permit, allow, suffer. Tertmens-termenting, crooked, twisted, winding.

Total - complete, whole, entire, gross, sum.

Touching-moving, pathetic, affecting.

Tonr-round, circuit, jaunt, trip, journey, ramble, excursion.

Trace-clue, truck, mark, vestige. Trade - vocation, business, call-ing, labor, occupation, dealing, ing, i

Traduce—injure, condemn, cen-mre, depreciate, degrade, decry, calumniate, detract

Tranquillity- stillness, peace, sulet, calm.

Transact-manage, conduct, nemotiste.

Transcand - surpass, excel, ex-

Transparent - clear, politicid, pervious, translucent. Transient-brief, fleeting, short.

Transport - delight, rapture, ecutary.

Trancherous - insidious, faith-ism, dishonest, perfidious, bear-

Trepidation-palpitation, emo-tion, trembling, tremor, agita-

Trespace - violation, transgres-sion, offense, misdemeanor.

Trini-endeavor, attempt, effort, experiment, test, proof, tempta-

Trick -- cheat, fraud, deception, artifice, imposture, stratagem.

Trifling -- Insignificant, incomiderable, unimportant, light, fulle, petty, frivolous

Trip-journey, jaunt, excursion, tour, ramble, voyage.

Trouble anxiety, vezation, adversity, affliction, sorrow, dis-

Troublesome — annoying, dis-turbing, vexing, perplexing, irk-some, tossing, haraming, importunste

True-honest, candid, sincere, re-liable, plain, upright.

Truth-fidelity, veracity, candor, faithfulness, honorty

Try -endeavor, attempt.

Turbulent-raging, tumultuous, seditious, mutinous, riotous.

Turn revolve whirl, twist, cir-culate, wind, gyrate, contort, bend, distort, wheel.

Type--illustration, symbol, figure, omblem, mark.

U

Ultimate-latest, last, final, sud. Umplea-judge, arbitrator, arbi-

Unbellef - incredulity, disbellef, skepticism, infidelity.

Unblemished — faultlem, blame-lem, spotlem, irreproachable, un-tarnished, stainless.

Unconcingly—eternally, perpetually, always, constantly, continu-

Unchangeable-unalterable, im-

Uncommon - singular, unusual, rare, unique, infrequent, choice,

Unconcerned—caraisse, regard-less, uninterested, indifferent.

Uncover-reveal, expose, strip,

Undnunted - courageous, bold, fearless, intropid. Undenimble — indisputable, controvertible, unquestionable

Under - subordinate, lower, be-neath, below, inferior, subject,

Understanding—conception, in-telligence, comprehension, scase, perception, faculty, reason, intel-lect.

Undetermined—uncertain, irre-solute, hesitating, wavering, un-steady, doubtful, vaciliating, fluc-

Unfulthful - untruthful, faith-less, dishonest, disloyal, treacher-ous, perfidious.

Unfold-oxplain, divuige, reveal, unfavel, develop, expand, open, diaple.y.

Unhandy - ungainly, awkward, uncouth, clumsy

uncouth clamay
Unhappy—distracted, miserable,
unfortunate, afflicted, wretched. Halfarm - even alike, coust,

Unterpertent — trivial, trifling, immaterial, insignificant, petty, inconsiderable.

Unlearned — uninformed, unlet-tered, ignorant, illiterate. Unitie → distinct, diminifar, dif-ferent.

Unitabled — infinite, boundless, unbounded, illimitable.

Unquestionable — induhitable, undeniable, indisputable, incontrovertible.

Unrawel - unfold, disentangle, extricate, reveal.

Unrelenting—unforgiving, hard-bearted, inexpendis, relention.

Unruly - unmanagoable, uncon-trollable, refractory, ungovern-

Unconcomble — Ill-timed, unfit, untimely, unrulable, late.

Unnetthed - doubtful, wavering, undetermined, unsteady, tacillatgade ing.

Uespeakable - unutterable, in-

expressible.

Unetable - inconstant, mutable, vaciliating, changeable, waver-

ing.
Untimely — inopportune, prema-ture, unseasonable, unsuitable.

Unwilling-loth, backward, dis-inclined, disliking averse, rejuct-

Upbraid - reprove, consure, co-proach, blazed.

Uproar noise, confusion, bustle, turnult disturbance.

Urbanity - courtesy, affability, suavity, civility

Urge-press, incite, impel, insti-gate, stimulate, escourage, ani-mate.

Urgont - importunate, pressing, enmost.

Unage - babis, fashion, custom, mt. prescription

Use-practice, custom, habit, service, usage, advantage, utility. L'emaily-generally, commonly,

Utility-use, service, benefit, advantage, convenience, usefulness. Utterly -- perfectly, completely, fully.

V

Vacque-vold, empty, devold, un-

Vague-mustiled, indefinite.

Walm-conceited, uncless, fruitiess, idle, ineffectual.

Valedictory - farewell, taking

Valuable—expensive, costly, pro-cious, useful, worthy, estimable.

Value-price, worth, rate, appre-ciation, estimation, account, ap-praise, assess, compute, regard, respect.

Vanity-pride, haughtiness, con-celt, arrogance.

Vanquisis - subdue, overcome, slay, conquer, confute, subjugate. Wariable—transitory, capricious, fickle, unsteady, changeable, ver-satile, wavering.

Variation - deviation, change, variety, vicinitude.

Variety-diversion, change, dif-

Various - sundry, different, di-

Vehement-hot, eager, ardent, fery, passionate, violent, impetu-

Valuality speed, celerity, swift-nem, floetness, rapidity, quick-

Wenerate - worship, reverence, respect, adore.

Vermelty-honesty, truth, integrity.

Verbal-oral, vecal. Westige - evidence, mark, trace, track.

Vexation - chagrin, unessiness, trouble, sorrow, mortification. Vicinity-locality, neighborhood, nearness, section.

Whew-picture, prospect, survey, landscape, see, look, behold.

Vigorous - robust, active, energetic, powerful, agile, foreible,

Violent — turbulent, boisterous, impetuous, furious.

Virtue chartity, purity, efficacy,

Visible — apparent, discernible, evident, plain, distinct, manifest, doubtless, obvious.

Violemary - fenatic, enthusiast, dreamer, imaginary, fenatical.

Volutility—lightness, fightiness, levity, giddiness, sprightliness, livetiness.

Vouch-assure, warrant, affirm, aver, protest, attest.

Valgar-ordinary, common, low, mean.

Wagen etipulation, hire, mary, pay, allowance.

Wakeful-vigilant, attentive, ob-

Wander - roam, strell, ramble, rove, range, journey.

Want-indigence, need, poverty,

Ware-goods, merchandise, com-modity.

Warlike military, martial.

Warmth - fervor, arder, cordi-ality, animation, heat, fervency, vigor, glow, seal, vehemence.

Warming-notice, advice, most-

Wary-discreet, guarded, watch-ful, cautions, circumspect.

Wasta - loces, dissipate, spend, expend, consume, lavish, squander.

Wasteful-profess, extravagant, lavish, prodigal. Watchful - cantions, observant, vigilant, careful, circumspect, at-tentive, wakeful.

Waver - heritate, vacillate, fue-tuate, zeruple, to be undeter-mined.

Way-plan, method, course, man-zer, system, means, fashion, road.

Weak-infirm, feeble, enfeebled, deblistated, enervated.

Wenith-opulance, riches, affir-

Wenkness - debility, feeblanen, frailty, infirmity, languer, fail-ing, imbecility, filliams, folly. Wenriness - languer, lassitude, tedloussess, fatigue.

Weary-annoy, distress, berns, jade, tire, vex, perplex, subdue.

Wodding-marriage, nuptials. Weight-load, burden, beaviness, gravity, importance, significa-tion.

Wolesme - desirable, agreeable, grateful, acceptable.

Wherefore — consequently, ac-cordingly, so, then, therefore, thence, hence.

Whiten-blanch, fade, blench, Whole undivided, complete, se-tire, perfect, total, uninjured.

Wieked sinful, guilty, unjust, fingrant, implous, atrocious, vil-lainous, criminal, deprayed, sur-mental.

Willy - cusning, artiful, subtle, crafty.

Window - formight, prude knowledge, understanding.

Withdeaw-retreat, recede, go-back, retire, take back, retro-grade.

Withheld - forbear, refrain, re-fuse, kinder, keep back. Wonder-actonishment, marvel, surprise, admiration, amazonent.

Wonderful — strange, curjous, astonishing, surprising, marrol-ous, admirable.

Worthy - estimable, deserving,

Wretched-whappy, mismable. Writer-author, surfac.

Tearly-enably. Tet-but, however, notwithstand-ing, still, nevertheless.

Thatd—comply, conform, compde, allow, produce, permis, resign, currender.

Soul-warmth, arder, farver, au-thusiasm.



OU have thoughts that you wish to communicate to another through the medium of a letter. Possibly you have a favor to bestow. Quite as likely you have a favor to ask. In either case you wish to

write that letter in a manner such as to secure the respect and consideration of the person with whom you correspond.

The rules for the mechanical execution of a letter are few; understanding and observing the rules already considered for composition, the writer has only to study perfect naturalness of expression, to write a letter well.

Style and Manner.

The expression of language should, as nearly as possible, be the same as the writer would speak. A letter is but a talk on paper. The

style of writing will depend upon the terms of intimacy existing between the parties. If to a superior, it should be respectful: to inferiors, courteous; to friends, familiar; to relatives, affectionate.

Originality.

Do not be guilty of using that stereotyped phrase,

Dear Friend:

I now take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and hope you are enjoying the same great blewing

Be original. You are not exactly like any one else. Your letter should be a representative of yourself, not of anybody else. The world is full of imitators in literature, who pass on, leaving no reputation behind them. Occasionally originals come up, and fame and fortune are ready to do them service. The distinguished writers of the past and present have gone aside from the beaten paths. Letter writing affords a fine opportunity for the display of originality. In your letter be yourself; write as you would talk.

* In the properties of this chapter the entire different come valuable originates from " Proof's Uniques Leater Wisser," and when excels an apartner processor, postated by Ton, & Programbia, There Lea

PARTS OF A LETTER.

·
Date.
Dar.
Complimentary address.

Body of the Letter,
Complimentary closing.
Signature,
<i></i>
Address.
······································
-

Purity of Expression.

Bear in mind the importance, in your correspondence, of using always the most chaste and beautiful language it is possible to command, consistent with ease and naturalness of expression. Especially in the long letters of friendship and love—those missives that reveal the heart—the language should show that the heart is pure. Let your letter be the record of the fancies and mood of the hour; the reflex of your aspirations, your joys, your disappointments; the

faithful daguerreotype of your intellectuality and your moral worth.

You little dream how much that letter may influence your future. How much it may give of hope and happiness to the one receiving it. How much it may be examined, thought of, laughed over and commented on; and when you suppose it has long since been destroyed, it may be brought forth, placed in type, and published broadcast to millions of readers.

When, in after years, the letter you now write is given to the world, will there be a word, an expression, in the same that you would blush to see in print?

Write in the spirit of cheerfulness. It is unkind to the
correspondent to fill the sheet
with petty complainings, though
there are occasions when the
heart filled with grief may confide all its troubles and sorrows
to the near friend, and receive
in return a letter of sympathy
and condolence, containing all
the consolation it is possible for
the written missive to convey.

The length of letters will depend upon circumstances. As

a rule, however, business letters should be short, containing just what is necessary to be said, and no more.

Form.

To be written correctly according to general usage, a letter will embrace the following parts: 1st, the date; 2nd, complimentary address; 3rd, body of the letter; 4th, complimentary closing; 5th signature; 6th, superscription.

The above shows the position of the several parts of an ordinary letter.

Position of the Various Parts.

The following position of the several parts of a letter should be observed:

- 1. Write the date near the upper right hand corner of the sheet.
- 2. Commence the complimentary address on the line next beneath one inch from the left side of the sheet.
- 8. The body of the letter should be commenced nearly under the last, letter of the complimentary address.
- 4. Begin the complimentary closing on the line next beneath the body of the letter, one half of the distance from the left to the right side of the page. side of the page.
- 5. The center of the signature may be under the last letter of the complimentary closing.
- 6. The name and address of the person writ-ten to should come on the line beneath the signature, at the left of the sheet.

The Complimentary Address.

Of late years it has become common, in business letters, instead of giving name and address at the close, to write the same at the commencement: thus,

To the Business Man.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASHTON,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your note of the 1st inst. received, etc.

To the Married Woman.

MRS. HELEN E. KING,
Baltimore, Md.
Dear Madam:

Enclosed find check for, etc.

To the Unmarried Woman.

Miss Harriet A. Kendall, Lowell, Mass. In reply to your favor of the 4th ult., etc.

Nove.—It is customary to address the married woman by the name which she uses on her cards. It is optional with the lady whether she uses her own name, "Mrs. Helen E. King," or that of her husband, "Mrs. Chas. H. King."

Olney, England, June 16, 1769. (Complimentary Address.) May Dear Friend:

(Body of the Letter.)

I am obliged to you for your invitation, but being long accustomed to retirement, which I was always fond of, I am now more than ever unwilling to visit those noisy scenes which I never loved, and which I now more than ever abhor. I remember you with all the friendship I ever professed, which is as much as I ever entertained for any man

FORM OF A LETTER.

I love you and yours. I thank you for your continued remembrance of me, and shall not cease to be their and your

Affectionate Friend,

(Agnature.) William Comper

To Joseph Hill,

Kinds of Paper to Use.

Be particular to use a sheet appropriate in shape to the purpose for which it is employed. Paper is now manufactured of every size adapted to the wants of any article written. The names of the various kinds of paper in general use are Legal-cap, Bill-paper, Foolscap, Letter-paper, Commercial-note, Note-paper and Billet.

In the writing of all Legal Documents, such as wills, taking of testimony, articles of agreement, etc., legal cap is generally used, characterized by a red line running from top to bottom of the sheet.

For Bills, paper is commonly ruled expressly for the purpose, and generally bears the name and business advertisement of the person using the same, at the top.

When writing Notes, Orders, Receipts, Compositions, Petitions, Subscription Headings, etc., foolscap paper is used.

For the ordinary friendship letter or other

long letter, it is best to use letter paper, which in size is four-fifths the length of foolscap.

The common Business Letter should be so brief as generally to require but one page of commercial note, which is somewhat narrower and shorter than letter paper.

Note and billet paper are the smallest sheets made, being suitable for Notes of Invitation, Parents' Excuses for children to teachers, and other written exercises that are very brief.

Etiquette of Letter Writing.

As a rule, every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter, when written to, is as uncivil as to neglect to reply when spoken to.

In the reply, acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning its date, and afterwards consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is

Should the matter in the letter continue beyond the first page, it is well to commence a little above the middle of the sheet, extending as far as necessary on the other pages.

It is thought impolite to use a half sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, enclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from erasures, interlineations, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letter than to have these appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation. should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.

Thies

T 18 customary, in the heading of petitions to persons in official positions, in the complimentary address of a letter, and in superscriptions, to give each their proper title. These are divided into titles of respect, military, and professional titles.

Titles of respect are:-Mr., from Master; Mrs., from Mistress; Miss, from the French, De-moi-selle; Esq., from Esquire, an English Justice of the Peace,

or member of the legal profession, but applied very indiscriminately to males throughout this country generally.

Two titles of the same class should not be applied to the same name. Thus, in addressing John Smith, do not say Mr. John Smith, Esq. , though we may say Mr. John Smith, or John Smith,

if the profession of the person addressed be known, the professional title alone should be used. If the person be entitled to two titles the highest is given.

Titles of respect are usually placed before the name; as, Mr., Hon., Rev., Dr., and military titles.

Professional titles sometimes precede and sometimes follow the name: as, Dr John Smith, or John Smith, M.D.; Prof. John Smith, or John Smith, A. M.

The following list illustrates the various titles used for the different ranks, among individuals, either in the complimentary address or superscription on the envelope.

To Reyalty.

"To the King's Nost Ercellent Majesty."
"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."
"To his Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales."

In like manner all the other members, male and fem Royal family are addressed.

To Nobility.

"To his Grace the Duke of Argyle."
"To the Host Notic the Harquis of Westmins
"To the Right Hosorable the Earl of Derby.
"To the Right Hosorable Lord Viscount Bids
"To the Hosorable Baron Crauworth."

The wives of noblemen have the same titles as their hash

"To her Grace the Ducham of Argyla."
"To the Host Noble the Marchioness of Westman.
To the Right Honorable the Countons of Darley."
To the Right Honorable the Viscountees Bidgey.
To the Honorable the Baruness Cranworth.

The title of Honorable, in great Britain, is applied to the younger sons of poblemen (the elder son taking, by courtesy, the title next in rank below that of his father). It is also given to members of parliament and to certain persons holding positions of honor and

To Baronela. Sie Walter Scott, Bart. To Knights.

" Sir William Armetrong, Kt.

Ellaworth's "Text-Book on Penmanship" gives the following classification of the various titles used in the United States.

Titles et Honor, Profession and Response of the Governor of any State Profession Countries.

l'eable to write **his evu**

Titles of the Dignituries, Prelates, Clergy, and Other Officers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Of the Pope-His Holiness Pope Lee XIII

Of a Cardinal-His Eminence John, Cardinal McClothey.

Of an Archbishop-Most Rev. T. J. Burroughs, D.D.

Of a Bishop-Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, D.D.

Of a Vicar-General-Very Rev. J D. Halbert, D.D.

Of a Priest-Rev. Patrick Kelly, P P.

Of a Fried-ner. Fascin and [Rev. Provincial James Rice.
Of Directors of Parish Schools— { Rev. Bro. Director Henry Baker.

Of a Directress of a Seminary-Madame De Vincent.

Of a Teacher of a Seminary-Stater Le Clurc.

Of a Lady Superintendent of a Convent-Sister Superior Laftunge Of a Lady Superintendent of a Catholic Orphan Asylum - Mother Superior St. Agnes

Military Titles in the United States.

The following are addressed as General, Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Corporal, or Sergeant, according to their rank:

сомминеютер оугрешин. General of the Army Lieutenant-General of the Army. Major-General. Adjutant-General Inspector-General. Quartermaster-General. Commissary-General. Paymaster-General. Brigadier-General.

Captain. Chaplain. Adjutant. First Lieutenant. Becond Lieutenant. ROR-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. Bergeant Major. Quartermaster-Sergeant. Sergeant. Corporal. Company Clerks.

Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel. Major.

Drum-Major. Pife-Major. Hospital-Stewards.

Titles and Names of Naval Officers.

The only titles generally used among naval officers are those of Admiral, Commodore, Captain and Lieutenant.

Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral. Commodore. Captain. Lieutepant-Commander. First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant. Mester. Ensien. Midshipman. Fleet Surgeon. Ship's Surgeon. Passed Surgeon. Asselstant Surgeon. Retired Surgeon. Paymaster. Assistant Paymaster. Chaplain. Professor of Mathematics. Engineer-in-Chief-on shore. Chief Engineer-on ship.

Piret Assistant Engineer.

Second Assistant-Engineer. Third Amistant-Engineer. Naval Constructor. NAVY Agent. Purser, or Storekeeper. Secretary to Commander. Navy-yard Clerks. Bandmaster. Musicians. Mate-First, Second, and Third. Quartermaster. Master-at-Arms. Ship's Corporal Section Captain. Boatswain. Cozewaln. Carpenter. Sailmaker. Gunner.

Quarter-Gunner.

Marines.

Superscriptions.



NVELOPES that are perfectly plain, for ordinary letter writing, are regarded as in much the best taste. Ladies do well to use white. Buff, light straw color, or manila answer for business purposes, though it is always in good taste to use white.

The upper side of the envelope is that containing the flap. Care should be observed, in writing the superscription on the letter, to have the same right side up.

Extensive practice enables business men to write comparatively straight upon the envelope, without the aid of a line. The inexperienced penman may be aided in writing on the buff colored envelope by lead pencil lines, which should never be used, however, unless completely erased by rubber after the ink is dry.

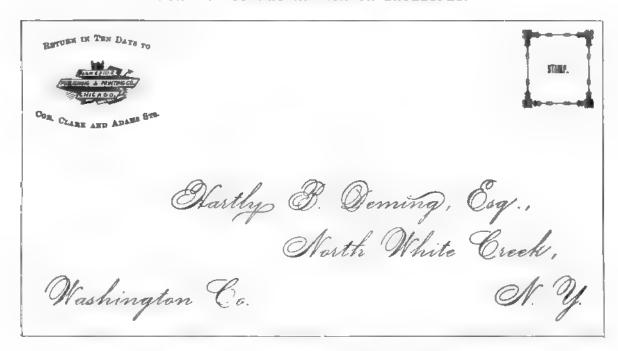
Care should be taken to write upon the envelope very plainly, giving the full name and title of the person addressed, with place of residence written out fully, including town, county, State, and country if it goes abroad. The designation of the street, number, drawer, etc., when written upon the letter, is explained elsewhere.

For light colored envelopes, a piece of paper a little smaller than the envelope may be ruled with black ink over the blue lines, thus, and placed inside.

A scrap of paper, ruled like this, when placed inside a light-colored envelope, will enable the person writing on the same to trace distinctly these lines, and thus write the superscription straight.

In writing the superscription, commence the name a little to the left of the center of the envelope. The town, on a line beneath, should extend a little to the right of the name. The State, next below, should stand by itself still further to the right. The county may be on the sameline with the State, towards the left side of the envelope; thus.

FORM OF SUPERSCRIPTION ON ENVELOPES.



For the convenience of the mailing clerk in handling the letter, the postage stamp should be placed at the upper right hand corner of the envelope.

If the town is a large metropolis, the county

may be omitted. In that event the street and number are usually given, or the post office box. Each should be written very conspicuously upon the envelope, for the convenience of the post office clerk and the mail carrier; thus,





Mass.

If written in the care of any one, the following may be the form:

Swew Chas. H. Smith,
Case of Cal G. W. Ling,
Boston,

If, after remaining in the office at its destination a certain length of time uncalled for, the writer is desirous of having the letter forwarded or returned, the same may be indicated upon the outside of the envelope; thus,

14 Sumner Street!

Egen Mors! D. B. Worth,

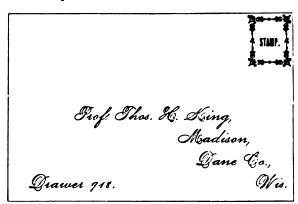
Landon,

If not called for in 10 days,

P. M. pirase forward to
Hotel de Ville, Paris, France.

Letter Sent by a Private Party, wiedging on the envelope obligation to the person carrying the same.

Mr. A. C. Bowe, No. s Euclid Ave., By Politeness of Gleveland, G. eMr. J. E. Brown. It is usually safest, in nearly all cases, to give the county, even if the town is well known; thus,



Tourists, when receiving letters abroad, frequently have their letters directed in the care of the bankers with whom they deal when on the continent, the form of superscription being thus:



Letter to a Person in the immediate Violnity

Sent by carrier, but not through the mail.

Moiss Lizzio Walker. Gresentod

SUPERSCRIPTIONS.

A letter to Germany will be superscribed somewhat as follows:

JOHN KOENIG, Esq.,

SPANDAU,

Near Berlin, Prussia. PRUSSIA.

Letter from Germany:

Mr. KARL SCHULZE,

BLOOMINGTON,

United States McLEAN CO.,
of America. ILLINOIS.

The county, town, etc., on a letter to Ireland, is shown on the envelope as follows:



When it is desired to have the letter returned, if not called for, sooner than it otherwise would be, the direction may be so specified upon the upper left hand corner, similar to the following:

If not called for in 10 days, return to JAHEE MCCLIBO & CO., Edward McCLIBO & CO., Edward McClibo & CO., Chicago, Lilinose, Chicago, Lilinose, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

Where it is desired to express the title of the husband, on a letter or note of invitation to the husband and wife, the following form may be used:

His Excellency and Mrs. U.S. Grant.
Governor and Mrs. Wm. H. Brown.
Hon. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson.
Rev. and Mrs. Chas. H. Smith.
Professor and Mrs. K. A. Benson.

Where a letter is addressed to a husband and wife, each of whom have a title, the address may read as follows:

Drs. John E. and Jane H. Brown.

To a man and woman, engaged as partners in business, but unmarried, the address may read:

Mr. Wm. H. Smith and Miss Mary H. Boone.
Or, Wm. H. Smith and Mary H. Boone.

To a husband and wife, where the wife, alone, has the title, the superscription will read:

Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Dr. E. L. King.

To a husband and wife, each of whom have a title, the address may be as follows:

Rev. W H. and Mrs. Dr. A. B. Smith.

Where the wife has a title, and is, alone, addressed, the form may be

Rev. Mrs. Chas. D. King. Or, Rev. Mrs. Jane E. King. Or, Rev. Jane E. King.

If the lady's husband, alone, has the title, the address will properly read:

Mrs. Rev. Chas. D. King.

If the lady is unmarried, and is a minister of the gospel or physician, her address may read:

Rev. Miss Mary Williams.
Or, Rev. Mary Williams.
Miss Dr. Helen E. Snow.
Or, Dr. Helen E. Snow.

Suggestions.

If people wish to have their letters perfectly secure from observation it is better to seal them with wax, which cannot be broken without exposure. The ordinary envelope is easily opened, and sealed again, leaving no trace of the fact; though a very heavy fine is imposed as a penalty on any one convicted of opening a letter, that is not authorized to do so.

In the United States, a letter not called for within a certain length of time is then advertised, after which it is held thirty days, when, no owner being found, the letter is forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office at Washington, where it is opened. If the address of the person who wrote the letter can there be learned, the letter is then returned to the writer.

If the name or address be written or printed upon the envelope, instead of going to the Dead-Letter Office, the letter will be returned to the writer at the expiration of thirty days. If

desirous of having it sooner returned, the writer should add, "Return in 5 days," or "10 days," etc., as seen in the letter of Jansen, McClurg & Co., shown above.

It is safest for persons sending letters to place stamps upon the envelopes themselves, and not depend upon postmasters or their clerks to do so, as, in their haste, they sometimes forget directions.

It has been suggested that the State be written first upon the envelope; thus,

Missouri, Corning, John Smith.

As the State to which the letter is directed, is, however, no more conspicious at the top of the superscription than at the bottom, there is no advantage gained in this mode of address, on the score of legibility.







I letters of business, use as few words as possible.

- 2. Business letters should be promptly answered.
- 3. Use a clear, distinct writing, avoiding all flourish of penmanship

or language.

- 4. Come at once to your subject, and state it so clearly that it will not be necessary to guess your meaning.
- 5. Give town, county, State and date explicitly. It is frequently of great importance to know when a letter was written.
- 6. Read your letter carefully when finished, to see that you have made no omissions and no mistakes. Also carefully examine your envelope, to see that it is rightly directed, with postage-stamp affixed.
- 7. Copy all business letters, of your own, by hand, or with the copying-press made for the purpose.
- 8. Send money by Draft, P. O. Money-Order, or Express, taking a receipt therefor; thus you have something to show for money, guarantying you against loss. Always state in your letter the amount of money you send, and by what means sent.
- 9. Write date, and by whom sent, across the end of each letter received, and file for future reference, fastening the letters together with rubber bands, or binding in a letter-file adapted to the purpose. The possession of a letter

sometimes prevents litigation and serious misunderstanding.

Ordering Goods.

In ordering goods, state very explicitly the amount, kind, quality, color, shape, size, etc., and on what terms wanted. Whether you wish the same sent by freight or express, and what express. Much inconvenience is experienced among business men because of a neglect to designate explicitly what is wanted.

Should the writer wish to make suggestions, ask questions, or add other matter to the letter, which is foreign to the subject, such words should be placed entirely separate from the order. Of fifty or a hundred letters received to-day by the merchant, that one which is mixed up with complaints, enquiries, etc., will probably be laid over till to-morrow, or until time can be spared to read it through. Had the order been explicitly stated, and the suggestions placed elsewhere, the goods would have been forwarded immediately. It is, in fact, better to write the order on a separate sheet from the other matter.

Send your order, also, early enough to give yourself plenty of time in which to receive the goods before they are needed.

Books, being a common article ordered, may be taken as an example showing the importance of giving a careful description of the goods wanted. To illustrate: be explicit in giving name of book, name of author, by whom published, style of binding, price at which it is advertised, etc. Thus, a careless person, ordering of Harper & Brothers a United States History, will say, "Send me a United States History." Of course the first query of the shipping-clerk is, "Whose history!" There are many histories of the United States, published by as many different authors, and the clerk is liable to send the one not wanted; in which case the person ordering is very likely to unjustly blame Harper & Brothers.

If the writer should say, "Send me a copy of Willard's History of the United States, by Emma Willard, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., bound in cloth," there would be no liability to mistake. The following will serve as sample forms:

Form of Letter Ordering Books.

ROCKPORD, ILL., March 1, 19-

MESSES. JANSEN, MCCLUBS & Co., Chicago, III.

D.

Enclosed find draft for \$48.73, for which please send, by American Express,

 10 Tennyson's Poems.
 Published by Harper & Bros.
 \$1.25
 \$12.50

 10 Thirty Years in the Harem.
 " " " 1.50
 13.00

 10 Literature and Art, by M. Fuller.
 " Fowler & Wells.
 1.00
 10.00

 5 Getting on in the World, Mathews.
 S. C. Griggs & Co.
 2.25
 11.25

\$48.75
Thanking you for the promptitude with which you have filled my orders heretofore, I am.

Very Respectfully, CASH DOWN.

Form of an Order to a Dry-Goods Merchant.

April 3, 18-.

Mesons A T Symmet & Co., New York.

Direct to

Enclosed find Post Office Order for \$25, for which please send, by American Express, the following goods:

2 Lancaster Table Spreads \$3.50. 4 pre Alexandre Krit Gloves \$2.50. No. 6 s. Brow	\$ 7.00
types, Y-Com. Black,	10.00
Signification Berwin with small figure (Sec.).	2.00
to a white a punkaka	2.00
t Liter Hanisewhiefe De .	1 100
4 p≈ Ladies' Cotton Hose, Mr., No. 2.	5(8)
	90.22

MES MARY WILSON, ELERARY, IND.

From a Young Man Commencing Business, to a Wholesale House, with Order.

RACINE, WIS., Aug. 10, 18-.

MESSES. FIELD, LEITER & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: Having recently commenced business for myself, with fair prospects of success, I shall be pleased to open an account with your house, and trust it will be to our mutual advantage. Should you think favorably of the matter, you will please all the accompanying order with the least possible delay, and on your best terms.

For testimonials, I refer you to Carson, Pirle, Scott & Co., of your city, by whom I have been, until recently, employed; but, as this is my first transaction with your house, upon forwarding me an invoice of goods, and deducting your usual discount for cash, I will remit a sight draft on the First National Bank of your city, for the amount, by return mail. Expecting your usual prompt attention, I am,

Yours Respectfully,

HENRY MAYNARD.

Reply from Wholesale House, with Invoice.

Mr. Henry Maynard, Racine, Wis. CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 18—.

Dear Sir:

We take pleasure in sending this day, by your order, the enclosed invoice of goods, amounting to \$1,400, subject to 5 per cent discount for prompt cash.

Your references being entirely satisfactory, we have no hesitation in opening an account and allowing you our best terms. Trusting that the goods, which are shipped by express, will arrive safely and meet your favor, we are,

Yours Truly,

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Requesting Information Concerning the Opening of a Store.

Востом, Масс., Sept. 18, 18-.

CHAS. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

Dear Sir:

My partner and myself being desirous of establishing a branch store in the clothing trade, I take the pavilege of a friend in asking you to send me the number of clothing stores already in your village, and such other information as may be necessary, concerning the feasibility of establishing our business in your place. An early reply will greatly oblige,

Yours, Very Truly,

WM. B. HOPKINS.

Answer to the Foregoing.

BEXXINGTOX, VT., Sept. 20, 18-

MR. Wm. B. Horkins, Boston, Mass.

Pear Sir.

I have taken occasion to enquire in relation to the extent and number of clothing stores in this place, and am happy to inform you that, while that department of trade is very fairly represented, there seems to be a good opening for a first-class store, such as your house would undoubtedly establish.

There is also a large store just varated, in the center of the village, one of the Nest locations in the town, which can be had at reasonable rent. Hoping that you may carry out your design of locating here, and trusting that you may realize your expectations, I am,

Your Traly, CHAS. H. WILLIAMS.

Enquiry Concerning Real Estate.

MESSRS. S. TOWN & SON,

SPRINGLAKE, MICH., Sept. 4, 18-.

Aurora, Ill.,

Dear Sirs:
Having heard much said in praise of your beautiful city, particularly concerning railroad privileges, church and educational advantages, I have concluded to make your town my permanent place of abode, if I can locate myself aright, inasmuch as I have a large family of children to educate, and the numerous lines of railway radiating from your city will afford me the desired accommodations in my traveling agency.

My object in writing you at present is to learn your best terms for a residence containing not less than ten rooms, having from six to ten acres of land attached, situated not over a mile from the postoffice.

An immediate answer will oblige,

Your Obedient Servant.

HARVEY B. WILCOX.

Superintendent's Resignation.

GALESBURG, ILL., Sept. 1, 1878.

To the General Superintendent of the C., B. & Q. R. R.,

Chicago, Ill., Dear Sir :

I herewith tender my resignation as local superintendent of the railroad repair works in this city, my labors in behalf of your company to cease October 1, 1878.

Respectfully Yours,

D. B. LAWSON.

Short Form of Resignation.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dec. 2, 1879.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Dear Sirs:
Please accept my immediate resignation as business manager of your manufactory.

Yours Respectfully,

WM. D. WEBSTER.

Clergyman's Resignation.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Pittsfield, Mass.,

Gentlemen:
It has now been seven years since the commence ment of my pastoral connection with the First Baptist Church of this city. During this time the church society has grown in numbers, the sabbath school has been continually blessed by a large attendance, and the relations between pastor and congregation have always been of a most pleasant character. For these and other reasons it would be agreeable to continue my connection with the society longer; but other fields of labor affording wider and better opportunities, I feel it but just that I accept the privileges offered.

Thanking the congregation to whom I have ministered for their kind and unwavering support, and praying for your continued prosperity, I desire you to accept my resignation as pastor of your society, to take effect January 15, 1878. Yours Very Respectfully,

Letter Complaining of Error in a Bill.

TROY, N. Y., June 10, 18-.

MESSRS. H. B. CLAFLIN & Co.,

New York,

Dear Sirs:
Upon examining bill accompanying your last lot of goods, I find that I am charged with four dozen pairs of cotton hose which I never ordered nor received. I enclose the bill and copy of the invoice of goods, that the error may be corrected. I am, gentlemen, Yours Very Respectfully,

H. B. MOORE.

CHAS. B. HANFORD.

Answer to the Foregoing.

NEW YORK, June 11, 18-.

Mr. H. B. Moore,

Troy, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:

We regret that you were put to any trouble by the carelessness of a clerk, who, having proved himself incompetent, has left our service. We enclose the correct bill to you, and offer apologies for the error. Truly Yours,

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

An Application for a Situation on a Railway.

DAVENPORT, IA., Jan. 15, 18-.

Hon. B. C. Smith.

Dear Sir:
Understanding that you are a shareholder in some of the principal railways, and on intimate terms with several of the directors, I venture to solicit your kind interest in behalf of my eldest son, William, now in his twentieth year. His education has been varied and useful, and his character, so far as I know, is above reproach.

For several years he has expressed a desire to enter the employ of a railroad company, and under the circumstances I venture to write to you, in the hope that, should you have it in your power to oblige me, you will kindly intercede in his favor. By doing so you will confer a lasting obligation both on him and me. I remain, sir,

Your Ob'd't Servant,

Recommending a Successor in Business.

MESSRS. BELL & HARDY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 24, 18-.

Dear Sirs:
We flatter ourselves that there are many friends among our connection who will regret that we are on the point of relinquishing business. In doing so our premises and stock of goods will be transferred to the hands of Messrs. Williams & Co., who will in future carry on the business on the same approved system and extensive scale as ourselves, provided they can rely upon receiving the patronage of our connection; in the hope of which, it is our pleasure and duty to present these gentlemen to your notice. We cannot speak too highly of the confidence we feel in their liberal mode of conducting mercantile transactions; and, in the hope that they may be honored with the same countenance received by ourselves from your respected firm, we beg to sign ourselves

Your Most Obedient Servants. HOPE, GOOD & CO.

Notice of Having Forwarded Goods.

SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., Sept. 1, 18-. MESSRS. HAGER, SPIES & Co.,

Chicago, Ill., Dear Sirs:

According to your order, I have shipped you this day, per Steamer Morning Star,

> 200 baskets Peaches, (Marked H., S. & Co.) 10 bbls. Sweet Potatoes, "

.. 12 " Apples. Trusting that these will prove as satisfactory as those heretofore sent, and bring as good a price, I am

Respectfully Yours, A. M. GOODFELLOW.

Requesting a Friend to Make Purchases.

DEAR MARY:

KANKAKEE, ILL., Jan. 1, 18-.

I am going to trespass on your kindness by asking you to make a few purchases for me. Enclosed find twenty dollars and a memorandum of what I want,

My household duties, combined with the objection I have to leaving my children at this season of the year in the care of servants, very closely confine me to my home, and are my excuse for troubling you.

We are in usual bealth, and I hope this note will find your family all well. With kind regards to Mr. Webster and love to children, I remain.

Your Sincere Friend.

HELEN D. WELLS.

To Mas. MAY BEHSON,

- Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Requesting Settlement of Account.

Менгию, Тенн., Oct. 9, 18—

HIRAM BARTER, Esq.,

Nashville, Tenn.

Sir : I enclose your account. I shall feel obliged by your cettlement at an early date, as I have several heavy payments to make. Trusting that you will excuse my troubling you, I am, Yours Respectfully,

DELOS HARTWELL.

Reply to the Preceding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 12, 18-

DELOS HARTWELL, Esq.,

Memphis, Tenn.

Sir! As I am unable to send you the money for settlement of our account, without inconvenience. I enclose my acceptance for thirty days, which I trust you will be able to use.

Yours Truly, HIRAM BASTER.

Urging Payment of Rest.

Mr. D. P. Hotz

COLUMNES, O., March 11, 18-

Dear Sir: I have waited patiently for your convenience in the payment of rent for the house you are at present occupying. As, however, you have now been my tenant for four months without meet ing any of the payments, which were to be made monthly. I feel obliged to remind you of the fact that there are now \$80 due to me.

Trusting that you will give the subject your immediate attention, I

Yours Truly, WEBSTER GREEN.

Letter to a Piencer Settler in the West.

Totabo, Onto, Jaly 9, 18-

MR. MARYIN PULLER.

Pear Ser I take the liberty, though a stranger, of addressing you a few lines relative to the inducements for new settlers in your section of the country, having been recommended to do so through our mutual friend, Artemas Carter

As I have sold out my business in this city for ten thousand dollars, I am anxious to invest the proceeds in a large farm in a voung State, feeling satisfied that a new country, like that you are now in, offers attractions for young and energetic men not found in the old cities.

You will much oblige me by giving information concerning climate, soil, water, timber, and other inducements for settling in your vicinity. Trusting that doing so will not seriously trouble you, and that I may bear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, Very Respectfully, CHAB. W. CANFIELD.

Answer to the Foregoing.

Bio Stranger, Kansas, Aug. 15, 19-.

MR. CHAS. W. CANFIELD, Toledo, Oblo.

Dear Sir: Your welcome letter was received yesterday. I can assure you that I will be only too happy to furnish you all the information you desire relative to the prospects in this portion of Uncle Sam's domains.

I have now been two years in this place, and I can truly say that there years have been the happiest of my life. True, we have endured some hardships incident to ploneer life; but the glorious freedom from the frivolities of fashion and the formalities of aristocratic life, common to the old towns in the East, together with the pleasure one takes in making new improvements, all have combined to render our family perfectly delighted with the country.

For a quarter of the money in your possession, you can purchase all the land you will device to cultivate; the remainder you can loan hereabouts, on bond and mortgage, at good interest.

The climate here is healthy and invigorating; the soil good, with running streams in sufficient abundance to water most of the forms. Plenty of building material and fuel can be had in the timber existing the streams; and the prospect for the ultimate opening of the land in this section to a ready market, through several lines of rallway now in contemplation, is very flattering. At present, however, the nearest station to my farm, on the stage route, is Chesterfield, thirty-four miles distant, at which place I will take great pleasure in meeting you, with my team, at any time you may appoint.

A very excellent farm, adjoining mine, can be bought for five dollars (\$5) per acre. One corner of the land is crossed by a never-fulling stream, with considerable timber along the same.

You will have to rough it for a little while after you arrive; but the neighbors will all turn out to aid in getting up your log bouse, after which you will be at home "under your own vine and fig-tree."

We have two rooms in our house, and, till your house is completed, we will give one of them to your family. It will seem a little odd, at first, for a fashionable family of six or eight persons to occupy one room, with wolf and deer skins for quite and coveriets; but, by-andby, when the young ladies find they are in just as good style as anybody class, they will dismiss their fastidioneness, and think it jolly fun. These privations that we at first endure are necessary, perhaps, to enable us to appreciate the fine homes which we all expect to have in the good time coming. Hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming yourself and family as neighbors, I am,

Yours, Very Truly, MARTIN PULLER.





Applications for Situations.



Letters Answering Advertisements.

HE following advertisements, taken from metropolitan papers, are but samples of hundreds of such to be

seen every day in the advertising columns of the leading daily newspapers

in the great cities; showing that abundant opportunities, constantly offer for obtaining employment, the positions to be secured, however, by letters making application for them.

WANTED.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED - AN EDITORIAL ASSISTANT ON A literary paper A thoroughly competent lady preferred. Address D 71, Heraid office, New York.

WANTED IN A GRAIN COMMISSION HOUSE, a smart lad for office work; must be a good perman. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and malary expected, W 32, Ledger office

WANTED -- A YOUNG LADY CLERK IN A DRY goods store Must be scenstomed to the business. Address, with reference, B 80, Picayane office

WANTED AN ASSISTANT HOOKKEEPER, one who writes nestly and rapidly; willing to work for a moderate salary, and who can bring A No. 1 recommendations. Address, stating experience and particulars, X. Y. Z., Bulletin office.

WANTED -AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER in a bank. Address, with reference, Z 51, Juurnal office.

WANTED LADY COPYIST, ABLE TO WRITE A bold, distinct hand. Salary good Address, in applicant's own handwriting, COPY, Republican office.

WANTED -A COMPETENT SALESMAN TO Waell planes one who has experience and good references Address, stating salary expected, PIANOS, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED, EDUCATED Voung lady as a companion, to travel for eix months in Europe, with a gentleman, wife, and daughter. Must be a ready writer, a good conversationalist, and possess vivacity and pleasing manners. Wardrobe furblehed, and money to pay all expenses. Address Z. B.M., Commercial office, stating where an interview can be had.

As a hundred different persons will sometimes make application for one position, which will be given to the individual writing the best letter, everything else being equal, this illustrates in a striking manner the importance of being able to write a letter elegantly and correctly.

Answer to an Advertisement for an Assistant Editor.

Maplewood, Mass., April 1, 18 -. Dear Sir

Observing the enclosed advertisement in this maining's "Herald," I improve the opportunity by writing you an application for the place, as I am at present disengaged I graduated four years ago at Mus. Willard's Seminary, Tray, N. V., since which time I conducted the literary department of Frank Leslie's "Olyagazine of Fashion" up to October last, when facting health resulting from too much close confinement competted me to travel abroad from which journey, prince pally through England and France, I have just returned, with health completely restored I beg to refer you to chor Lester for lester monials Being exceedingly fond of literary pursuits, I shall be happy to occupy the pose tion you offer if mutually agreeable. Your Most Bespectfully,

Harriet Sibley (May Myrtle)

General Directions.

Letters in reply to advertisements should be written immediately, else you may be too late.

Paste the advertisement at the head of your letter; thus it will be known exactly what your communication has reference to.

It is not necessary to speak much in praise of yourself, but you may state your reference, your experience, and qualifications fitting you for the position, the whole being told as briefly as possible.

Write your application yourself, your handwriting and the manner of expressing yourself being the test by which the advertiser judges you. If you have written testimonials, copy the same, marking them as such, and enclose the copy.

From a Boy Applying for a Clerkship.

879 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

I notice in this morning's "Ledger" your advertisement of "a boy wanted in a grain commission house," which position I take the first opportunity to apply for.

I am fourteen years old, have been at school most of the time, winters, for the past seven years, and understand bookkeeping and conducting correspondence pretty well, having assisted my father much of the time while he was in the coal trade, which was about three years.

I am perfectly willing and ready to take my coat off and go right to work at handling grain or anything else in your line.

I refer you to Mr. Ira Belden, coal dealer, at 56 Benton street, who has always known me.

I will board at home, and will try to earn for you five dollars a week.

Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN CLANCY.

From a Young Lady Applying for a Clerkship in a Store.

182 Murray St., BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19, 18--.

DEAR SIR:

I take the earliest opportunity of replying to the enclosed advertisement.

I have been for the past two years in the employ of Bennett & Hawley, dry-goods dealers, 492 Camden street, until the dissolution of their firm, about four weeks ago. I beg to refer you, for testimonials, to Mr. Chas. H. Bennett, of the firm of Snow, Williams & Bennett, 178 Harvard street, should you cutertain my application.

Your Very Obedient Servant,

MARY H. BENSON.

Answering an Advertisement for a Bookkeeper.

1184 Longworth St., CINCINNATI, O., May 1, 18-.

DEAR SIR:

In reply to your advertisement in to-day's "Commercial" for a clerk or assistant bookkeeper, I beg to offer my services to your firm.

I have been in the employ of Mr. Wm. H. Wilson for the past four years, until he sold out his business a few days ago, having kept the books of his house during the time.

He permits me to refer to him for any testimonial of character or ability which you may require.

Should my application meet your views, it will be my earnest endeavor to saithfully and punctually hisili the duties required. I have the honor to remain,

Yours, Very Respectfully,

HOMER BUXTON.

Answering an Advertisement for a Cook.

48 Wentworth Ave., PITTSBUBGH, PA., March 17, 1873.

Mrs. D. N. HASKINS.

Respected Madam:

Seeing an advertisement in this morning's "Press" for a good plain and fancy cook, I take the opportunity to apply for the situation.

I have been with my present mistress, Mrs. Burton, for three years, and only leave because she has rented her house for the summer, to make an extended visit among her relatives in New England.

I shall remain here until Tuesday next, unless I find a place sooner, and Mrs Burton will give you any information you may desire regarding my capacity.

I Remain, Very Respectfully,

SARAH E. WESTON.

Answer to an Advertisement for a Chambermaid.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

No. — St., Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 18—.

DEAR MADAX

In answer to the above advertisement, I beg to state that I am about to leave my present situation, as Mrs. Harrington, with whom I have been for the past six years, is about breaking up housekeeping; and I take the opportunity to apply for the position you offer.

Mrs. Harrington assures me that she will take pleasure in recommending me to any person who may apply to her concerning my industry and trustworthiness.

MARGARET BALLENTINE.

Application for a Situation as Gardener.

No. — 7th St., New York, June 10, 18—.

EAR SIR

Understanding that you want a gardener, I beg to offer myself as a candidate to fill the place. I have had constant experience for ten years, both in nursery grounds and private gardens, and am thoroughly acquainted with the management of the greenhouse and hothouse.

The enclosed testimonials, from gentlemen for whom I have worked, will, I trust, prove satisfactory. My last employer, Mr. Snow, I would like to have you see personally concerning my fitness for the position.

I am a married man, thirty-three years of age. If favorable to my application, please address as above, and oblige.

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES H. HARPER.

Application for a Situation as Coachman.

178 - St., Boston, April 10, 18-

MR. JOHN H. WILLIAMS.

Dear Sir:

Having been informed that you are in want of a coachman, I take the liberty of enclosing you the accompanying testimonials, to which I ask your attention. Though reared in Deerfield, I have been in Boston for the past fourteen years, having constantly had charge of horses during that time, as I did on the farm before leaving home.

As further evidence of my ability, I may mention that I had chief charge of the Tremont Street Livery Stable until the death of the owner, Mr. Paxton, after which the stock was sold and the stable

Should my application meet your favor, I shall be glad to engage as your coachman, and will do all in my power to merit your approval. Yours Respectfully,

HIRAM WILDER.

Application from a Governess Answering an Advertisement. (Advertisement pasted in.)

No. 784 --- St., TROY, N. Y.,

July 18, 18-

MRS. C. B. WILLIAMS.

Dear Madam:
In answer to the above, I would say that I am seeking such a situation as you offer. My present term of teaching will close August 15th, at which time I would be ready to enter upon the work of superintending the education of your daughters.

I have, for several years, taught the higher English studies, besides German, Latin and drawing. For testimonials, I beg to refer you to the principal of my school, Rev. H. B. Watson.

Hoping that I may hear from you soon, and that we may make an arrangement mutually satisfactory, I remain,

Very Respectfully Yours,

HELEN B. CHANDLER.

Requesting the Character of a Governess.

No. 84 - St., TROY, N. Y., July 19, 18-

REV. H. B. WATSON.

Principal, Glenhaven Seminary.

My Dear Sir:
Having inserted an advertisement in the papers requiring the services of a governess competent to instruct my two daughters, I will esteem it a great favor if you will inform me concerning the ability of Miss Chandler to give instructions in the higher English studies, German and drawing, she having referred me to you.

I am especially desirous of securing the services of a young lady whose moral influence will guard my children from danger - one whose amiability of character will make her a pleasant companion as well as teacher. I am much pleased with the appearance of Miss Chandler, and, if your report is favorable, I shall not hesitate to perfect an engagement with her at once.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

CLARA B. WILLIAMS.

Favorable Reply to the Foregoing.

GLENHAVEN SEMINARY, N. Y.

July 21, 18-.

MRS. CLARA B. WILLIAMS

Dear Madam:

Your letter of enquiry in regard to Miss Chandler is before me, in reply to which it affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the high moral character, and superior intellectual culture, of which she is possessed. During five years' residence in our family she has ever been as one of our own household, and I can thus speak understandingly of her merits. She is thoroughly conversant with the higher English branches, and is quite fluent in Latin and German. Should you complete an engagement with her, I feel confident you will have every reason for being pleased with having done so. Very Truly Yours.

HARVEY B. WATSON.

Unfavorable Reply to the Foregoing.

GLENHAVEN SEMINARY, N. Y.,

MRS. CLARA B. WILLIAMS.

July 21, 18-.

Dear Madam:
In reply to your polite inquiries, I am sorry to say that the educational acquirements of Miss Chandler, I fear, will not be up to the standard you require. While she has taught the higher English for some years, knowing, as I do, the proficiency of your daughters, I doubt if she is capable of advancing them in their studies. Another very unfortunate fault of which she is possessed, which causes me to dispense with her services at the close of the present term, is her failure to sufficiently command her temper. In other respects I have nothing to say to her prejudice.

Regretting that I cannot give a more favorable reply to your letter, I remain. Your Most Obedient Servant,

HARVEY B. WATSON.

Answering an Advertisement for an Apprentice to a Dressmaker.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

MRS. HARRIET MUNSON.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 1, 18-

Dear Madam:
In answer to the above, I respectfully apply for the situation. Though I never took up the business as a trade, I have long been in the habit of doing all the dressmaking for our family, and feel myself competent to do all plainer kinds of sewing neatly and rapidly.

Having recently, by the death of an only brother, been thrown upon my own resources, I am thus induced to seek a position which I think I will enjoy.

Hoping that you will accept my services, I remain,

Very Respectfully Yours,

PAMELIA HARRISON.

Answer to an Advertisement for a Music-Teacher.

WALNUT GROVE ACADEMY, MASS., June 9, 18-

COL. H. B. DARLING.

Dear Sir:
Seeing your advertisement in to-day's "Journal," I write to offer my services as music-teacher in your family.

I am a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, and have taught a musicclass in this institution for the past three terms. My training has been with special reference to teaching the piano, the guitar, and vocal music.

I am permitted by Professor Weston, the teacher of music in the Academy, to refer to him for any testimonial of ability. I am,

Yours, Very Respectfully, AMELIA D. PORTER.

Answering an Advertisement for an Apprentice to a Printer.

TROY GROVE, ILL.,

Mr. A. B. Cook.

Feb. 4. 18-

Dear Sir:
Having seen your advertisement in the last Eagle, I would respectfully apply for the position for my son Henry, who is anxious to learn printing. He is well versed in the common English branches, having been regular in attendance at the public school for the past seven years. He is now fifteen.

I would like to have you take him on trial for a few weeks, and, if he pleases you, will arrange to have him remain until he masters the Respectfully Yours, trade.

Z. K. HENDERSON.





YOWLEDGE of persons recommended, of their fitness and capacity for the work they engage in, is always essential, before they can be conscien-

tiously commended to others,

A letter of recommendation should be written in a plain hand, in as few words as can be used to express the idea distinctly.

A recommendation, after considering the moral character of the individual, should relate directly to the work of which the person makes

a specialty.

An individual giving a recommendation is, in a certain sense, responsible for the character and ability of the person recommended; hence, certificates of character should be given with caution and care.

Recommending a Salesman.

STRACUSE, N. Y., April 10, 16-.

MESORS. DUTTON & BROWN.

Dear Sire:

Your favor of the 6th inst , relative to the ability of Mr. Benjamin Walker, is received. We take great pleasure in testifying to his high moral worth and his business capacity. He was in our employ for four years, as a salesman, during which time his affability and uniform courtesy to customers, coupled with his truthful representations in regard to goods, made him a universal favorite.

Accurate in accounts, ready and graceful as a peuman, attentive and kind to all, he is a most useful man in the counting-room; and the firm securing his services may be congratulated on their good fortune. Very Truly Yours.

SMITH & PARTON.

Recommending a Schoolmistrese.

GLEN DALE SEMINARY, March 1, 18--.

GEN. A. B. COTTRELL.

Dear Str:

It gives me pleasure, in reply to your note of the 50th alt., to most cordially recommend Miss Pannie Chapman to the position of teacher of your village school.

As a graduate of this Seminary, and subsequently as a teacher, much of the time conducting the various classes alone, she has proven herself thoroughly compotent to conduct a school under almost any circumstances.

Though very amiable, she is a strict disciplinarian, and thoroughly conversant with the ordinary branches of an English education.

Youre Respectfully, DELOS SIMPSON. Principal Glen Dale Seminary.

Recommending a Bookkeeper.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 10, 18-

Mr. Ransom Fellows having been in my employ for the past two years as a bookkeeper, it gives me great pleasure to testify to his ability. He is an apright, conscientions, exemplary young man, a good penman and accountant, and a most faithful clerk. He leaves my employ voluntarily, with my best wishes

MARTIN RIGELOW.

Recommending a Waiter.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO,

Aug. 11, 18-

Arthur Brooks, who has been in my employ for two years, has given entire satisfaction, both to myself and guests, as a table-walter. Honcet, obliging and next, it affords me pleasure, as he now leaves my employ, to commend him as a first-class hotel waiter.

> BROWN PORTER Steward, Tremont House.

Recommending a Cook.

HARRISHTER, PA., Dec. 20, 18-

This is to certify that Catherine Miller did the cooking for my family some ten months, to my entire satisfaction, serving me both as a plain. and fancy cook. She is very attentive to her work, and strictly honest and reliable

MTRA D. ROWE.

Recommending a Washerwoman.

NEW ORLEAMS, La., May 7, 18-.

This certifies that Hannah Webber, who has been employed in my laundry for the past year, is an excellent washer and broner, understanding the starching, crimping, polishing, etc.

HELEN MAYDWELL.

Recommending a Porter.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18, 18-

Donald Kennedy, the bearer of this, has been in my employ, as a porter, for the last eighteen months. He is a strong, honest, reliable man, and always very punctual, careful, and faithful in the discharge of his duty.

JOHN H. BLISS.

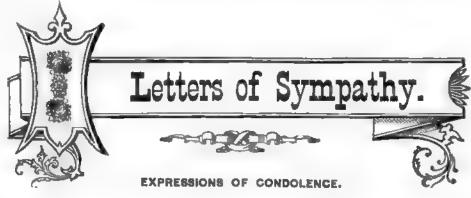
Declining to Recommend a Cook.

BATANWAR, GA., Oct. 10, 18-.

Mas. Balland:

In reply to your note of enquiry, I decline to recommend Bridget Mallory. She is both dishonert and addicted to intem-

HENRIETTA SANFORD.





LETTER of sympathy and condolence, though unpleasant to write, may afford inexpressible comfort to a friend in the hour of affliction.

Make your letter as brief, but earnest and sincere, as possible.

Do not commit the mistake of insinuating that the misfortune is the fault of your friend. Better leave the letter unwritten.

Admit the loss. Do not attempt to make light of it. If you are satisfied that it will eventuate in a blessing, you may gently point the way, but with a full admission of the present deep affliction.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Husband.

NEWARE, O., Oct. 18, 18-

DEAR PRINED:

I know that no words can make amends for the great loss you have sustained. I deeply realize, from having passed through a similar beteavement, that expressions of condulence wholly fail to restore the loved and lost one, yet I cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of a sincere friend will not be deemed intrusion on your grief

It has been well said, that "we weep for the loved and lost because we know that our tears are in valu." I would ease your sorrow, and yet a know not how. We can only acknowledge that the affliction is God's will. Over in the beautiful land to which I trust your life-companion has gone, we may not doubt, he is free from the pains that he so long endured here; and when we gather at the river, is it not a sweet commission to think that among the loved and lost he may meet you on the other side?

Commending you to Him who doeth all things well, I remain, in the tenderest friendship,

Tour Sincere Friend, WINDIRLD BROWN

To Man. Clara Wayland, Columbus, O.

Reply to the Foregoing.

Columns, O. Oct. 90, 18-

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I can scarcely express to you how grateful I am for your sympathizing letter, yet the loss of my husband has so prostrated me that I am hardly able to write this reply

My friends assure me that time will reconcile me to my great bereavement. Yes, time, and the great consolation that you speak of, which comes from the hope that we will meet our friends in a world where partiugs are no more, will, I trust, enable me to bear my sorrow. God bless you for your thought of me in the dark hours, and your sweet words of consolation.

> Your Friend, CLARA WAYLAND.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Mother.

EVANSVILLE, TENN , Oct 16, 18-

FREEND ALBERT:

I have just learned, on my return from a visit in the far West, of the death of your mother. Having suffered the loss of my mother when a child, I know how to as appathize with you in your affliction; though, fortunately for you, your mother lived to guide the footsteps of her boy till manhood a years had crowned his intellect with judgment and fixed moral principles. It can truly be said that, in the training of her family, in the church, in the social circle, she slways did her duty nobly, and was an ornament to society. Ripened in years, and fully prepared for another state of existence, she passes on now to enjoy the reward of a life well spent on earth.

Restored to maidenhood prime, we cannot doubt that in the flowery walks of spirit life she is the same good woman that we know so well here.

Truly Yours.

To A. B. STEWART, Belle Pinin, Mina HARTLEY JONES

To a Friend, on the Death of a Brother.

LEXIBOTON, Mo., Dec. 10, 18-

DEAR GENET

I have learned with profound regret of the death of your brother. I condole with you most sincerely on the sad event, and, if eventary of friends can be any consolation under the trying circumstances, be assured that a lawho knew him share in your sorrow for his loss. There is, however a higher source of consolation than earthly friendship, and, commending you to that, I remain,

Yours Faithfully,

SANFORD P. BARTON.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Wife.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Nov. 10, 18-

MY DEAR DELWIN:

I know that this letter will find you filled with grief at the loss of your dear wife. You have, indeed, suffered a great affliction. A more faithful partner never lived, and few men, I venture to say, ever enjoyed more domestic tranquility than yourself.

A true wife, and a devoted mother! No higher eulogy can be pronounced upon any woman. How the little motherless children will miss her tender care! How those fragile little girls will miss her sweet presence at the evening hour, when she sat by the bedeide and listened to their innocent prayers, soothing their little spirits as they dropped off to sleep! Truly the great central sun of your household has gone down, and I most truly, deeply sympathize with you in your affliction.

Let us hope, however, in the language of Scripture, "I go to prepare a place for you." that, in the golden summer of another life, children, mother and father will gather again in a sweet reunion, where partings are unknown.

Though the days are dark now, spring will come once more. Thus, I trust, pleasant days will come again for you and yours.

Send both of the little girls to our home for a month's visit, and come yourself as soon as you can find time to do so. My previously arranged departure, to-morrow, prevents my visiting you.

> Your Friend. S. B. OSGOOD.

To D. B. MAXWELL.

Henderson, Kentucky.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Sister.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16, 18-

DEAR FRIEND:
I have learned, with sorrow, of the death of your sister Helen. Though I never knew her personally, I knew her so well through you, that it seems as if I, myself, had lost a very near and intimate friend. I recollect her from that sweet face and gentleness of manner, as I saw her once in your company, that impressed me with the belief that she was one of the angelic ones of earth.

I know how deeply you must have grieved at her death. No one could mourn her loss so truly as yourself. Younger than you, frail and delicate, her guardianship entrusted to yourself, confiding everything to you, it was natural that to a sister's affection should be added, also, almost a mother's love for your gentle sister Helen. She died, too, at a time when life was apparently all blossoming before her. How hard to reconcile ourselves to the loss of dear kindred, when their continued presence is so necessary to our happiness. But may we not hope that the same sweet voice, and gentle, confiding heart, that was so dear to sister and kindred here, is waiting for you in the summer land? "Not dead, but gone before."

The loss of near friends thus calls for our contemplation of another life toward which we are all tending. You and I, dear M., have talked these matters over often. I know you expect to meet her ou the other side; so do I. Believing that your faith in that golden, sunny Future, which you and I have so often considered, will sustain vou. I am.

Your Ever Faithful Friend, JAS. D. HENRY.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Daughter.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 14, 18-.

MT DEAR FRIEND:
It is with profound sorrow that I have heard of the death of dear Mary. While you have lost a dutiful and affectionate daughter. I have lost one of the dearest friends on earth. Outside of yourself, I am confident no one could more fully appreciate her loss than myself. We were so much together that I can hardly reconcile myself to the thought that I can no more meet her here. True, her death teaches us that, sooner or later, we must all make the journey across that mystic river. The angels called, and, in the ways of an all-wise Providence, it was best that she should go. We all have the ordeal to pass. Fortunate it would be if all could be as certain of being among the exalted angels as was our darling Mary. I will come and see you soon. A propos, I send you this little poem, "The Covered Bridge." Your Friend,

THE COVERED BRIDGE

BY DAVID BARKER.

Tell the fainting soul in the weary form,
There is a world of the purest biles,
That is linked, as the soul and form are linked,
By a Covered Bridge, with this.

Yet to reach that realm on the other shore We must pass through a transient gloom, And must walk, unseen, unhelped, and alone, Through that Covered Bridge—the tomb.

But we all pass over on equal terms, For the universal toll Is the outer garb, which the hand of God Has flung around the soul.

Though the eye is dim, and the bridge is dark, And the river it spans is wide. Yet Faith points through to a shining mount, That looms on the other side.

To enable our feet in the next day's march To climb up that golden ridge, We must all lie down for one night's rest Inside of the Covered Bridge.

To a Friend, on the Death of an Infant.

PERBERTON, MISS., Nov. 18, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:
I realize that this letter will find you buried in the deepest sorrow at the loss of your darling little Emma, and that words of mine will be entirely inadequate to assuage your overwhelming grief; yet I feel that I must write a few words to assure you that I am thinking of you and praying for you.

If there can be a compensating thought, it is that your darling returned to the God who gave it, pure and unspotted by the world's temptations.

The white rose and bud, I send, I trust you will permit to rest upon your darling's pillow.

With feelings of the deepest sympathy, I remain, dear friend, Yours, Very Sincerely, MARION BRADSHAW.

To a Friend, on a Sudden Reverse of Fortune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 18, 18-.

FRIEND STEWART:
I regret to hear of your sudden and unexpected heavy loss, and hasten to offer you, not only my carnest sympathy, but aid in whatever way I can assist you.

I know your energy and hopeful spirit too well to believe that you will allow this to depress or discourage you from further effort. Perhaps there is, somewhere, a blessing in this reverse. I have had my dark days, but I learned to trust the truth of that little stansa of Cowper:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face."

The child learns to walk after many falls, and many of our richest and most prosperous men have attained their eminence and wealth only by the experience resulting from failure.

I predict that you will build on your ruins a brilliant fature. How can I serve you! Let me know; by so doing, I shall understand that you have not ceased to value my friendship.

Sincerely Your Friend, HERBERT D. WRIGHT.

TO ROB'T H. STEWART,

Singleton, Me.





ETTERS of Congratulation are very properly written upon receiving intel-

ligence of the sudden prosperity of a near and intimate friend.

They should be written as soon as possible after the occasion that calls them forth.

These letters will admit of an abundance of good-natured merriment.

Do not indulge in over-praise, or too much flowery exaggeration, lest your friend may doubt your sincerity.

No envy or discontent should show itself in such a letter. Nor should the same be marred by advice, bad news, the expression of any doubt, or any unfavorable prediction calculated to throw a cloud over the happiness of your friend.

Form of Letter Congratulating a Friend upon Election to Office.

Tray, N. Y, Feb. 1, 11 -.

My Dear Friend Calle

My newspaper informs

me that the people of your County have shown their good judgment by selecting you to represent them as Superintendent of Sublic Schools. It affords me unfeigned pleasure to hear of the choice falling upon yourself. I am confident that no person in your district could felt the place more wortholy.

Accept my congratulations.

Yours Truly ,

S. D Willing

To Miss Callie Me Spencer,

Cedar Grove, Oll

Congratulating a Friend upon Receiving a Legacy.

APPLETON, Wis., Jan. 1, 18-

PREERIN GROBER:

I have learned to-day, through our friend Charite Goodsta, of your good fortune in receiving a very material addition to your worldy possessions. Good: I congratulate you. I know of pro justly deserves good fortune, and of no person no one who the worthily. You would be ever the same to me, who will use " whether good or ill success should attend your pathway. As it is, I take a friend's delight in congratuisting you upon your fortune.

Your Friend.

DANIEL TEMPLETON.

Congratulating a Gentleman upon his Marriage.

KINGSTON, CANADA, April 4, 18 -

DRAM WILL:

I have just received a little missive, which informs me of two happy hearte made one. I wish you much Joy. You have my earnest congratulations on the event, and good wishes for a long and serenely happy married life. May each succeeding year find you happler than the one before.

God bless you and yours, and surround you ever with his choicest blessings.

Your Friend.

JOHN K. BUEL.

Congratulating a Friend upon the Birth of a Son.

GRACELAND, PLA., Jap. 3, 18-

DEAR CLARE: Accept my warmest congratulations upon the birth of

our son. May his years be long in the laud which the Lord giveth him. May he honor his father and his mother, and he the blessing and support of their declining years. I anticipate holding the young gentleman on my knee, and will be over to see you in a few days.

My kindest regards to Mrs. Henry I remain,

Paithfully Your Friend,

DEB. HARTWELL.

Congratulating a Friend upon the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of his Wedding Day.

DARTHOUTH, N. H., March 5, 19-..

MT DRAB MR. BANCHOFF

I acknowledge the receipt of a kind invitation to be present at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage. I have since learned that large numbers of your friends were present on the occasion, presenting you with an abundant and varied collection of eliver, and other elegant and approprinte gifts

I congratulate you and your good wife upon passing the signal station indicating a quarter of a century of bliseful wedded life. That you may both live to allow your friends to celebrate your golden and diamond weddings, is the hope of,

Your Sincere Friend.

PERRY OLMSTED.

Congratulating a Lady upon her Approaching Marriage.

BANGOR, MR., Dec. 2, 18-

Two beautiful cards on my table advise me of your approaching auptials. Allow me to congratulate you upon the choice of such a noble man, to whom you are to entrust your life's happiness. That the mid-day and evening of your married life may be as cloudless and beautiful as the morning, is the earnest wish of,

Your Loving Friend,

NELLIE GRANT.

Congratulating a Friend on Passing a Successful School Examination.

DEAR BELEN:

UTRCA, N. Y., April 6, 18-.

I was greatly pleased to hear, through our friend Mary, that you had, through different application, passed through the prescribed course of study in the Aurora public schools, and had gradnated with honors. Knowing how deeply interested your parents and relatives have been in your success, it is particularly gratifying to have you reward them by the achievement of such rapid progress. Accept my heat wishes for your future success.

Your Priend.

DELLA MAYNARD.

Congratulating an Author upon the Success of his Book.

PHIEND KEMPLE:

MARENGO, VA., May 7, 18-

I have just finished an attentive examination of your most valuable book, and cannot wonder, after a careful reading, that it is meeting so large a sale. The world is greatly indebted to you for presenting in such an attractive form the amount of neeful information you have collected within its pages.

Thanking you for the benefit I have obtained from its person, I Yours Truly, remain.

SILAS ACKLEY.

Congratulating a Friend upon Obtaining a Business Situation.

FRIEND JOHN:

Assertat, Pa., June 8, 18-

I am greatly pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the general duliness of business, you have succeeded in obtaining a clerkship. I doubt not your firm will regard themselves fortunate in securing your services. In the meantime, accept my congratuletions upon your encouse.

Hoping that your stay may be permanent and prosperous, I am, Yours Truly.

JOHN BRIDEN

CHARLES BELSHAW.





ETTERS of Introduction should be written very plainly, and should be brief, as the person introduced is compelled to wait while the letter is being read.

In introducing a person in a business capacity, state distinctly what is his business; if a professional man, his profession, and your knowledge or information of his ability.

The letter of introduction should be left unsealed. It would be a great discourtesy to prevent the bearer from seeing what you have written.

As in letters of recommendation, the person giving a letter of introduction is, in a measure, responsible for the character and ability of the person introduced. Hence, such letters should be guardedly written, or given with full knowledge of the person they introduce.

That the person receiving such a letter may know at a glance its character, the letter should, on the envelope, be addressed thus:

Chas. D. Lingsbury, Esq.,

478 Broadway,

Introducing

New York

of Cleveland, ©.

Presenting the letter of introduction at the private house, send it by the servant to the person addressed, accompanied with your card.

At the business house, send the letter to the counting-room, accompanied by your card.

introducing one Gentieman to Another.

NORWAY, MAINE, July 9, 18-.

FRIEND WILLIAM:

The bearer of this, Mr. Sterling Hepworth, is a dry-goods merchant in our town, who visits your city for the purpose of making purchases for his fall trade. Mr. H. is a heavy dealer in his line, pays cash for all he buys, and expects the discount accompanying cash payment. Any favor you can render him by introduction to "your leading wholesale houses, or otherwise, will be apprecised by Mr. Hepworth, and acknowledged by,

Your Friend.

WILLIAM DARLING.

introducing one Lady to Another.

DEAR ANNABEL:

ROME, GA., Aug. 10, 18-.

WALTER KIMBALL.,

I take this occasion to introduce to you the bearer of this letter, Mrs. Pemberton, who is on a visit to her relatives in your city. Mrs. P. le my very dear friend, of whom you have often heard me speak. Believing that your acquaintance with each other would be mutually agreeable, I have urged her to call upon you during her stay. Any attention you may bestow upon her, during her visit, will be highly appreciated by,

Your Friend, DELIA MAYBORNE.

Introducing a Young Musician to a Lady Friend.

SALEM, MASS., Sept. 12, 18-.

Mrs. Stephen Hawkins.

Dear Friend:

The bearer, Miss Serena Snow, visits your city for the purpose of pursuing a musical education, being as yet undetermined whom she will choose as an instructor. Any advice and assistance you may render will be highly appreciated by her, and duly acknowledged by her parents, who have great confidence in your judgment in matters pertaining to music.

Trusting that you will find it agreeable to aid my young friend, I remain.

Yours Sincerely, MARY A. BARNET.

introducing an Officer to a Brother-Officer.

DEAR CAPTAIN:

HOLYORE, Mass., Sept. 17, 18-

My old-time comrade, Capt. H. M. Benson, visits your town for the purpose of attending the Army Reunion on the 27th. As he will remain some little time, I commend him to your brotherly care. Believing that your acquaintance will be mutually agreeable, I remain,

Fraternally Yours,
T. M. SEYMOUR.

CAPT. A. M. BELLOWS.



introducing a Continuan Seeking a Clerkship.

DENVER, Cot., Oct. 13, 19--.

PRIME PAYMENDS:

This letter will introduce to you my young

friend. Morgan Hatfield, who has been in my employ as a clerk for the past eightsen months, and whom I would still retain, had not the disposing of a portion of my business rendered his services, with those of others of my clerks, unnecessary

Believing that your wide influence would very materially aid him in securing a good position in the dry-goods trade in your city. I presume upon the acquaintance of an old friend in thus writing you. For reference you can use my name.

Believing that you will not afterwards regret any assistance you render the young man. I am.

Four Priend.

D. Pas

HERBERT HOPKINS.

introducing a Sister to a Schoolmate.

SALEM, ORDOOM, Nov. 14, 15-

DRAM PRIMED:

This will be brought you by my sister Calile, of whom you have beard me talk so much. No words of mine are necessary in introducing you. I have told you both so much of each other that you are already acquainted. I bid you love each other as well as I love you both.

Affectionately Yours.

Mess Leave Brayers.

JENNIE

introducing a Clerk to an Old Fellow-Clerk.

DEAR HAL: SHAWER CITY, NEW MERSON, Dec. 19, 19-

My friend and fellow-clerk, Wm Bell, will spend a week in your city, and wants to look at the deek where you and I stond, side by side, so long. You will find him a genial, friendly fellow, and will most assuredly not regret my sending him to you

Ever Your Friend,

BALBURY STERRING

CON. BALDWIN.

introducing a Student to the Writer's Mother.

Duar Movers

The bearer of this is my college chum. Harry '
Worthington Being about to visit his parents at San Jose, I have persmalled him to stop over one train to see you and sister Kate. Harry i

is in the same class with myself, and is. I can assure yes, a splendid fellow. Of course, you and Kate will treat him so finely as to make him, perhaps, stay longer than one day. He will tell you all the news.

Your Ever Affectionate Son.

SAMMY DOBBLY.

introducing a Friend to a Hember of Congress.

DOTES, DEL., Mar. 2, 13-

HOW. D. B. GRAHAM.

Respected Sir:

The bearer, Mr. D. H. Harmon, is the son of Mrs. Lieut, W. H. Harmon, of this town, whose husband was killed at the battle of Inka, bravely defending the flag. This young man has just graduated from one of our best schools, and at my suggestion visits Washington, thinking to acquaint himself with the condition of things at the Capitol, and, if the same could be obtained, would gladly occupy a clerkship for a time. Should it be in your power to grant him such a favor, it will be warmly appreciated by his mather and myself. I remain.

Yours Respectfally.

V. R. MARTIN.

introducing a Literary Lady to a Publisher.

Baton Boyes, La., Marth 4, 18-.

Mn. WARRES H. WHISTER. Dear Sir:

The bearer, Mrs. Lydis Huntington, visits New York for the purpose of conferring with some publisher relative to introducing her first book to the public. She to a lady of well-known reputation and acknowledged takent throughout the Botth, and will. I feel sure, assume prominent rank ere long in the literary world. I take the liberty of an old friend to nok of you a consideration of her claims.

Tours, Very Respectfully,

B. H. CAMPBELL.

introducing a Doughter About to Bake a Visit.

My Dran Mas. Haumgon:

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6, 18-.

In compliance with your off-reported request, I send my daughter to spend a few weeks of her vection in your delightful country home, trusting that her wish may be an delightful for her and yourself as mine was a year ago. Anticipating a visit from you all, ere the close of the present summer, I retainle,

As Ever, Your Devoted Friend, WARY DAYESPORT.









R life has been a success," said an individual to an old and prosperous business man. "To what do you attribute

your success?" "To an admonition given me by my father, when a boy, which was this:

"First, to attend strictly to my own business. Second, to let other people's business alone. Observing this, I incurred no ill will by intermeddling with others, and I saved my time for the development and improvement of my own business."

Be very sparing of letters of advice. As a rule, you will have enough to do to attend to your own affairs; and, as a general thing, advice even when solicited is liable to give offence.

If, however, you are asked to give an opinion, you may plainly state it. Do not give it, however, as a law, nor feel offended if your advice is disregarded.

Beware of giving advice from selfishness. Sooner or later your motive will be discovered. Let your admonition be alone for the

interest and welfare of your friend. If you which you advise the expect, however, to be benefited by the course frankly state the fact.

Advising a Young Lady to Refuse Clifts from Centlemen.

Monroeville, O., Feb. 2, 11_

My Dear Caroline:

Your letter of the 28th ult. is before me. I regret to learn that you accepted of a bracelet at the hands of Wm. Spencer. By all means return it. In its acceptance you place yourself under obligation to him, as you would to any one from whom you accept presents, unless you render an equivalent:

Nothing will more surely injure a young lady's reputation than the acceptance of many presents from different young men. When married, the gifts of your husband will come hallowed with his affection. Wentil then, refuse gifts from all gentlemen. I am,

Your Sincere Friend, Harriet McInhill

which you advise the person to pursue, you may frankly state the fact.

Letter Advising a Young Man to Beware of Bad Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 18-.

MY DEAR Young FRIEND:

I observe, by the tone of your last letter, that you are becoming very intimate with Henry Hubbard and Barney McIntosh. I need not tell you that your letter has given me much uneasiness. These young men are bad characters, and you cannot continue your association with them, without contaminating your morals.

I am an old man, and I write this, my boy, with a most earnest desire for your happiness. You have acquired a fine education, and have entered upon your profession with every prospect of success. You have a widowed mother to support, and an orphaned sister looking to you for guidance. It becomes you, therefore, to maintain a reputation unsuilled, and obtain a good credit, which, to a young man in the commencement of a business career, is equal to a large capital of itself.

Association with these young men will certainly carry you downward. They are both without employment, they drive fast horses, they wear fash jewelry, they frequent gambling-houses, they both use intoxicating drink, chew tobacco, and talk profane language. What would you think of another that might be seen in their company? People will judge you as you would judge any one else. There is much truth in the old proverb, "A man is known by the company he keeps," and I would have your company such as will reflect the highest honor upon yourself.

I have written this letter earnestly and strongly, for I believe your good judgment will take it kindly; and I trust, when you sincerely reflect upon the matter, you will at once dismiss that class of associates from your company.

Your Earnest Well-Wisher and Sincere Friend, DAVID CLINE.

Advising a Young Man Against a Hurried Marriage.

FRIEND CHARLES:

RUTLAND, VT., April 5, 18-.

You ask me if you will not act the wiser part by marrying Miss Manchester at once, and settling yourself permanently; and yet you inform me that it has been but three weeks since you first made her acquaintance. You may possibly be in jest, and perhaps in earnest; in either case, as you ask my advice, I can but give it.

The choosing of a life-companion, dear Charles, is a too serious matter to be so hastily decided. The selection of a partner for a dance or a ride may be of little moment; the choice of an associate for business may be determined in a short time; but the acceptance of a partner for life requires the most serious deliberation. You should take ample time for the study of the character, temperament, disposition and accomplishments of the lady whom you choose to be the sharer of your labors, joys, sorrows, reverses and prosperity

Upon this step hangs a large share of your happiness in life. Do not act too hastily. Trusting, however, that I will some day see you happily married and settled, I am, as ever,

Your Most Sincere Friend,

GEORGE BATCHELDER.

Advice to a Gentleman on the Subject of Health.

BOSTON, MASS., May 6, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Yours of the 2d inst. is before me. I am pleased with the prospect that you report in your business, but regret that you should be discouraged about your health. You ask me what you had better do: I will answer.

The first great secret of good health is good habits; and the next is regularity of habits. They are briefly summed up in the following rules:

1.—Sleep. Give yourself the necessary amount of sleep. Some men require five hours of the twenty-four; others need eight. Avoid feather beds. Sleep in a garment not worn during the day. To maintain robust health, sleep with a person as healthy as yourself, or

2.—Dress. In cold weather, dress warmly with underclothing. Remove muffler, overcost, overshoes, etc., when remaining any considerable length of time in a warm room. Keep your feet warm and dry. Wash them, in warm water, two or three times a week. Wear warm stockings, large boots, and overshoes when in the snow or wet. Wear a light covering on the head, always keeping it cool.

S.—Cleanliness. Have always a pint or quart of water in the sleeping room. In the morning, after washing and wiping hands and face, then wet, with the hands, every part of the body. Cold water will not be disagreeable when applying it with the bare hands. Wipe immediately; follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is, the blood is brought to the surface of the skin, and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin, allowing impurities in the body to pass off, and have given yourself in the operation a good, vigorous morning exercise. Fursue this habit regularly, and you will seldom take cold.

4.—Infation of the Lungs. Five minutes spent in the open air, after dressing, inflating the lungs by inhaling as full a breath as possible, and pounding the breast during the inflation, will greatly enlarge the chest, strengthen the lung power, and very effectually ward off consumption.

5.—Diet. If inclined to be dyspeptic, avoid mince pie, sausage and other highly seasoned food. Beware of eating too freely of soups; better to eat food dry enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over-eat, partake freely of rice, cracked wheat, and other articles that are easily digested.

Eat freely of ripe fruit, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular hours, and lightly near the hour of going to bed. Eat slowly. Thoroughly masticate the food. Do not wash it down with continual drink while cating. Tell your funniest stories while at the table and for an hour afterwards. Do not engage in severe mental labor directly after hearty eating.

6.—Exercise. Exercise, not too violent, but sufficient to produce a gentle perspiration, should be had each day in the open air.

7.—Condition of Mind. The condition of the mind has much to do with health. Be hopeful and joyous. To be so, avoid business entanglements that may cause perplexity and anxiety. Keep out of debt. Live within your income. Attend church. Walk, ride, mix in joyial company. Do as nearly right as you know how. Thus, conscience will always be at ease. If occasionally disappointed, remember that there is no rose without a thorn, and that the darkest clouds have a silver lining; that sunshine follows storm, and beautiful spring follows the dreary winter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God, who doeth all things well.

Hoping to hear of your continued prosperity and recovery of health, I am,

Your Very Sincere Friend,

ALLEN MATLOCK.

SIBLEY JOHNSON, M. D.

Advice to an Orphan Bey.

ARLINGTON, N. C., June 7, 18-

MY DEAR CHARLE:

I received your letter last evening. I was greatly pleased to hear that you have secured a position with Colby, Henderson & Co., and that your sisters are comfortably situated in their new homes. You ask me for advice as to what you shall do to maintain the good opinion of your employers, and thus ultimately prosperously establish yourself.

This desire that you evince to please is one of the very best evidences that you will please. Your question is very commendable. How can you succeed? That should be the great question with all young men. It is best answered, perhaps, by the reply of the wealthy and honored old man, who gave this advice to his grandson:

"My boy, take the admonition of an old man who has seen every phase of human life.

"If I could give you but one precept to follow, it would be, Keep good company. But, adding more, I will say:

"Be truthful; you thus always have the confidence of others.

- "Be temperate; thus doing, you preserve health and money.
- "Be industrious; you will then be constantly adding to your acquisitions.
 - "Be economical; thus, you will be saving for the rainy day.
 - "Be cautious; you are not then so liable to lose the work of years." Be polite and kind; scattering words of kindness, they are re-

flected back upon yourself, continually adding to your happiness."

Observe these directions, and you will prosper. With many wishes for your success, remember I am always,

Your Friend.

ABEL MATTOCK.





ETTERS of Excuse should be written as promptly as may be.

Any damage that may have been caused by yourself, you should, if possible, repair immediately, with inter-

In apologizing for misconduct, failing to meet an engagement, or for lack of punctuality, always state the reason why.

By fulfilling every engagement promptly, discharging every obligation when due, and always being punctual, you thereby entirely avoid the necessity for an excuse.

Any article borrowed by measure, be certain to return in larger quantity and better quality, to make up the interest. To fail to make good that which has been borrowed is the certain loss of credit and business reputation in the neighborhood where you live. No letter of apology can make amends for neglecting to pay vour debts.

Apologizing for a Broken Engagement.

FREDERICK, MD., July 13, 18---

MY DRAB MISS MERRON:

I fear that you will feel injured at my failure to keep my appointment this evening. You will, however, I know, forgive me when I explain. When about to proceed to your residence, my horse, being very restive, became so frightened at an object by the roadside as to cause his runaway, throwing me violently to the ground, breaking an arm, and completely demolishing my carriage. Regretting my failure to keep my engagement, I am yet rejoiced that the accident occurred before you had entered the carriage.

Trusting that my excuse is a sufficient apology, I remain, Your Faithful Friend,

ALBERT BIGBER.

Apologizing for Fallure to Pay Money Promptly.

DARBY, N. Y., July 11, 18-.

Mr. D. B. Frieden. Dear Bir:

I very much regret that the failure of H. Cole & Son will prevent my payment of your note on the 20th instant, without serious inconvenience to myself. I shall be able to pay it, however, promptly on the 25th. Should the five days' delay seriously incommode you, please write me at once, and I will aim to procure the money from another source.

> Your Obedient Servant, DANIEL FRAZIER.

Excuse to a Teacher for Mon-Attendance of Child at School.

WEDNESDAY MOBNING, Sept. 4, 18-.

Miss BLAKE:
You will please excuse Gertrude for non-attendance at school yesterday afternoon, she being detained in consequence of a severe headache.

Very Respectfully, MARCIA BARROWS

Apology for Breaking a Business Engagement.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Oct. 15, 18-.

MR. PAUL D. WARREN, Kensington.

Dear Str: I very much regret being compelled to apologize for not meeting you at the railroad meeting in Salem last Saturday, as I agreed to do. The cause of my detention was the sudden and severe illness of my youngest child, whose life for a time we despaired of. Please write me the result of the meeting. Hoping that the arrangements we auticipated were perfected. I am.

Yours Truly. SOLOMON KING

Apology for Dolay in Returning a Book.

KENTLAND, IND., Nov. 19, 18-

You must excuse my long delay in returning your book. The truth is, it has been the rounds for several to read, though it has not been out of our house. When I had nearly finished its reading, Aunt Mary became interested in its contents and read it through. Herglowing description of the character of the work caused mother to peruee it; so that we have kept it from you several weeks. We feel very grateful to you, however, for furnishing us such an intellectual feast, and hope to have the pleasure of doing you a like favor.

Truly Your Friend, LIZZIE BRAINARD.





T is to be hoped that you will not often be compelled to write a letter asking a favor.

Do not urge your claims too strongly. Should you be refused, you will feel the more deeply humiliated.

In conferring a favor, avoid conveying the impression that the recipient is greatly under obligation to you. Rather imply that the granting and accepting of the favor is mutually a pleasure.

Letters refusing a favor should be very kindly worded, and, while expressing regret at your inability to comply with the request, state the reason why.

Requesting the Loan of a Book.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 1, 18-

Will you be so kind as to loan me, for a few days, "How I Found Livingstone " By so doing, you will greatly oblige, Your Friend,

NANNIE WHITE

Reply Granting the Favor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jun 1, 18-.

I send you the book with pleasure, and hope you will enjoy fie perusal as much as I did. I shall be over to see you next Thursday afternoon.

Affectionately Yours,

Requesting a Loan of Money.

Lisnox, Ita., Feb. 2, 18---

PRIEND BAKER

Will you do me the kindness to loan me one handred dollars until Wednesday of next work. Having several large collections to make during the next three days, I may return the loan Logni Truly.

GEORGE HASKINS

Answer Refusing the Request.

Lisnon, Lts., Peb. 2, 18-

JOHN BAKER.

PRIERD HASKING:
I regret that all the money I have at liberty I am compelled to use this afternoon; else I would comply with your Respectfully, request with pleasure.

Requesting a Letter of introduction.

SPRINGPIRLD, Mass., March 4, 18-

FRIEND RICH!

I start for Boston to-morrow, to make arrangements for our excursion. I shall arrange to have the journey extend as far as the Holy Land. Be so kind, if you please, as to give me a letter of introduction to Prof. Wm Kidder, whom I hope, also, to entist in the

With warmest regards to your family, I remain, Very Truly Yours, HENRY FRENCH.

Reply Granting the Request.

SPARTA, R. I., March 6, 18-

DEAR FRENCH: I enclose, with pleasure, the letter to Prof. Kidder, who, I think, will be pleased to join us. Wishing you much success, Yours Truly,

BARTON RICH.

Requesting the Loan of an Opera Glass.

DEAR MARKL:

THURSDAY APPERSOON, April 7, 18-

Accompanied by cousin Fred and Jennie Masters, I am going to the theater to-night, and in behalf of Fred I wish you would loan me your opera glass for the evening. BECKIE HOWELL.

Answer Refusing the Request.

DRAB BECKIE!

TEURSDAY, April 7, 18-

Charlie Hackney called and borrowed my glass shout an hour since, otherwise, I would take the greatest pleasure in granting your request. Wishing you a delightful evening, I am, Your Devoted Priend,

MARRI GALE.

Requesting the Loan of a Pistol.

PRIEND GODARD:

FRIDAY MORN., MAY & 18-

Please loan me your pistol this forenous, and obliga JOHN OGDON.

Reply Granting the Request.

FRIDAY, May 8, 18-

Accept the pistol. Beware that you do not gut hart. I shall want it to-morrow. Truly Yours,

REN GODARD.



SU.

gifts, it is customary to accompany the same with a prettily written note. Such letters, with their answers, are very brief, and

are usually written in the third person, unless among relatives or very intimate friends.

Though a reply should be given immediately, no haste need be made in repaying the gift, else it would seem that you feel the obligation, and will experience relief by paying the debt.

Accompanying a Betrothai Gift of a Ring.

No. 84 Eldridge Court, Jan. 1, 18—.
Dear Annie:

Will you accept the accompanying ring, and wear it as a pledge of the undying affection

Cours Constantly,

WILLIAM.

Reply to the Foregoing.

No. 8 ------ 9r , Jan. 2, 18-

DRAB WILLIAM:

Your beautiful gift is on my finger, where it will be ever worn as a token of your love. Yours Truly,

ANNIE.

Form of Letter Accompanying Photographs.

Rockland, Va., Oct. 20, 18_.

Dear Helen

Will you accept the accompanying photographs of husband, May, Jennie, and your humble servant, in lieu of the visit that we anticipated making you this month?

We want the photos of all your family to make our album complete, and I shall watch the mail, expecting to get them. Hopsing to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your Friend, Emily Gerry.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Wife.

MY DEAR DELWIN:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, NOV. 10, 18-

I know that this letter will find you filled with grief at the loss of your dear wife. You have, indeed, suffered a great affliction. A more faithful partner never lived, and few men, I venture to say, ever enjoyed more domestic tranquility than yourself.

A true wife, and a devoted mother! No higher culogy can be pronounced upon any woman. How the little motherless children will miss her tender care! How those fragile little girls will miss her sweet presence at the evening hour, when she sat by the bedside and listened to their innocent prayers, soothing their little spirits as they dropped off to sleep! Truly the great central sun of your household has gone down, and I most truly, deeply sympathize with you in your affliction.

Let us hope, however, in the language of Scripture, "I go to prepare a place for you," that, in the golden summer of another life, children, mother and father will gather again in a sweet reunion, where partings are unknown.

Though the days are dark now, spring will come once more. Thus, I trust, pleasant days will come again for you and yours.

Send both of the little girls to our home for a month's visit, and come yourself as soon as you can find time to do so. My previously arranged departure, to-morrow, prevents my visiting you.

Your Friend,

S. B. OSGOOD.

To D. B. MAXWELL,

Henderson, Kentucky.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Sister.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16, 18-.

DEAR FRIEND:
I have learned, with sorrow, of the death of your sister Helen. Though I never knew her personally, I knew her so well through you, that it seems as if I, myself, had lost a very near and intimate friend. I recollect her from that sweet face and gentleness of manner, as I saw her once in your company, that impressed me with the belief that she was one of the angelic ones of earth.

I know how deeply you must have grieved at her death. No one could mourn her loss so truly as yourself. Younger than you, frail and delicate, her guardianship entrusted to yourself, confiding everything to you, it was natural that to a sister's affection should be added, also, almost a mother's love for your gentle sister Helen. She died, too, at a time when life was apparently all blossoming before her. How hard to reconcile ourselves to the loss of dear kindred, when their continued presence is so necessary to our happiness. But may we not hope that the same sweet voice, and gentle, confiding heart, that was so dear to sister and kindred here, is walting for you in the summer land? "Not dead, but gone before."

The loss of near friends thus calls for our contemplation of another life toward which we are all tending. You and I, dear M., have talked these matters over often. I know you expect to meet her ou the other side; so do I. Believing that your faith in that golden, sunny Future, which you and I have so often considered, will sustain you, I am,

Your Ever Faithful Friend, JAS. D. HENRY.

To a Friend, on the Death of a Daughter.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 14, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND: It is with profound sorrow that I have heard of the death of dear Mary. While you have lost a dutiful and affectionate daughter, I have lost one of the dearest friends on earth. Outside of yourself, I am confident no one could more fully appreciate her loss than myself. We were so much together that I can hardly reconcile myself to the thought that I can no more meet her here. True, her death teaches us that, sooner or later, we must all make the journey across that mystic river. The angels called, and, in the ways of an

all-wise Providence, it was best that she should go. We all have the ordeal to pass. Fortunate it would be if all could be as certain of being among the exalted angels as was our darling Mary. I will come and see you soon. A propos, I send you this little poem, "The Covered Bridge."

Your Friend,

THE COVERED BRIDGE

BY DAVID BARKER.

Tell the fainting soul in the weary form,
There's a world of the purest bliss,
That is linked, as the soul and form are linked, By a Covered Bridge, with this.

Yet to reach that realm on the other shore We must pass through a transient gloom, And must walk, unseen, unhelped, and alone, Through that Covered Bridge—the tomb.

But we all pass over on equal terms, For the universal toll is the outer garb, which the hand of God Has flung around the soul.

Though the eye is dim, and the bridge is dark, And the river it spans is wide, Yet Faith points through to a shining mount, That looms on the other side.

To enable our feet in the next day's march
To climb up that golden ridge,
We must all lie down for one night's rest Inside of the Covered Bridge

To a Friend, on the Death of an Infant.

PERBERTON, Miss., Nov. 18, 18-.

MY DEAR FRIEND:
I realize that this letter will find you buried in the deepest sorrow at the loss of your darling little Emma, and that words of mine will be entirely inadequate to assuage your overwhelming grief; yet I feel that I must write a few words to assure you that I am thinking of you and praying for you.

If there can be a compensating thought, it is that your darling returned to the God who gave it, pure and unspotted by the world's temptations.

The white rose and bud, I send, I trust you will permit to rest upon your darling's pillow.

With feelings of the deepest sympathy, I remain, dear friend, Yours, Very Sincerely, MARION BRADSHAW.

To a Friend, on a Sudden Reverse of Fortune.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 18, 18-.

FRIEND STEWART:
I regret to hear of your sudden and unexpected heavy loss, and hasten to offer you, not only my earnest sympathy, but aid in whatever way I can assist you.

I know your energy and hopeful spirit too well to believe that you will allow this to depress or discourage you from further effort. Perhaps there is, somewhere, a blessing in this reverse. I have had my dark days, but I learned to trust the truth of that little stanza of Cowper:

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust him for his grace; Behind a frowning Providence He hides a smiling face.

The child learns to walk after many falls, and many of our rich and most prosperous men have attained their eminence and wealth only by the experience resulting from failure.

I predict that you will build on your ruins a brilliant future. How can I serve you? Let me know; by so doing, I shall understand that you have not ceased to value my friendship.

Sincerely Your Priend,

HERBERT D. WRIGHT.

To ROB'T H. STEWART. Singleton, Ma.



are tucked in around, on the edge of the letter, are all devoured, and are often the sweetest morsels of the feast.

Let the young, more especially, keep up a continual correspondence with their friends. The ties of friendship are thus riveted the stronger, and the fires of love and kind feeling, on the altar of the heart, are thus kept continually burning bright.

will drop away into happy homes, which, if they do not make them, they will at least adorn.

And so you are married. Well, I had some intimation, months ago, that such an event might sometime take place, but really I did not think you would change your name so soon. Mrs. Charles Blackwell!—well, that does sound a little odd, I confess, but then it is a pretty name, nevertheless. I assure you I am impatient to meet you, and witness how you dignify the name.

Accept my most sincere good wishes for your future happiness, and tell your husband that he must be prepared to feel an interest in the welfare of all your old friends, especially,

> Your Friend, CALLIE BROWN.

From a Husband, Absent on Business, to his Wife.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 1, 18-.

MY DEAR HENRIETTA:

I have been to the end of my journey, and am now homeward bound. Another week, and I hope to kiss my wife and babies, and tell them that this is my last journey of the winter. One or two journeys next spring, and then I am done traveling away from home. What better news can I write you than this? Yes, perhaps I have better news yet, which is, that I have completed such arrangements, during my absence from you this time, as will greatly increase my income without it being necessary for me to travel.

Is n't that pleasant? How I long to get home and tell you all about it. At present, when not closely engaged in business, I am busy thinking of many improvements that we will make around our home next summer, being the very changes that you have so long desired, but which our means hitherto have not permitted us to make.

Kiss Sammic and Tillie for me, and accept many kisses for yourself. I will write you from Cleveland, if not before. Good night.

Your Loving Husband,

WM. TILDEN.

From a Young Lady to a Schoolmate just Married.

GALVA, ILL., DEC. 26, 18-.

DEAR MINNIE:

I have just heard, through our mutual friend and former schoolmate, Nellie Crandall, that you are the first of our school-girl circle who has taken upon herself the cares and duties of married life.

Thus, one by one, I expect, our little band of joyous, happy girls, so short a time ago together,

From a Young Girl, at Boarding-School, to her Mother.

Hopeville Gemale Seminary, Oct. 1, 11.

Dear Mather

I want you to write me a

letter at once, asking me to come home and see you. G dear! I am so homesick! You know, mother, this is the first time I was ever away from you so long. You must let me come right home, or I will certainly die of homesichness.

Your Miserable Child,

Ella Bonnett.

Ja Sons O. C. Dennett.

Answer of the Mother.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 18-.

My Dram Curt.b:
I am corry that you should urge me to grant you such an unreasonable request. Of course, nothing could please me better than to have my darling little Ella sitting on my lap at this very moment, but think how seriously the absence from your school, now, would derange all your recitations for this term. You must not think of it; recoilect that all your brothers and sisters have been away at school, and always remained until the vacations. It is true that you, being the youngest, have been petted more than the rest, but it would be very unfortunate to have my indulgence interfere with your studies. You know that you are the idel of our hearts; for that very reason you should endeavor to become proficient in those branches of study that will render you an accomplished lady.

Believe me, my dear child, you will find echool more pleasant every day, as you get better acquainted with your schoolmates; and, through improvement in your studies, you will steadily grow in favor with your leachers.

I will write Mrs. Mayhew to render your tasks as light as possible at first, and I have no doubt she will do all in her power to aid you.

Only a few weeks, remember, and you will be home for a long vacation, which will be all the more delightful for the privation you are at present undergoing. Your father, brothers and eisters all units with me in sending you their love.

I remain, my dear child, Your Affectionate Mother,

TO ELLA BERRETT,

Hopeville Pemale Seminary.

From an Absent Wife to her Husband.

ABSTLE, N. Y., March 2, 18-

NANCY BENNETT.

DEARRST LOVE:

I am at last safely under uncle's roof, having arrived here last evening, baby and myself both well, but really very tired. We had no delay, except about two hours at Buffalo. Uncle met me at the depot with his carriage, and, in fifteen minutes from the time of my arrival, I was costly seated in my room, which was all in readiness for me.

Uncle and aunt seem greatly pleased with my coming, and both are load in their praise of the baby. They very much regret that you could not have come with me, and say they intend to prevail on you to make them a visit when I am ready to go home.

Baby looks into my eyes once in a while and says, solemnly, "Papa, papa!" I do actually believe he is thinking about home, and wants to keep up a talk about you. Everybody thinks he looks like his papa.

By day after to-morrow I will write a long letter. I want you to get this by the first mail, so I make it short. With dearest love, I am, Your Wife,

CAROLINE.

Asswer to the Foregolus.

DEAR WIPE:

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., March 7.

I was indeed rejoiced to bear of your safe arrival, having selt no little anxiety for you, which is relieved by the receipt of your

I miss you very much, the house looks so dreary without your loved presence; but I am, nevertheless, glad that you are making your visit, se the journey, I trust, will be beneficial to your health

Kies baby for me. Only by his absence do I know how much I have enjoyed my play with our little Charite.

Don't take any concern about me Enjoy your visit to the utmost extent. In one of my next letters I will write whether I can go East and return with you.

Remember me to uncle and aunt.

Your Ever-Patthful Husband,

ARCHIBALD.

From a Servant in the City, to her Parents in the Country.

MY DEAR PARRIES:

New York, June 1, 18-.

I take the first opportunity, since I arrived in the city, to write to you. It was a sore trial, I assure you, to leave home, but since coming here I have been quite contented, and I am getting so well accustomed to my work that I begin to like my place very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict are both very kind to me. The family consists of father, mother and three children, the youngest being a little boy three years old --- a beautiful little fellow, that always reminds me of brother James. Eliza, the oldest girl, is thirteen, and Martha is eleven. They are both very kind to me, and do so much about the house that it helps me very considerably.

Mr. Benedict is a clothing merchant in the city, and, I judge, is in very good circumstances. The girls are attending school at present. All the family are very regular in their attendance at church.

For the first few days here, everything seemed very strange. I hardly knew what to make of so much noise and so many people on the streets. I have now, however, become accustomed to the multitudes. and would, I presume, consider my native village very dull indeed, compared with the burtle and activity of the city.

I realize every day, dear parents, the worth of your good advice to me, which I never knew the value of so much before; thanking you for the same, I will always endeavor to follow it.

Give my love to Johnny, Mary, Jimmy and all inquiring friends. I shall anxiously look for a letter from you. Write me in the care of Solon Benedict, No --- Thirteenth Street.

Your Dutiful and Affectionate Daughter. BETSEY ANN FAIRBANKS.

TO MR. AND MRS. H. K. FAIRBANKS, Swallow Hill, Pa.

The Mother's Reply.

DEAR BUTGET:

SWALLOW HILL, PA., June 7, 18-.

Your letter, which has been received, affords great pleasure and satisfaction to your father and myself. Nothing could give our hearts greater happiness than to know of your enjoyment and firm purpose to do right. Now that you are removed from all parental restraint, it is of the most vital importance that you implicitly rely apon the religious precepts which have been instilled into your mind, and that you daily pray to God for guidance and mercy.

We are greatly pleased that you are well situated with Mr. and Mrs. Benedict; in return for their kindness you must be honest, industrious, kind and obliging, always doing your duty faithfully, which will be a real satisfaction to yourself as well as to your employers.

Several of the neighbors, who have called, have wished to be remembered to you; Mary and Jimmy units with you father and myself in sending you love.

We shall constantly pray for your continued protection and procperity. I remain, dear Betsey,

Your Affectionate Mother,

HARRIET FAIRBANKS.

Letter from a Father, Remonstrating with his Son.

MY DEAR SON:

DANBURT, CONN., July 7, 18-.

I am sorry to learn that you are not inclined to be as strict in your line of duty as you should be Remember, my son, that a down-hill road is before you, unless you rouse yourself and shake of immediately the habits of dissipation that are fastening themselves upon you. Be sure, dear boy, that nothing but sorrow and shame can come of bad company, late hours, neglect of duty, and inattention to the obligations of morality. I am willing to think that you have not given this matter sufficient thought beretofore; that your actions are the result of thoughtlessness, rather than a disposition to do wrong,

But be forewarned in time. You must change your course of action immediately, or incur my severe displeasure.

I urge this, my boy, for your sake. Remember that my happiness is bound in your own, and that nothing could give me greater pleasure than your prosperity. I trust that it will not be necessary for me to use more severe language than this.

Your Anxious Father,

RUDOLF MATREWS.

The Son's Reply.

Boston, Mass., June 9, 18-.

DEAR FATHER:

I realize that I need the good advice contained in your letter. I am aware, as I stop to think of my conduct, that I have given you reason for anxiety, but I intend, by attention to my business hereafter, and a complete reformation of my habits, to give you no exceeden for concern about me in the future. Believe me I leve

you no occasion for concern about me in the future. Believe me, I love and respect you too much to intentionally wound your feelings, or to bring down your gray hairs with sorrow.

Excuse me, dear father, for having given you this uneasiness, and trust me as,

Your Affectionate and Repentant Son, CHARLES MATHEWS.

From a Married Man to a Friend About to Marry.

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 20, 18-.

FRIEND BATCHELDER:

Can it be possible? Am I right, or am I dreaming? Has it come to this at last? You, Batchelder Button—you cynic, railer against women, the unalterable, unchangeable bachelor,—is it possible that you have at last been captured, and have surrendered all your ordnance, heavy guns and small arms to the enemy?

What a defeat! That large, strong heart of yours all crumbling to pieces, and surrendering to Cupid's battery!

Well, now, seriously, my friend, from my point of view, I think you have done a very sensible thing. The man who goes the journey alone through life, lives but half a life. If you have found the woman fitted by temperament and accomplishments to render your pathway through life the joyous one that the married state should be, you are certainly to be congratulated for awakening to a true sense of your condition, though rather late in the day.

Though but slightly acquainted with Miss Howell, I have formed a very favorable idea of her intelligence and worth, which opinion, I believe, is generally shared by those who know her best. I doubt not, with her your married life will be a continually happy one.

Your Friend,

HERBERT TRACEY.

From a Young Man Who Has Recently Entered College.

HARVARD COLLEGE, MASS., May 18, 18-.

DEAR FATHER:

I am happy to inform you that I passed my examination with credit, if I am to believe the commendation bestowed upon me by Dr. H—.

I was very agreeably surprised, soon after my arrival, to meet my former schoolmale, Hartley Montague, who is one of the most respected and influential in his class, with whom I am, as formerly, on quite intimate terms. Many things are quite new to me here. The society is very much mixed, and I cannot tell just where my level is; but I trust I shall be able to follow the good advice of my parents, and always do credit to myself and my relatives, who have labored so assiduously to advance me to this position.

I thank you for the check you so kindly sent me, which was fully adequate to cover all expenses of entrance, and leave me a surplus sufficient for the rest of the term.

Love to dear mother and sisters. Hoping to meet you all at our forthcoming commencement, I am,

Your Affectionate Son,

BARFORD D. CLAY.

Descriptive Letter From a Young Man at the "Old Home," to his Parents in the West

DEAR PARENTS!

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., June 18, 1878.

Agreeable to your request, I take the first opportunity, after my visit to the "old home" and a hurried call upon our relatives, to write you how I found the people and scenes that you knew so well in the days lang syne, and that I remember as a boy.

I arrived at Cambridge after a ninety minutes' ride from Troy. What a great change in traveling! When last I was here, it was a day's journey from Troy, by stage-coach. To-day, New York, in time, is nearer to our old home than Troy was then; and Troy, after traveling among the thriving, driving cities of the great West, seems like a way-side village, instead of the great metropolis that it once seemed to be; though it is a beautiful, growing, wealthy manufacturing city to-day, nevertheless. It is not that the villages and cities that we once knew grow less, but by observation and comparison we class them where they belong.

At Cambridge I secured a livery team for a three days' sojourn among the scenes of my boyhood. Up the Battenkill. Could it be that this was the great river in which my parents were in such constant fear of their boy being drowned? Was this the Mississippi of my childhood? Alas! that I had floated down the Ohio River to the real Mississippi, that I had been up the Missouri, two thousand miles from its mouth, and that I had navigated the Father of Waters from its fountain-head to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico.

Had the Battenkill been drying up? Not at all. Though a brook, comparatively, there are the same milldama, the same trout-holes, and the same bending willows by its side; and the first to meet me among our old neighbors was uncle Nat., the same old joily fisherman, returning from his daily piscatorial excursion, with a small string of trout. Uncle Nat. complains bitterly of the scarcity of fish at present in the river, caused, he says, by "them city chaps" from Troy, New York and Albany, who are in the habit of sojourning during the summer months in the hotels among the mountains hereabouts.

Stopping first at uncle Henry's, I visited the old homestead towards evening on the day of my arrival. Whatever may be said about the village and rivers growing smaller, it must certainly be admitted that the mountains, hills and rocks hold their own. Up there, on the hill-side, was "the old house at home," which I had not seen for fifteen years. I went up the walk. There were the maples that I assisted father in planting, twenty years ago—great, spreading trees now. There was the same rosebush that mother and I cared for sixteen years ago. No other evidence of the flowers and shrubbery that mother so much delighted in remained about the premises.

I had learned that the place had passed into the hauds of an Irishman named Sweeny, so I rapped at the front door, and was met by Mrs. S., from whom I obtained permission to stroll around the place. "Oh, yes," said the kind-hearted woman, "go all about, and when Mr. Swainy comes, he'll go wid ye."

So I stroiled in the quiet evening hour, alone, among the scenes of my childhood, where we boys picked stones and played ball in the summer, and sild down hill and chopped firewood in the winter. The barn was the same old barn. I clambered to its old girtbeam, and sat looking down on the haymow where I had jumped, hundreds of times, into the hay below. I climbed to the box, close under the rafters, where we boys used to keep doves. The same box is there yet. I went down into the stables, where we hunted hens' eggs. Apparently, the same speckled hens are there now. And down around the barn are the same old maples, and willows beside the brook.

I went out to the fields. What immense tracts of land I thought these ten-acre fields, when I was a boy! The same orchards are there. The old Jones sweet-apple tree is dead, however, and none of the trees are looking thrifty. I took a drink from the upper spring, in the Barnes lot, which tasted just as cool as ever, and getting down on my hands and knees to drink seemed like old times. I saw a woodchuck and several squirrels, in my walk, and heard the same old caw, caw, of the crows, which brought back the past the most vividly of anything I had heard.

Returning, and looking through the house, I found almost everything changed. Two American and three Irish families had occupied it since we left, and they, evidently thinking that they would soon leave, did not pretend to make any improvements for their successors to enjoy. To sum up the description of the house — it has never been painted since we left; the dooryard fence is gone; the woodhouse has been removed: the outdoor cellar has caved in: the wagonhouse leans so badly it is liable to fall over at any time; the house itself, in a few years, will go the way of the fences; and most of the outbuildings are already gone. Nearly every American family that once lived here has gone West; the population of the vicinity, at the present time, being largely made up of Irish. Another generation, and, it is probable, scarcely an American will be left to tell the tale. Though sorrowing to see the wreck of our old home, I am greatly enjoying the visit. The scenery is truly beautiful; though, unfortunately, the people here know nothing of its beauties, and it takes us some years on the level plains of the West to learn to appreciate it.

One thing must be said of the people here, however, especially the Americans that are left—they take their full measure of enjoyment. With continuous snow four months in the year, the winter is made up of sleighriding to parties and festal occasions; the sunshine of spring is the signal for maple-sugar-making, and sugaring-off parties; the hard work of summer is broken up by fishing, berrying, and frequent excursions to various parts of the country; the fall is characterized by apple-parings and corn-huskings; so that, with their maple sugar, berries, cream, trout, honey and pumpkin pies, they are about the best livers and happiest people I ever met. I never knew, till I returned, that they enjoyed themselves so well.

I will continue the record of my visit in my next.

Yours Affectionately,

ALFRED T. WEEKS.

Descriptive Letter.

From a Young Lady Visiting Chicago, to her Parents in the East.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1973.

DEAR PARENTS:

Having been the rounds among our relatives here, I seat myself to give you something of an idea of this wonderful city—in many respects one of the most remarkable on the face of the earth, having a population to-day of over 300,000.

You have heard so much of the city that I must give you a brief sketch of its history.

The first white man ever known to have set foot on the spot where Chicago now stands, was a French Missionary, from Canada, named Pierre Jacques Marquette, who, with two others, having been on a missionary tour in the southern part of Illinois, when homeward bound was detained at this place in the fall of 1673, in consequence of the severe cold, until the following spring. That was two hundred years ago.

The first settler that came here was Point-au-Sable, a St. Domingo negro, who, in 1796, commenced a few improvements - seventy-seven years since. Au-Sable soon afterwards removed to Peoria, Ill., his improvements passing into the hands of one Le Mai, a Frenchman, who traded considerably with the Indians. The first permanent settler here was John Kinzie, who came over from St. Joseph, Michigan, and commenced his improvements in 1804 - sixty-nine years ago. Mr. Kinzie was, indeed, what Romulus was to Rome, the founder of the city. There was a fort built that year, a blockhouse made of logs, a few rods southwest of what is now known as Rush street bridge. Mr. Kinzie had a house near the south end of the bridge, which bridge, of course, had no existence in those days. An employe of Mr. Kinzie, named Ouilmette, a Frenchman, had a cabin a little west of Mr. Kinzie; and a little further west was the log cottage of one Burns, a discharged soldier. South of the fort, on the South Side, a Mr. Lee had a farm, in the low swamp lands, where now stands the heart of the business center of the city, and his cabin was a half mile or so down the river.

For a quarter of a century the growth of the village was remarkably slow, as shown by the fact that in 1830 there were but twelve houses in the village, with three suburban residences on Madison street, the entire population, whites, half-breeds and negroes, making about one hundred. That was forty years ago.

I should have told you that Chicago has a river, which is doubtless the cause of the wonderful commercial growth of the place of late years, which, at the time of its discovery, was two hundred feet wide, and twenty feet deep, with banks so steep that vessels could come up to the water's edge and receive their lading. A half mile or more from the mouth of the river, the stream divides: that portion north of the stream being known as the North Side; that between the forks, the West Side; and that south of the river, the South Side.

At that time, the North Side was covered with a dense forest of black walnut and other trees, in which were bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, deer and other game in great abundance; while the South Side, now the business center, was a low, swampy piece of ground, being the resort of wild geese and ducks. Where the court house stands, was a pond, which was navigable for small boats. On the banks of the river, among the sedgy grass, grew a wild onion, which the Indians called Chikago, and hence the name of the city.

On a summer day, in 1831, the first vessel unloaded goods at the mouth of the river. In 1832, the first frame house was built, by Geo. W. Dole, and stood on the southeast corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. At an election for township trustees in 1833,—just forty-one years since—there were twenty-eight voters. In 1840, there were less than 5,000 people in the place. Thus you see this city, now the fifth in the order of the population in the United States, has grown from 5,000 to 300,000 in thirty-three years.

It is needless for me to describe the wonderfully rapid up-building of the city since the fire. You have heard all about it. What I want to tell you more especially is concerning our relatives. Uncles John, William and James, you recollect perhaps, all came here in 1836. They worked that summer for different parties, and until the next spring, when, in the summer of 1837, each of the men they had labored for failed. Uncle John had due him \$150. Fortunately, as he thought, he was able to settle the claim at fifty cents on the dollar, and with \$75 he left the place in disgust, and went to work for a farmer in Dupage County, a little distance west of Chicago. Uncle William could not get a cent. He even proposed to take \$50 for the \$175 that were due him, but cash could not possibly be obtained. He finally settled his claim by taking six acres of swampy land on the South Side, which he vainly tried to sell for several years that he might leave the city; but, unable to do so, he continued to work in Chicago. Uncle James took fifteen acres in the settlement of his claim, which he also found it impossible to sell, his experience being about the same as that of uncle William. Well, now the luck begins to come in. Uncle William got independent of his land by and by, but at last sold an acre for money enough to put up one of the most elegant residences you ever beheld. He sold afterwards another acre for money with which he bought a farm three miles from the court house, that is now worth \$500,000. With two acres more, he got money enough to put up five business blocks, from which he gets a revenue, each year, sufficient to buy several farms.

Uncle James' experience is almost exactly similar to uncle William's. He has sold small portions of his land at various times, re-investing his money in real estate, until he is worth to-day about \$2,000,000. Uncle William is said to be worth about the same amount. Uncle John came in from the country a few years ago, and, in various capacities, is working for his brothers around the city, being to-day a poor man; but will, I presume, be just as rich in eternity as uncles James and William.

All have interesting families of intelligent children, among whom I have almost terminated one of the most delightful visits I ever made. Such in brief is the history of Chicago, and a sketch of two of its sample rich men, who were made wealthy in spite of themselves.

In my next I will describe the parks and boulevards about the city. Till then, adieu.

Your Affectionate Daughter,
AMELIA SPARLAND.







F all letters, the love-letter should be the most carefully prepared. Among the written missives, they are the most thoroughly read and re-read, the longest preserved, and the most likely to be regretted in after life.

IMPORTANCE OF CARE.

They should be written with the utmost regard for perfection. An ungrammatical expression, or word improperly spelled, may seriously interfere with the writer's prospects, by heing turned to ridicule. For any person, however, to make sport of a respectful, confidential letter, because of some error in the writing, is in the highest degree unladylike and ungentlemanly.

NECESSITY OF CAUTION.

As a rule, the love-letter should be very gnardedly written. Ladies, especially, should be very careful to maintain their dignity when writing them. When, possibly, in after time the feelings entirely change, you will regret that you wrote the letter at all. If the love remains unchanged, no harm will certainly be done, if you wrote with judgment and care.

AT WHAT AGE TO WRITE LOVE-LETTERS.

The love-letter is the prelude to marriage—a state that, if the husband and wife be fitted for each other, is the most natural and screnely happy; a state, however, that none should enter upon, until, in judgment and physical development, both parties have completely matured. Many a life has been wrecked by a blind,

impulsive marriage, simply resulting from a youthful passion. As a physiological law, man should be twenty-five, and woman twenty-three, before marrying.

APPROVAL OF PARENTS.

While there may be exceptional cases, as a rule, correspondence should be conducted only with the assent and approval of the parents. If it is not so, parents are themselves generally to blame. If children are properly trained, they will implicitly confide in the father and mother, who will retain their love until they are sufficiently matured to choose a companion for life. If parents neglect to retain this love and confidence, the child, in the yearning for affection, will place the love elsewhere, frequently much too early in life.

TIMES FOR COURTSHIP.

Ladies should not allow courtship to be conducted at unseasonable hours. The evening entertainment, the walk, the ride, are all favorable for the study of each other's tastes and feelings. For the gentleman to protract his visit at the lady's residence until a late hour, is almost sure to give offence to the lady's parents, and is extremely ungentlemanly.

HONESTY.

The love-letter should be honest. It should say what the writer means, and no more. For the lady or gentleman to play the part of a coquette, studying to see how many lovers he or she may secure, is very disreputable, and bears in its train a long list of sorrows, frequently wrecking the domestic happiness for a life-time. The parties should be honest, also, in the state-

ment of their actual prospects and means of support. Neither should hold out to the other wealth or other inducements that will not be realized, as disappointment and disgust will be the only result.

MARRYING FOR A HOME.

Let no lady commence and continue a correspondence with a view to marriage, for fear that she may never have another opportunity. It is the mark of judgment and rare good sense to go through life without wedlock, if she cannot marry from love. Somewhere in eternity, the poet tells us, our true mate will be found. Do not be afraid of being an "old maid." disgrace attached to that term has long since passed away. Unmarried ladies of mature years are proverbially among the most intelligent, accomplished and independent to be found in society. The sphere of woman's action and work is so widening that she can to-day, if she desires, handsomely and independently support herself. She need not, therefore, marry for a home.

INTEMPERATE MEN.

Above all, no lady should allow herself to correspond with an intemperate man, with a view to matrimony. She may reform him, but the chances are that her life's happiness will be completely destroyed by such a union. Better, a thousand times, the single, free and independent maidenhood, than for a woman to trail her life in the dust, and bring poverty, shame and disgrace on her children, by marrying a man addicted to dissipated habits.

MARRYING WEALTH.

Let no man make it an ultimate object in life to marry a rich wife. It is not the possession, but the acquisition, of wealth, that gives happiness. It is a generally conceded fact that the inheritance of great wealth is a positive mental and moral injury to young men, completely destroying the stimulus to advancement. So, as a rule, no man is permanently made happier by a marriage of wealth; while he is quite likely to

be given to understand, by his wife and others, from time to time, that, whatever consequence he may attain, it is all the result of his wife's money. Most independent men prefer to start, as all our wealthiest and greatest men have done, at the foot of the ladder, and earn their independence. Where, however, a man can bring extraordinary talent or distinguished reputation, as a balance for his wife's wealth, the conditions are more nearly equalized. Observation shows that those marriages prove most serenely happy where husband and wife, at the time of marriage, stand, socially, intellectually and pecuniarily, very nearly equal. For the chances of successful advancement and happiness in after life, let a man wed a woman poorer than himself rather than one that is richer.

POVERTY.

Let no couple hesitate to marry because they are poor. It will cost them less to live after marriage than before - one light, one fire, etc., answering the purpose for both. Having an object to live for, also, they will commence their accumulations after marriage as never before. The young woman that demands a certain amount of costly style, beyond the income of her betrothed, no young man should ever wed. As a general thing, however, women have common sense, and, if husbands will perfectly confide in their wives, telling them exactly their pecuniary condition, the wife will live within the husband's income. In the majority of cases where men fail in business, the failure being attributed to the wife's extravagance, the wife has been kept in entire ignorance of her husband's pecuniary resources. The man who would be successful in business, should not only marry a woman who is worthy of his confidence, but he should at all times advise with her. She is more interested in his prosperity than anybody else, and will be found his best counselor and friend.

CONFIDENCE AND HONOR.

The love correspondence of another should be held sacred, the rule of conduct being, to do to others as you wish them to do to you. No woman, who is a lady, will be guilty of making light of the sentiments that are expressed to her in a letter. No man, who is a gentleman, will boast of his love conquests, among boon companions, or reveal to others the correspondence between himself and a lady. If an engagement is mutually broken off, all the love-letters should be returned. To retain them is dishonorable. They were written under circumstances that no longer exist. It is better for both parties to wash out every recollection of the past, by returning to the giver every memento of the dead love.

HOW TO BEGIN A LOVE CORRESPONDENCE.

Some gentlemen, being very favorably impressed with a lady at first sight, and having no immediate opportunity for introduction, make bold, after learning her name, to write her at once, seeking an interview, the form of which letter will be found hereafter. A gentleman in doing so, however, runs considerable risk of receiving a rebuff from the lady, though not always. It is better to take a little more time, learn thoroughly who the lady is, and obtain an introduction through a mutual acquaintance. Much less embarrassment attends such a meeting; and, having learned the lady's antecedents, subjects are easily introduced in which she is interested, and thus the first interview can be made quite agreeable.

The way is now paved for the opening of a correspondence, which may be done by a note inviting her company to any entertainment supposed to be agreeable to her, or the further pleasure of her acquaintance by correspondence, as follows:

148 --- St., July 2, 18-.

MISS MYRA BROWSON:

Having greatly enjoyed our brief meeting at the residence of Mrs. Powell last Thursday evening, I venture to write to request permission to call on your own residence. Though myself almost entirely a stranger in the city, your father remembers, he told me the other evening, Mr. Williams of Syracuse, who is my uncle. Trusting that you will pardon this liberty, and place me on your list of gentleman acquaintances, I am,

Yours, Very Respectfully,

HARMON WILLIAMS.

Faverable Reply.

944 --- 81., July 8, 18-.

Mr. Harnon Williams

Dear Sir:

It will give me much pleasure to see you at our residence next Wednesday evening. My father desires me to state that he retains a very favorable recollection of your uncle, in consequence of which he will be pleased to continue your acquaintance.

Yours Truly,
MYRA BRONSON.

Unfavorable Reply.

944 - 8r., July 2, 18-

Miss Myra Bronson, making it a rule to receive no gentleman visitors upon such brief acquaintance, begs to decline the honor of Mr. Williams' visits.

HARMON WILLIAMS, Esq.

An Invitation to a Place of Public Amusement.

408 --- St., April 4, 18-.

MISS FARRINGTON:

May I request the very great pleasure of escorting you to Barnum's Museum, at any time which may suit your convenience? To grant this favor will give me very much pleasure. No pains will be spared by myself to have you enjoy the occasion, and I will consult your wishes in every particular as to time of calling for you and returning. Waiting an early reply to this, I remain,

Most Sincerely,

CHAS. STEVENSON.

Reply Accepting.

Mr. Stevenson.

876 --- St., April 7, 18-.

Dear Sir: I thank you for your very kind invitation, which I am happy to accept. I will appoint next Monday evening, at which time, if you will call for me at our house, I will accompany you.

Yours Sincerely,

CLARA FARRINGTON.

Reply Refusing.

876 - St., April 4, 18-.

Mr. Stevenson.

Dear Sir: I am grateful to you for your very polite invitation, but, as I should go only with my own family were I to attend any place of amusement, I am unable to avail myself of your kindness. Thanking you, I remain,

Yours Truly,

CLARA FARRINGTON.

Reply with Conditions.

Mr. STEVENSON.

876 ---- Br., April 4, 18--.

with you, but will prefer being one of a company in which yourself included, such also being the wish of my mother, who sends her regards. A visit from you at our house, next Tuesday evening, enable us to decide upon the time of going.

Very Sincerely.

CLARA FARRINGTON

Love at First Sight.

96 -- St., June 1, 18-

DEAR MISS HAWLEY:

You will, I trust, forgive this abrupt and plainly spoken letter. Although I have been in your company but once, I cannot forbear writing to you in defiance of all rules of etiquette. Affection is sometimes of slow growth, but sometimes it springs up in s moment. I left you last night with my heart no longer my own. I cannot, of course, hope that I have created any interest in you, but will you do me the great favor to allow me to cultivate your acquaintance? Hoping that you may regard me favorably, I shall await with much anxiety your reply. I remain,

Yours Devotedly.

BENSON GOODRICH.

Unfavorable Reply.

Mr. Goodrich

694 -- St., June 1, 18-.

Sir: Your note was a surprise to me, considering that we had never met until last evening, and that then our conversation had been only on commonplace subjects. Your conduct is indeed quite strange. You will please be so kind as to oblige me by not repeating the request, allowing this note to close our correspondence. MARION HAWLEY.

Favorable Reply.

694 - ST., June 1, 18-.

Mr. Goodbich.

Dear Sir: Undoubtedly I ought to call you severely to account for your declaration of love at first eight, but I really cannot find it in my heart to do so, as I must confess that, after our brief interview last evening, I have thought much more of you than I should have been willing to have acknowledged had you not come to the confeesion first. Seriously speaking, we know but very little of each other yet, and we must be very careful not to exchange our hearts in the dark. I shall be happy to receive you here, as a friend, with a view to our further acquaintance. I remain, dear sir,

MARION HAWLEY.

A Lover's Good-bye Before Starting on a Journey.

MY DARLING MINNIE:

104 - St., May 10, 18-

I go west, to-morrow, on business, leaving my heart in your gentle keeping. You need be at no expense in placing a guard around it, for I assure you that, as surely as the needle points towards the pole, so surely my love is all yours. I shall go, dearest, by the first train, hoping thereby to return just one train sooner, which means that not an hour, not a minute longer will I be absent from you, than is imperatively necessary. Like the angler, I shall "drop a line" frequently, and shall expect a very prompt response, letter for letter. No credit given in this case; business is business — I must have prompt returns.

Ever Faithfully Yours,

WINFIELD BAKER.

Reply to the Foregoing.

DEAR WINFIELD:

814 --- St., May 10, 18-.

I have had my cry over your letter - a long, hard cry. Of course, I know that does not help the matter any. I suppose you must go, but I shall be so lonely while you are gone. However, you promise that you will return at the earliest moment, and that is one little ray of sunshine that lines the cloud. Shall we be enough happier after your return to pay for this separation? Thinking that

we may be, I will let that thought sustain me. In the meantime, from this moment until your return I will think of you, just once - a long-drawn-out thought.

Yours Affectionately,

MINNIE LA SURE.

Letter Asking an Introduction through a Mutual Friend.

912 - St., April 2, 18-.

FRIEND HENRY:

I am very desirous of making the acquaintance of Miss Benjamin, with whom you are on terms of intimate friendship. Will you be so kind as to give me a letter of introduction to her? I am aware that it may be a delicate letter for you to write, but you will be free, of course, to make all needed explanations in your letter to her. I will send her your letter, instead of personally calling upon her myself, thus saving her from any embarrassment that may result from my so doing. By granting this favor, you will much oblige, Yours, Very Respectfully,

WM. H. TYLER.

Reply.

117 --- St., April 2, 18-.

FRIEND TYLER:

Enclosed, find the note you wish. As you will observe, I have acted upon your suggestion of giving her sufficient explanation to justify my letter. Your desire to please the lady, coupled with your good judgment, will, I doubt not, make the matter agreeable.

Truly Yours,

HENRY PARSONS.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

DEAR MISS BENJAMIN: This will introduce to you my friend Wm. Tyler, who is very desirous of making your acquaintance, and, having no other means of doing so, asks of me the favor of writing this note of introduction, which he will send you, instead of cailing himself, thus leaving you free to grant him an interview or not. Mr. Tyler is a gentleman I very highly respect, and whose acquaintance, I think, you would not have occasion to regret. Nevertheless, you may not regard this a proper method of introduction, in which case, allow me to assure you, I will entertain the same respect for yourself, if you will frankly state so, though it would be gratifying to Mr. Tyler and myself to have it otherwise. With sincere respect, I am,

Very Respectfully, HENRY PARSONS.

To the Father of the Lady.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Jan. 1, 18-.

RESPECTED SIR:

I take this means of consulting you on a subject that deeply interests myself, while it indirectly concerns you; and I trust that my presentation of the matter will meet with your approval.

For several months your daughter Mary and myself have been on intimate terms of friendship, which has ripened into affection on my part, and I have reason to think that my attentions are not indifferent to her. My business and prospects are such that I flatter myself I can provide for her future, with the same comfort that has surrounded her under the parental roof. Of my character and qualifications, I have nothing to say; I trust they are sufficiently known to you to give confidence in the prospect of your child's happiness.

Believing that the parents have such an interest in the welfare of the daughter as makes it obligatory upon the lover to consult their desires. before taking her from their home, I am thus induced to request you to express your wishes upon this subject.

I shall anxiously await your answer.

Your Very Obedient Servant,

DANIEL HARRISON.

To WM. FRANKLIN, Esq.,

184 --- ST.

Favorable Reply.

MY DEAR MR. HARRISON:

84 ---- Sт., Jan. 1, 18-.

I very highly appreciate the manly and honorable way in which you have addressed me in reference to my daughter Mary.

Believing you to be honest, industrious, ambitious to do well, and possessed of an excellent moral character, I unite with Mrs. Franklin in the belief that our darling child may very safely trust her happiness to your protecting care.

If agreeable and convenient to you, we shall be happy to have you dine with us to-morrow.

Very Sincerely Yours,

WM. FRANKLIN.

TO MB. DANIEL HARRISON.

Unfavorable Reply.

184 --- ST.

DEAR SIR:

Highly appreciating the straightforward and gentlemanly manner in which you have written me concerning a subject that every parent has an interest in, I am compelled to inform you that, though my daughter has treated you with much friendliness, as she is accustomed to with all her friends, she will be unable to continue with you a love acquaintance with a view to marriage, owing to a prior engagement with a gentleman of worth and respectability, which contract she has no occasion to regret.

Fully mensible of your most excellent qualities, and the compliment paid in your selection of her, my daughter unites with me in the wish that you may meet with a companion in every way calculated to ensure your happiness.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

WM. FRANKLIN.

TO MR. DANIEL HARRISON.

Reply to a Young Man that Uses Tobacco.

662 — Sr., July 18, 18—.

MR. BANNISTER.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your courteous letter, containing a declaration of love. I will be frank enough with you to admit that, while I have been sensible of your affectionate regard for me for some months, I have also cherished a growing interest in you. In truth, to make a candid confession, I most sincerely love you. I should, perhaps, say no more, but I feel it due to you, as well as to myself, to be strictly honest in my expression, lest we foster this growing love, which, under present conditions, must be broken off.

I have always admired your natural ability: I appreciate you for your industry; I respect you for your filial conduct towards your parents. In fact, I consider you quite a model young man, were it not for one habit, which has always been, heretofore, a very delicate subject for me to speak of, fearing that it might give you offense. But believing it best that I be true to my convictions and state my objections plainly, I thus freely write them.

I have reference to the use of tobacco. Apparently, this is a little thing. I am aware that ladies generally consider it beneath their notice; but so thoroughly convinced am I that it is one of the most destructive habits, sapping the morality and vigor of our young men, that I could never consent to wed a man addicted to its use, my reasona being as follows:

It would imporerish my home. Only ten cents a day expended for a cigar, in a lifetime of forty years, with its accumulations of interest, amounts to over four thousand dollars! The little sum of eleven cents per day, saved from being squandered on tobacco, and properly put at interest, amounts in that time to \$5,160! No wonder so many homes, the heads of which use tobacco, are without the comforts of life.

It might wreck my happiness. It is a well-known physological fact that the use of tobacco deadens the sense of taste; that water and all common drinks become insipid and tasteless when tobacco is used, so

that the person using the same involuntarily craves strong drink, in order to taste it. Therein lies the foundation of a large share of the drunkenness of the country. Observation proves that, while many men use tobacco that are not drunkards, almost every drunkard is a user of tobacco, having nearly always formed the habit from the use of this narcotic weed.

It would surround me with fith. To say nothing of the great drain on the physical health by the constant expectoration of saliva, thus ruining the health of many robust constitutions, I could not endure the fetid breath of the tobacco-user. I sicken at the sight of the brown saliva exuding from between the lips; physiology proving that, with tobacco-chewers, nearly all the waste fluids from the body pass through the mouth. I am immediately faint at the thought of dragging my skirts through spittle in a railway car, or any place where it is thrown upon the floor; I turn with disgust at the atmosphere—God's pure, fresh air—that is tainted with the stench of tobacco smoke.

It would corrupt my husband's morals. All the associations of tobacco are bad. It is true that many good men use tobacco. It is also a truth that nearly every man that is bad is addicted to its use. To smoke in peace, the man must resort to the place where others smoke. In that room are profanity, obscene language and every species of vulgarity. There may be occasionally an exception. The fact is patent, however, that, in the room in which vulgarity and obscenity prevail, there is always tobacco smoke in the air, and the vile spittle on the floor.

You will forgive me for speaking thus plainly. I love you too well to disguise my feelings on the subject. I could not possibly constantly love a tobacco-user, for the reasons that I have given.

While I devotedly love you, I cannot consent that you should bestow your affections upon a person that would instinctively repel you. Believing, therefore, under the circumstances, that our further correspondence should cease, I remain,

Your Friend and Well-Wisher.

MARIETTA WILCOX.

Letter to an Entire Stranger.

478 ---- St., Jan. 1, 18-.

MISS HENDERSON:

I beg to apologize for addressing you thus, being an entire stranger; but having the misfortune to be unknown to you is my excuse for this strange proceeding, which, I am well aware, is entirely at variance with the rules of etiquette. I have for two sabaths seen you at church, and I am frank to confess that your appearance has made so deep an impression upon me as to make me extremely desirous of forming your acquaintance. I am, at present, a clerk in the ribbon department at Smith & Brown's store. Will you do me the great favor of allowing this to commence a friendship, which, I trast, will never be regretted by yourself. Please deign to give me at least a single line in reply to this, and oblige,

Your Sincere Admirer,

WESLEY BARNUM.

Unfavorable Reply.

MR. BARNUM.

Dear Sir:

I considerably question whether it is due to propriety to answer your note at all. But as you might fear that your letter had miscarried, and thus be induced to write again, it is best, probably, for me to make an immediate reply, and thus settle the affair entirely, and relieve you, possibly, of further suspense. It will be impossible for me to recognize you, or to think under any circumstances of permitting an acquaintance to be commenced by such an introduction as you seem to deem sufficient. More especially should I regret allow-ing a friendship to be formed by recognitions in the hours of divine service in church, while the mind should be employed in religious observances. You will, therefore, please understand that I am not favorable to further recognition, nor to a continuance of correspondence.

AMELIA HENDERSON.

Reply More Favorable.

855 - St., June 10, 18-

MR. BARNUM.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note, and must confess that I am surprised at your request. I am entirely opposed to commencing, on general principles, an acquaintance with such an introduction, and consider it very improper, especially to allow it to originate in church during the hours of divine service. Were it not that I think your meaning kind and your intentions good, I would return your letter unanswered. As it is, I will take your request under consideration, and, if I think best to grant it, you may know of the fact by my recognition at the close of the service in the Sabbath School.

Respectfully,
AMELIA HENDERSON.

An Advertisement In a Morning Paper.

DERSONAL.—Will the lady who rode up Broadway last Thursday afternoon, about two o'clock, in an omnibus, getting out at Stewart's, accompanied by a little girl dressed in blue suit, please send her address to D. B. M., Herald office?

REMARKS.

It is useless to advise people never to reply to a personal advertisement like the above. To do so is like totally refusing young people the privilege of dancing. People will dance, and they will answer personal advertisements. The best course, therefore, is to properly direct the dancers, and caution the writers in their answers to newspaper personals. If the eye of the young lady referred to meets the above advertisement, she will possibly be indignant at first, and will, perhaps, resolve to pay no attention to it. It will continue to occupy her attention so much, however, and curiosity will become so great, that, in order to ease her mind, she will at last give her address; in which case she makes a very serious mistake, as any lady replying to a communication of such a character, giving her name and residence to a stranger, places herself at a great disadvantage. Should her communication never be answered, she will feel mortified ever afterwards that she committed the indiscretion of replying to the advertisement at all; and, should the person she addresses prove to be some worthless fellow who may presume to press an acquaintance upon the strength of her reply, it may cause her very serious perplexity and embarrassment.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that she should not give her name and address as requested; and yet, as the advertisement may refer to a business matter of importance, or bring about an acquaintance that she will not regret, she may relieve her curiosity on the subject by writing the following note in reply:

THE REPLY.

(Advertisement pasted in.)

D. B. M.:

I find the above advertisement in the "Herald" of this morning. I suppose myself to be the person referred to. You will please state your object in addressing me, with references.

Address,

A. L. K., Herald Office.

It is probable that the advertiser, if a gentleman, will reply, giving his reasons for requesting the lady's address, with references, upon receiving which, the lady will do as she may choose relative to continuing the correspondence; in either case, it will be seen that she has in no wise compromised her dignity, and she retains the advantage of knowing the motive and object that prompted the advertisement, while she is yet unknown to the advertiser.

Great caution should be exercised in answering personals. The supposition is, if the advertiser be a gentleman, that he will honorably seek an interview with a lady, and pay court as gentlemen ordinarily do. Still, an occasion may happen to a man, who is in the highest sense a gentleman, wherein he sees the lady that he very greatly admires, and can learn her address in no other way without rendering himself offensive and impertinent; hence, the apparent necessity of the above personal advertisement.

Instances have also occurred where gentlemen, driven with business, and having but little time to mingle in female society, or no opportunity, being strangers comparatively, desirous of forming the acquaintance of ladies, have honestly advertised for correspondence, been honestly answered, and marriage was the result.

Those advertisements, however, wherein Sammy Brown and Coney Smith advertise for

A Gentleman Makes & Frank Acknowledgment. with Soptiment, and Running Over with P. LOVE-LETTERS. WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. 11, Oct 1, 18. MALLE MONTH STATE ON GENERALISM PASSES One by one the brown leave an falling, reminding we have an delightfully buttered we have an annuaches its close. How thickly one nothware has been us that the golden summer that we have an delightfully had been though approaches the close. How thickly our pathway has been through approaches the close. How thickly our pathway has been have been about the million bloomers. through approaches its close. How thickly our pathway has been agreed with roses; how traggant have bord the million bluescens.

Bow Aweetly the birds bare sunn: how bosselful have been the ence with any number of young attent with yours; how insum have heart the starry nights been the such that have been the starry nights. Done M. I do fun, mutual improvement, and what bow Aweetly the birds have sung; bow bessiffst have been the sunty days, bow joyous have had the tarry pights! Deat M. 1 do not that the ships destrokent manager has been the past to tall you had been the past post to tall you had ships destrokent manager. supry days, how Joyous have been the clarry plights! Dear Mo, I do not used to tell you that this delightful summer has been to beauty a grand to tell you that they seared on and dreamed of the beauty of grand Elvsian scene. voit of it, photographs exchanged, not need to tell you that this delightful agrames has been to man. I have gazed on and dreamed of the beauty have been fed he the anarkling sequence and marriages. I have been fed he the anarkling sequence and marriages. uk lulies should be very wary of sugrand Elysian ecene. I have gazed on and dreamed of the beauty there been fed by the aparaling repeated and furthment; I have dead for the feast is coded. have been fed by thy apareling reparted and nurrimant; I have done at the fountain of thy intellectuality; but the feast is ended, and are the fountain in falling. Dear, beautiful annual and are during the current in falling. Instances linke peen known where dank at the fountain of thy intellectuality; but the feast is ended, so and gradually the curtain is failing. And standing now on the threshold of a scene all changed. I take a last tond tong, imperior the threshold of a scene all changed. of young ladies, having answered such beautiful to me because of thy loved presence. And standing now on the threshold of a scape all changed, I take a task ford, long, lingering the threshold of a scape all changed, i take a task ford, long, lingering the treatment of the manufacture that will return to me an moment and velocity on the heautiful return that will return to me an moment and velocity on the heautiful return that will return to me an moment and velocity of the long of t vertisement, could they have looked in the ibreshold of a scope all changed, I take a last ford, long, lingering look on the heautiful picture that will return to me an area then area to the brown but on in that orest startily use many lies area. look on the heautiful picture that will return to me not more; and then who knows, but on in that great starnity we may live again these gain bours. those young men, a week afterwards. I have seen them with a pile of photoden bours.

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Like a franching to simpler, the summer day let

And thought the for the coming the seens:

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Where it may be the abreds are culling them o'er,

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we would be a dealer to meet with a judy who would I am led to express, from the reading of the above, that would be distanted in sincerity, his a dealer to meet with a lady who would be transfer and accurate to accurate the transfer and accurate to accurate the transfer and the transfer are th If a bridged my impoles, it might not be if a made a set the dream has passed by Tormurers, it has brooked that the gareting brooked that and the gareting brooked that a set of the common that a s the dictated in sincertly, he added to meet with a lady who would be treated with candor and respect. I have at present no acquaintance to whom I am inclined to where a very decided neglecture. be treated with eard or and respect. I have at present no acquaintance to whom I am helitard to give a very decided preference, nor have I worked any very distinct ideas on the subject of marriage. I am free ever had any very distinct ideas on the subject of marriage. proved, the galet meadows and the garging brooks, to great duties of bastares.

And now, at the close of the bastares. to whom I am inclined to give a very decided preference, nor have I ever had any very distinct ideas on the subject of marriage. I am free, however had any very distinct ideas on the subject of marriage. presed duties of business. And now, at the close of this to be and 1 and upon the verse of going having nothing the ever had any vory distinct ideas on the subject of mayriage. I am free, however, to control that, about delicate and seasons. I might such that a sectional with a sectional whom I could be not such a sectional whom I could be not such a section of the section o Mowever, to confess that, about defromatances favor my acquaintance with a groutoman whom i could honor and respect, i might see thin with a groutoman. Relieving that you wish me you intimate. this MERING OF SACH, I have full done may pearly to me you rewith a gentleman whom I could honer and respect, I might seriously think of a proposal. Helteving that you wish, as you intimate, this fetter in conditance. I will say that I am years old. am in receipt as thing to grin. I have full vin my bear. What your early well be Kou Dave been to me one co think of a proposal. Believing that you wish, as you intimate, this letter in conditioner, 2 will see that in leased. I have been initial that in any proposal proposal proposal in the proposal If your one weet is not return, and memory shall keep alter e to considence, failt say that I am years old, am in receipt of annually, from property that is leased that he have a different ordinary habits have a different ordinary habits. of the most please, and memory shall seed since annually, from property that is leased a different ordinar.

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A least addressed to M. A. L. Nistim A. P. at office. of stability in the to me in you, that I should be very gnariful as in the manner of my an interpretation was ruge blace fulate.

you grant me a long interview, as I have much to talk over with you? If unfavorable, please return this letter with your note. Accept my warmest thanks for the entertainment which I, in common with others, have received at your hand in the past; and, if I may not sign myself your devoted lover, I shall at least, I trust, have ever the pleasure of subscribing myself,

Your Sincere Friend, CLARENCE HARRINGTON. the lady who knows how to get an excellent breakfast early in the morning, who is not only a model of neatness herself, but relieves her mother in household duties, keeping her younger brothers and sisters clean and orderly.

I have admired and loved you for your musical talent and your fine conversational powers, but, as I could not keep the necessary servants to enable you constantly to gratify those talents to the exclusion of the more substantial duties, I feel that our marriage would be a mistake for us both.

You asked my reason for my changing love; I have reluctantly, yet plainly, stated it. Hoping, however, that you may always be happy in life, I am,

Your Friend, CLINTON HOLMES.

Favorable Reply.

DEAR CLARENCE:

I shall not attempt in this to answer your missive with the same poetic fervor that colors your letter from beginning to end. While it is given you to tread the emerald

pavements of an imaginative Eden, in my plainer nature I can only walk the common earth.

I fully agree with you in your opinion of the beautiful summer just passed. Though in seasons heretofore many people have been here from the cities, I have never known a summer so delightful. Yes, Clarence, these three months have been joyous, because—shall I confess it?—because you have been here. I need not write more. You have agreed to stay another day; I shall be at home this afternoon, at two o'clock, and will be happy to see you.

Yours Very Truly,
MARY SINGLETON.

To a Lady, from a Gentieman Confessing Change of Sentiment.

844---- St., April 2, 18--.

MISS MARION THORNTON:

Your note accusing me of coldness is before me. After spending several hours in a consideration of this subject, to determine what is my duty, I have concluded that it is decidedly best for me to be perfectly frank with you, and give my reasons for a change of sentiment.

I do not think we could live happily together if we were married, because, from disparaging remarks I have heard you make concerning people that are not wealthy, I think you would be entirely dissatisfied with my circumstances; and the further fact that you allow your mother to do all the drudgery of the household, you sitting in the parlor entertaining gentlemen, and affecting to have no knowledge of housekeeping, is proof that our tastes would not accord in home matters. I consider it just as honorable, and just as important, that young ladies should do something to support themselves, as that young men should. If the opportunities are not as great for them to go abroad, they can, at least while at home, learn to be good in sewing, cooking and housekeeping, and thus be prepared when opportunities offer, to make prudent, economical, tidy housewives. I do not under-value the importance of being proficient in the lighter accomplishments which go to make a lady at ease in society; but I vastly more prize

Reply to a Young Man Addicted to Intemperance.

669_____ St., Nov. 7, 18___

Mr. Spellman.

Dear Sir.

Your kind invitation to accompany you to the opera, to-morrow evening, is received. Under ordinary circumstances, I would be delighted to go with you, believing you at heart to be really a most excellent gentleman. I regret to add, however, that I have undoubted evidence of the fact that you are becoming addicted to the use of the wine-cup. I regard it entirely unsafe for any young lady to continue an intimacy with a young man upon whom is growing the habit of intemperance. With an earnest prayer for your reformation, ere it be too late, I beg you to consider our inti-macy at an end.

Respectfully, Helen Sanford

One Way of Breaking the los.

184 -- St., July 1, 16-

MY DEAR PRIEND CAROLINET

I returned yesterday from a brief trip into Canada, my journey being most agreeable; only one little episode breaking the monotony, as I neared home, which was this: in the next seat behind me in the car sat a young couple, who were evidently regretting that their ride was so near an end. Though buried in my reading, I could not avoid hearing much that they said. One question asked by the young man made a striking impression on my mind. "Maggle," said he, "we have now been acquainted a good while; you know me, and I know you. I do not need to tell you that I love you with all my heart; now, do you love me?"

I knew the young fellow had taken that occasion, when the care were thundering along, so that he might not be knocked down by the beating of his own heart. I confess to have been guilty of eavesdropping, then. I listened intently for the lady's answer, but just at that moment, so my ill luck would have it, another train came thundering by us, and her voice was drowned in the noise. I got to thinking like this: suppose you and I were riding thus, and I should ask precisely the same question; what would be your reply? I am very curious to know what your answer would be, and shall await a letter from you. with much anxiety.

Most Truly Yours,

ROLAND MILLS.

An Offer of Marriage.

248 --- St., Dec. 10, 18-.

BEARSOT BERTHA:

I have intended, oh, how many times I when we have been together, to put the simple question which I intend this note shall ask; but, although apparently a very easy matter to ask the hand in marriage of one I so deeply love as yourself, it is no easy task. I therefore write what I have never found courage in my heart to speak. Dearest, will you bestow upon me the great happiness of permitting me to call you mine? If I have spoken this too boldly, you will forgive; but I fondly hope that you will not be indifferent to my appeal. I trust, if you answer this in the affirmative, that you will never regret doing so. Anxionely awalting your answer, I remain,

Yours Affectionately, HARLAN DEMPSTER.

Faverable Reply.

DRAM SIN:

367 --- 97., Dec. 10, 18-.

Your proposal is quite apexpected to me, but it is made with such candor and frankness that I can take no offence. I cannot, in this note, give you a definite reply. Marriage is a very serious matter, and, while I regard you with the greatest favor, I desire to consult my near relatives, and consider the subject myself carefully for a few days, ere I give you a final answer. I think I can assure you, however, that you may Aope.

Very Sincerely,

FANNIE KIMBALL.

Letter from a Young Man Who Proposes Marriage and **Emigration.**

DEAR CLARA:

461 - St., April 16, 18-

You have doubtless heard of my intention to go West in the coming month. Though surrounded here with my relatives and all the many friends of my boyhood, I have an intense desire to try my fortune amid new scenes, feeling that the fetters that now bind me and seem to hinder my upward progress will then be broken.

I shall sunder my ties with some regrets, but, to commence my business career as I am destrous of doing, I must make the secrifice; in doing so, I do no more than thousands have done before me. In the great, broad fields of the growing West, a young man of resolution, ambition, honesty, temperance and perseverance cannot fail, I believe, to better his condition much more rapidly than he can here; you will, I think, coincide with me in this opinion.

Dear Clara, of all my farewells, none will be so sad to me as that I shall bid to you. Dear, dear Clars, you cannot be indifferent to the fact that I have long devotedly loved you; and, at the hour of parting, I feel that I cannot go without telling you my heart, and asking you if I may not have your love to return. And now, while I am asking, will you not take me and my heart, and in turn allow me to be your protector through life?

Dearest, I am going to press my suit still further. Will you not be mine before I go, and accompany me on my journey? I know this is asking a great deal of you. To accept of this proposition, is to take you from a home of affluence, where you are surrounded with every desired comfort. I have no right to ask the sacrifice; and yet I have resolved to make bold before I go, and tell you all. If you accept my offer, and will consent to cast your fortunes with me out in the gree Ses of the Hereafter, I can assure you that no trouble or sorrow will come to you through me; and that, as you will be my dear, dear companion and sacred trust, so will I be to you all the thilover and husband

Now, dearest, if you will accept my future as your own, and place yourself by my side, accepting the sorrow and partaking of the joy that is in store for me, you will make me the happlest of men. If you assent, God grant that you may never regret your faith. Do not decide the question hastily. The sacrifice is such, in leaving home and kindred, that you may not accept of my proposal even though you love. When you have fully determined, however, please send the answer, which I shall most anxiously await. Ever, Dear Clara,

Your Affectionate, BENRY ADAMS.

Reply. 178 --- Sr., April 16, 18-.

DEAR HENRY:

I can make a reply to your candid question at once. I do not need to deliberate upon it long. I love you; I coulde in you. I will trust you; I will go with you; I will accept the love sad the future you offer. You may have many Joys; you may experience some gorrowe: I will share and bear them all with you, trusting that petiest, sarnest, willing effort may crown our labors with success. Believing that God will guide and prosper us, I can only add, hoping to see you soon, that I am, Ever yours,

CLARA DUNHAM



Wedding Cards & Invitations.



WEDDING CARDS.

If the lady who marries resides with her parents, with relatives, guardians, or friends, and the marriage receives the approval of those parties, the ceremony usually takes place at the residence of the bride, or at the church where she generally attends; a reception being held at her resi-

dence soon afterwards or upon the return from the bridal tour.

Some parties prefer to marry very quietly, having but few guests at the wedding. Others make more elaborate display, and observe the time as an occasion of general rejoicing. Where many guests are invited, it is customary to issue notes of invitation to those persons whose attendance is desired, accompanied by wedding cards bearing the name of the bride and groom. The form of wording such notes and cards has changed but little for several years, though the style in which such wording appears, changes frequently.

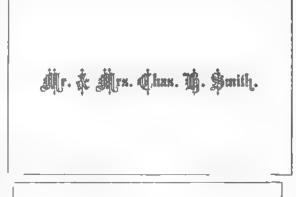
Two methods are pursued in preparing the invitations and cards: one being to have them neatly printed from type; the other, and more expensive manner, is to have them engraved and printed in the metropolis, by a card-engraver, who makes an exclusive business of preparing such cards.

The later style for cards and notes of invitation is to have the most of the wording in a light script, upon very fine, white, billet paper, and the cards upon thin bristol-board, sometimes long, and frequently nearly square, according to fancy.

The following cards and notes of invitation, while expressing the suitable wording, do not,

in all cases, represent the size of the card or note of invitation. They are of various sizes, according to fancy, and generally a little larger than here illustrated.

In sending the note of invitation, it is customary to inclose the cards in the same envelope. In cases where no guests are invited, yet it is desired to inform the acquaintances throughout the country of the marriage, it is usual to inclose the cards alone. Formerly, it was common to use but one card, having Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith in the center of the card, while the lady's maiden name was placed upon the lower left-hand corner. Of late, it is regarded more in style to use two cards, one considerably larger than the other; the larger bearing the names, Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith, the smaller, the lady's name alone, thus:

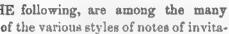


Chattie M. Magnard

If it is definitely decided where the future permanent residence of the newly wedded couple is to be, it is proper to place the name of the town and state, at the lower left-hand corner of the larger card, as shown herewith.

Mr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Smith,

Invitations to the Wedding.



tion to the wedding ceremony. The form shown

here, is printed on paper about the width, but a little shorter than, commercial note paper, the wording being on the lower half of the sheet. In the center of the upper half of the sheet is the monogram, composed of the initial letters of the surnames of the bride and groom, blended together. This monogram is also printed upon the flap of the envelope containing the invitation and cards. The accompanying is the note of invitation issued by Mr. & Mrs. D Collins, on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, M. Louise, to Jay H. Sabray, the ceremony taking place at their residence. Two cards accompany this note, one reading Mr. # Mrs. Jay H. Sabray, the other, M. Louise Collins.





Actual size of one form of Note of Invitation. This desired has shown the field



Request the pleasure of your Company at the Alarriage of their Daughter,



Thursday, September 19th, '72, at 3 o'clook, 9. M.

AT THEIR HOME, ATLANTA, GA.

If desirous of giving information of the time of return from the bridal tour, and an invitation to receptions afterwards, the address is omitted on the larger card, and a third card may accompany the other two, worded as follows: This style of invitation, printed on a fine card about the size of a large envelope, is frequently employed. If desirous of using colored cardboard, a light olive or pink tint is sometimes admissible, though white is always in best taste.



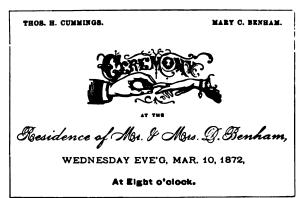
Wednesdays and Fridays,

APTER DECEMBER 14, 1872,

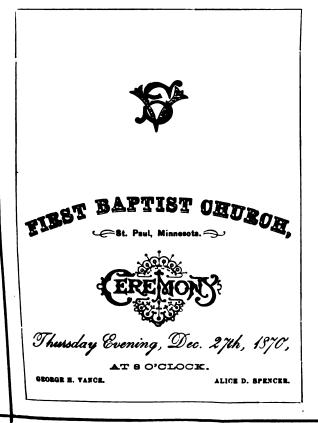
Cor. of Seventh and Clinton Sta.

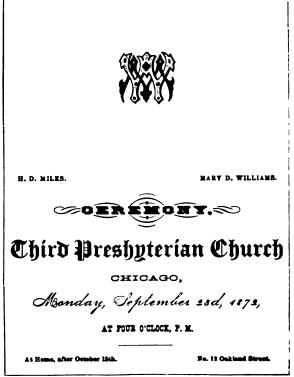
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This style of invitation, requiring no cards, is frequently used:



The following note, announcing, "At Home," after October 15, requires no cards:



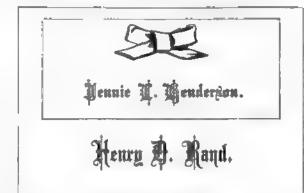


The cards are often made in this proportion, and fastened with a ribbon, thus:

Mr. § Mrs. Pames Wilson.

Angeline Sherman.

The following invitation is accompanied by the cards shown above, fastened by a ribbon in the center. The larger card bears the names of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson; the other, the name of the bride, Angeline Sherman. Not unfrequently the cards are fastened at the top, as shown in this illustration:



The succeeding invitation is issued by the parents of the bride, the reception taking place at their residence, after the ceremony at church. As with the other invitations, this is also accompanied by the monogram.







To be entitled to contract marriage, the following requisites are necessary:

1st, That they be willing to marry; 2d, That they be of sound mind; 3d, That they
have arrived at the age allowed by law; 4th, That neither of the parties is married already to another who is living, and from whom such party has not obtained a divorce
from the bonds of matrimony; and 5th, That the parties are not so nearly related by consanguinity, as to prohibit their marriage, by the laws of the State in which the marriage is contracted.

In most of the States, the common law requires that the male be fourteen and the female twelve years of age, before the marriage can take place. In certain States, seventeen for males and fourteen for females; in others, the age for males is eighteen, for females, fourteen.

Formerly in certain Eastern States, parties intending to marry were required by statute to record a notice of such intent with the town clerk for three weeks, at the expiration of which time, if no objection was interposed, the clerk was authorized to give a certificate to that effect, and the clergyman or magistrate was empowered to perform the ceremony. In various States, the law requires that parties intending marriage shall

previously obtain from the city or town clerk, a certificate of their respective names, occupations, ages, birth-places, and residences upon receipt of which, any clergyman or magistrate is authorized to perform the ceremony.

In several States of the Union, the consent of the parents or guardians is required, before the proper officer can issue a license, if the male be under twenty-one years, or the female under eighteen

In some of the States, a license to marry must first be procured of the city, town, or county clerk, empowering the clergyman or magistrate to marry the contracting parties, which is worded as follows:

The people of the State of , to any person legally authorized to solemnize Marriage, GREETING ? You are hereby authorized to join in the holy bonds of Matrimony, and to celebrate the sites and ceremonus of Marriage, between Att. , according to the usual custom and lams of the State of , and you are required to return this license to me within thirty days, from the celebration of such Marriage, with a Gertificate of the same, appended thereto, and signed by you, under the penalty of Ene Hundred Dollars. **Waitness** our said Court and the Seal thereof, at his office, in Sexl. in said County, this day of , cs. D., State of , hereby certify that on the ., 187 , & joined in Marriage, ART. authority given in the above License, and the outoms and laws of this State, Given under my hand and seal, this day of

The Ceremony.

The license procured, the ceremony of marriage may take place wherever it best suits the convenience of the parties marrying, and may be performed by a clergyman, justice of the supreme court, judge of an inferior court, justice of the peace, or police justice; one or more witnesses being present to testify to the marriage. The clergyman or magistrate may visit the candidates for matrimony at a private residence, hotel, hall, church or other place; or the parties may call upon the clergyman at his residence, or visit the magistrate in his office, where the rite may be performed. When the ceremony is conducted by the magistrate, the following is the usual form.

Form of Marriage.

(The man and woman rising, the justice will say to the man A

"Will you have this woman to be your wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance, in the holy estate of Matrimony, to love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health, and, for-saking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as you both shall live?"

(Then, addressing the woman, the justice will say:)

"Will you have this man to be your wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance, in the holy estate of Matrimony, to love, honor and keep him, in sickness and in health, and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as you both shall live?"

(The parties answering in the affirmative, the justice will then instruct to join hands, and say:

"By the act of joining hands you take upon yourselves the relation of husband and wife, and solemnly promise and engage, in the pres-

Short Form of Marriage.

(The justice will instruct the parties to rise and join hands, and then say:)

"By this act of joining hands you do take upon yourselves the relation of husband and wife, and solemnly promise and engage, in the presence of these witnesses, to love and honor, comfort and cheriah each other as such, as long as you both shall live; therefore in accordance with the laws of the State of _______, I do hereby pronounce you husband and wife."

The form used by clergymen is essentially the same, though the wording may vary slightly to suit the occasion and conform to the rites of the church under which the parties marry.

The marriage license is returned by the magistrate or clergyman to the clerk that granted it, for record. At the time of procuring the license, however, the bridegroom or other person should obtain a blank marriage certificate, usually furnished by the clerk, which should be filled by the clergyman or magistrate at the close of the ceremony, certifying to the marriage of the parties; which certificate should be always preserved by the husband and wife, as proof of marriage, if necessary, when they have removed to other parts of the country.

The following is the form of the marriage certificate:

Certificate.
FIES 🏐
er in MONY,
Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy
3





SIDE from the entertainments of guests at the residence of the bride, the expenses of the marriage are entirely borne by the groom, who is understood to be the winner of the prize. If the parties marrying are wealthy and of undoubted standing and respectability in

society, they can appropriately celebrate the nuptial ceremony in an expensive manner, the occasion being taken by the relatives and friends as an opportunity for the making of every description of present to the bride and groom. If, however, the parties move in the humbler walks of life, an expensive bridal tour, and very great display at the wedding, are not advisable. It is much better for the newly wedded couple to commence life in a manner so plain and modest that succeeding years cannot fail to steadily increase their wealth and give them better opportunities. People always more highly respect those persons who steadily go upward, no matter how slowly, than those that attempt a display beyond their shility honestly to maintain.

To legally marry in the United States, only a few incidental expenses are really necessary. Of these, the license costs, in different States, from one to two dollars, and the magistrate, for performing the ceremony, is allowed by law to charge two dollars. While no law regulates the price, it is customary to quietly present the clergyman five dollars or more, according to the ability and liberality of the groom. In giving notice of the marriage to the newspaper, it is

courtesy always to enclose, with the same, a dollar bill.

The wording of the marriage notice will depend upon circumstances. If the parties have a large circle of acquaintances, to whom they desire to offer an apology for not having invited them to the wedding, they will announce, with the notice, that no general invitation was extended, thus:

MARRIED.

LEGNARD — REVNOLDS — In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, January 1, 1878, by the Rev Chas. G Robinson, rector of Christ Church, Mr Theron D. Leonard and Mrs. A. B Reynolds, daughter of Wm Fairhanks, Eq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.

Other marriage notices, according to circumstances, will read as follows:

In this city, by the Rev. H. A. Renderson, Charles H. Williams and Myna B. Couley, both of Chicago.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst, by the Rev Dr Belmont, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Harvey Baker, Esq., Cyrus E. Maynard, of New York, and Miss Lizzle H. Wentworth, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On Thursday, January 20th, at the residence of Mr. Asa Sprague, 144 Mayberry St., Anton D. Miller, of St. Joseph, Mich., and Harriet A. Sprague, of this city St. Joseph papers please copy.

At the Leland house, Springfield, Gr. January 30, by the Rev. J. L. Stoddard, Stephen M. Byron, of Detrit, Mich., and Carrie D. Paine, of Springfield, III.

On the evening of the 30th, at the Revers House, by Winfield Cardner, Miss Emma Brown to William Wedgewood, all of this city.

In this city, on Monday, at the residence of the bride's fitther, Mr. H. A. Waldron and Miss Agnes E. Willett.

The ceremonies took place at the residence of Henry Willett, Esq., on Beverly Place, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, only a select company of friends being present. The happy couple departed at once on their wedding tour, with New York as their main point of destination. Their visit will be protracted until the middle of next month, when, upon their return, Mr. Waldron will assume the secretary-ship of the Great Western Mutual Insurance Company, of this city, to which position he has been recently called by the directors of the company.



Invitations to Receptions and Parties.

PRINTED ON CARDS AND CIRCULARS.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Simmonds,

RECEIVE FRIENDS,

Wednesday Evening, May 10th,

At 8 o'clock.

Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Barilett,



BURLINGTON, Friday Evening, Sept. 20th,

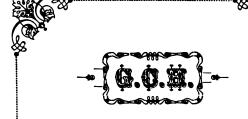


Dr. & Mrs. William Stewart,



Wednesday Eve'g, Nov. 10th, '71,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.





THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 4TH, 1871.

A COMPLIMENTARY.

Mgr. _______

Committee of Arrangements:

D. O. LEWIS, WM. W. BROWN, D. B. SNOW, HIRAM D. KING, CHAS. WILSON, H. E. POTWIN.



How to Propare the Register; giving Mamos of the Family, Births, Marriages and Deaths,

URING LIFE, a carefully prepared record of the family, which should be arranged by the head of the household, is of great convenience for reference. This register should contain the name, birth, marriage, and death of each member of the family. It may be

kept in the Bible, on a paper prepared especially for the purpose, suitable for framing, or in any manner whereby the same may be preserved. It may also contain brief biographical sketches of members of the family.

N preparing the register, care should be taken to give the names of the family in full, the town and state where each was born, and date of birth; the state and town where each died, and date of death; town and state where each married, and date, together with the name of the

officiating clergyman, or magistrate, and of one or more witnesses to the marriage. In proving claims to pensions, or heirship to estates, this is frequently of great importance. Observe carefully the form of record shown on the opposite page.

→‰ BIOGRAPHY OF CHILDREN. 0%

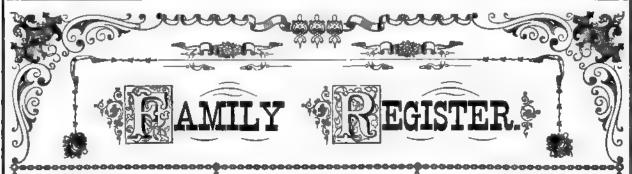
UARDIANS and parents are also recommended to prepare in a book of blank pages, made for the purpose, a biographical sketch of each child under their charge, noting peculiarities of birth, attending physician, color of hair, eyes, &c., when born; strength of

constitution, subsequent disposition, age at which the child first walks, talks, reads, writes, first attends school, and so on upwards until the child is able to take up the record itself.



HE child's record should be made very full and explicit for many reasons, the principal being that it may be of great service to the future biographer of the child, while the physiologist may draw an important lesson by a comparison between the habits of infancy and those

of mature years. This record will certainly be a matter of value to the family, and like the infant-picture, it will be of especial interest to the man and woman as a daguerrecotype of their early years.



TANES.

HENRY DANIEL BAKER. MARY EMILY BAKER.

CHILDREN.

WILLIAM WARD BAKER.
HIRAM KING BAKER.
WALTER HENRY BAKER.
MARY EMILY BAKER.
SARAH ADOLINE BAKER.
CHAS. ALBERT DOW BAKER.

BIRTES.

May 2, 1800, at Concord, N. H. June 7, 1810, at Troy, N. Y.

August 6, 1884, at Rome, N. Y. April 14, 1887, at Rome, N. Y. July 2, 1889, at Rome, N. Y. May 10, 1843, at Rome, N. Y. Nov. 18, 1845, at Detroit, Mich. Oct. 4, 1848, at Detroit, Mich.

DEATES.

	Dec.	₿,	1850,	et	Rome,	N.	Y.
-		++-					

June 6, 1868, at Detroit, Mich.

April 17, 1869, at Rome, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1855, at Detroit, Mich.

MARRIAGES.

By Whom Solemnized.

HENRY DANIEL BAKER

MARY EMILY MUNSON.

CHILDREN.

WILLIAM WARD BAKER and BERTHA JANE CORBETT.

WALTER HENRY BAKER and ALICE ANN BAILEY.

MARY EMILY BAKER and MYRON BURTON ELDRIDGE.

CHAS. A. D. BAKER and FLORENCE PERCY BRIGGS.

By the Rev. A. H. Bunlang, June 3, 1831, At Troy, New York.

By the Rev. D. P. SEITH, Sept. 1, 1859, At Seratoga Springs, N. Y.

By the Rev. ARTRUE BROWN Sept. 4, 1865, At Rome, New York.

By the Rev. D. O. SETTE, Ang. 16, 1965, At Detroit, Michigan.

By Wm. M. Kelloes, J. P., March 4, 1871, At St. Louis, Missouri

In Presence of A. D. Baker, Mary E. Suerban, Control Benson.

In Presence of HANNAH E. HOLEEN, THOS. E. ANDREWS, W. H. BURTON.

In Presence of SELDER MARSHALL, SUSAN MATNAED.

In Presence of CAPT. O. D. KENPLE, MALVINA SIMPSON, HARBIST PUTNAE.

In Presence of Chas. D. WELLS, ARIGALL MINARD.



GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER WEDDINGS,



ASHION has established the custom, of late years, of celebrating certain anniversaries of the marriage, these being named as follows:

The celebration at the expiration of the first year is called

the corron wedding; at two years comes the PAPER; at three, the LEATHER; at the close of five years comes the WOODEN; at the seventh anniversary the friends assemble with the WOOL-EN, and at ten years comes the TIN. At twelve years the SILK AND FINE LINEN; at fifteen the CRYSTAL wedding. At twenty, the friends gather with their CHINA, and at twenty-five the married couple, that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century, are rewarded with SILVER gifts. From this time forward, the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable. At the thirtieth anniversary, they are presented with PEARLS; at the fortieth, come the RUBIES; and at the fiftieth, occurs the celebration of a glorious GOLDEN wedding. Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace. If, however, by any possibility they reach the seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their DIAMOND wed-

In issuing the invitations for celebrating these anniversaries, it is customary to print them on a material emblematical of the occasion. Thus, thin wood, leather, cloth, tin-foil, silk, silver

and gold paper, and other materials are brought into use.

Of course, those who accept of such an invitation, and partake of the hospitalities of the host and hostess, are expected to contribute to the collection of gifts that will grace the occasion.

The form of invitation for such an anniversary is represented in the following:



Invitation to the Crystal Wedding.



Invitation to the China Wedding.



Invitation to the Silver Wedding.



Cordially, invite you to be present at their Twenty... Fifth Wedding

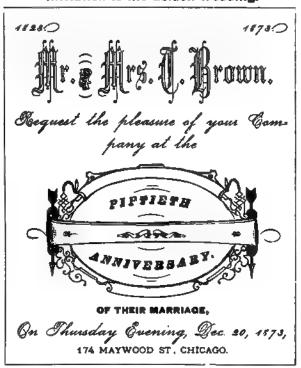


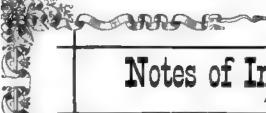
On Monday Evening, June 16, 1873.

No. 100 Broadway, New York.

Geremony at 6 o'Clock.

Invitation to the Golden Wedding.





Notes of Invitation to Parties

AND ELSEWHERE.

Invitation to an Intimate Friend.

Mrs. Langford may write to her intimate friend, Miss Burling, as follows:



OTES of invitation to a large party are usually printed and displayed in a style similar to the annexed, being always worded in the third person. If written,

and among intimate friends, a more familiar style may be adopted.

Invitations should be written or printed upon a whole sheet of small note-paper, and should be issued at least a week before the time appointed for the party, so that, if necessary, a suitable dress may be obtained. For a costume ball or masquerade, two weeks is the usual time allowed for preparation.

The letters R. S. V. P. are some times put at the end of a note. They stand for the French phrase, "Ripondez s'il vons plait"—answer, if you please. It is better, however, when an answer is particularly desired, to say, "An answer will oblige."

It is courtesy to reply promply to a note of invitation requesting an answer.

If no reply is requested, and you send no regrets, it is understood that you accept the invitation.

Send invitations, to persons in your own city or neighborhood, by your own messenger. It is regarded a violation of etiquette to send them by mail. June 9th, 11_

Dear Liggie

The are to have a little social party an Reduceday evening next, which will be very incomplete without you Flease come, and bring your cousin with you. He will not I trust require a more formal invitation, as he knows he will be very vectome

Your Friend,

Harriel Langford

L'ednesday Guening

Invitation to a Lawn Soiree.

MR. & MRS. HARRINGTON. Mr. D. C. HARRINGTON.

Request the pleasure of your company, at a Lawn Soiree, Friday evening, from half-past seven to half-past ten o'clock, June 20th, 18—, weather permitting.

R. S. V. P.

Invitation to an Evening Party.

Mrs. Langford requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. Bell's company on Thursday evening, 7th inst., at seven o'clock.

No. 7 ---- St., Dec. 1st.

Answer Accepting the invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell accept, with pleasure, Mrs. Langford's kind invitation for Thursday evening, the 7th inst.

No. 8 ---- St., Dec. 2d.

Answer Declining the invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell regret their inability to accept Mrs. Langford's kind invitation for Thursday evening, the 7th inst.

No. 8----- St., Dec. 2d.

invitation to a Dinner Party.

Mr. Conklin presents his warm regards to Mr. Belden, and requests the pleasure of his company to dinner, on Thursday next (18th) at 5 o'clock. Mr. Conklin expects the pleasure, also, of receiving Mr. Wilbur, of Buffalo.

An answer will oblige.

No. 44 ---- St., June 16, 18-.

Answer Accepting the invitation.

Mr. Belden presents his kind regards to Mr. Conklin, and accepts, with pleasure, his polite invitation for Thursday next.

No. 17 ---- St., June 17, 18-.

Answer Declining the invitation.

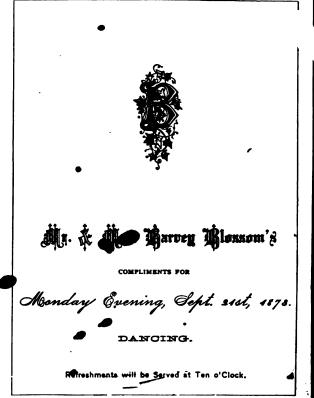
Mr. Belden regrets that a previously arranged business engagement will prevent his accepting Mr. Conklin's kind invitation for to-morrow. Mr. Belden has delayed answering until to-day, hoping to effect a change of appointment, but has learned this forenoon that no change can be made without serious disappointment to others.

No. 17 ----- St., June 17, 18-.



Monday Esening, October 81, 1878.

No. 481 MARBLE STREET.



Familiar invitation to a Wedding.

No.--8t., Dec. 12, 16-.

DEAR HATTIE:

I have issued but few invitations for our Aggie's wedding, as we desire to be almost entirely private; but the presence of a few dear friends will give us all pleasure. Can we count you among those few? The ceremony will be at seven, on Tuesday evening next, December 18th, and at eight we will receive the other invited guests.

Hoping to see you early, I am,

Yours Afectionately, BERTHA HANSON,

Answer Accepting the Invitation.

-84, Dec. 18, 18-.

I accept with great pleasure your kind invitation to Aggle's wedding, and will be punctual. I most earnestly pray that she may be very happy in her new life and home. Please give her my kindest love and best wishes.

Your Priend. HATTIE HARMON.

Answer Declining the Invitation.

-5t., Dec. 18, 18-.

MY DRAR BERTHA:

My recent great bereavement must plead my excuse for not attending the wedding of your dear daughter Aggle. I would not cloud the festal scene by my heavy weeds of mourning, and I could not lay them aside, even for an hour, while the wound in my heart is so fresh with grief.

Deeply regretting that I cannot attend. I can only wish Aggle, in her new relations, the juyous life of happiness she so richly deserves.

Your Sincere Friend. HATTIE HARMON,

The following exhibits the size of paper, and the wording of a Funeral Notice, in common use in the metropolitan cities, where it is impossible, frequently, for all the friends to know of the death.

Funeral Notice.

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of

William Comstock.

from his late residence, on Oak Street, near Manroe, to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock.

A discourse, by the Blav. O.L. W. Handall, will be delivered, at the First Baptist Church, immediately before the funeral.

Fillsburgh, Nov. 7, 1874.

Invitation to a Pionic.

Invitation to a Bail.

I witation to a Postival-

Che Poung Lables of Mt. Bope Seminary Bourts the prompts of America and Francis Annual Reunion @ Dienje

TOP, WW. STEVERSOO, HEAR GERWOOD, Friday & Sperman, Cot 5th

Philadelphian Society, Madverget Exectors How 8, 14. CONTINUENTAL BOTTL.

Fête Champêtre, Menry Mitchell, Eng. SPRINGDALE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10, 1874.

Entrance Ticket, 30 Cents.

The above cards may be displayed in this manner, but for actual use should be about four times larger.





OUR kinds of cards are in general use, viz.: Wedding, Autograph or Visiting, Address, and Business cards. The wedding has already been described. The visiting card is used principally by

the lady in her calls among acquaintances in the city. The address card is also frequently used for the same purpose, and is useful to present when it may be desired to open future correspondence. The business card is valuable for advertising and as being introductory to business acquaintance. In the autograph card, Chas. H. Briggs will write his name as follows:

Chas. H. Briggs.

His wife will write her name:

Mas. Chas. H. Buggs.

His daughters will add Miss to their names, thus:

Muss Edilh W Briggs.

Or the name may be without the Miss, thus:

Emily A. Ešriggs.

The address card may read thus:

Mess. Chas. H Esiiggs

Or it may read thus:

Mess. Chas H Essiggs.

Autograph cards should be used only among those acquaintances to whom the residence is well known. Business cards should contain upon their face the name, business, address and references, if references are used.

NOTE.-A former rule of stiquette, not now to much observed, was for the eldest daughter, only to prefix " Miss" to ber manu-





A DICTIONARY OF THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

VERY charming and interesting method of commumenting thought is by the a.d of flowers, their lan guage and sentiment being understood by the parties who present them. A though the following list is very complete, this vocabulary may be still enlarged by the addition of other definitions, the parties having an understanding as to what language the flower shall represent. Thus an extended and sometimes important correspondence may be carried on by the presentation of bouquets, single flowers and even leaves, the charm of this intercharge of thought largely consisting in the formance attendant

upon an expression of sentiment in a partially disguised and hidden language.

Of course much of the facility with which a conversation may be conducted, thus, will depend upon the intimate knowledge possessed of the language of flowers and the variety from which to select.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

 ${\bf A}$ declaration of feeling between a lady and gentleman may be expressed by single flowers, as follows

The gentleman presents a Red Rose—"I love you," The lady admits a partial reciprocation of the sentiment by returning a Purple Pansy—"You occupy my thoughts." The gentleman presses his suit still further by an Everlasting Pea—"Wilt thou go with me *" The

lady replies by a Daisy, in which she says—"I will think of it." The gentleman, in his enthusiasm, plucks and presents a Shepherd's Purse—"I offer you my all." The lady, doubtingly, returns a sprig of Laurel. "Words, though sweet, may deceive." The gentleman still affirms his declaration by a sprig of Hebotrope—"I adore you." The lady admits a tenderness of sentiment by the Zinnia—"I mourn your sbeence."

LANGUAGE OF THE BOUQUET.

A collection of flowers in a bouquet may mean very much. Thus a Rose, Iv, and Mvrtie will signify "Beauty, Friendship and Love," A Bachelor's Button "Hope," and a Red Rose "Love," will indicate that "I hope to obtain your love."

I DESIRE TO MARRY YOU.

Jonquil — Linden.

t have sweet memories in my solftude.

Periwinkie – Heath,

PRAY FOR ME IN MY ABSENCE, White Verbena — Wormwood,

Thus longer and shorter sentences may be readily expressed by flowers anguage, and by agreement, if the variety of flowers is not suffacient, a change of definition may be given the more common blossoms and plants, whereby the language and correspondence may be conducted without inconvenience.

Flowers and their Sentiment.

Bindweed Hamilty, Night, Birth Grace, Elegance. Bittersweet Nightshade Frath Backthorn, or Soc. Difficuties. Bladder Tree Frivolous amusement Cockle Van is beauty without Fractine Friends. Linice Forget-me-not Do not forget. Linice Forget-me-no
--

Gentian	Intrinsic worth. I engage you for the next dance.
Geranium, Ivy	engage you for the
Geranium, Oak	A melancholy mind.
Geranium, Rose	I prefer you.
Geranium, Scarlet	Silliness.
Gillyflower, Common	Promptness
Gladiolus	Ready armed.
Goats' Rue	Reason.
Gold Basket	Tranquility.
George Vine	Anticipation.
Grass	Utility: Submission.
Greek Valerian	Rupture.
Golden Rod	. Encouragement.
Gorse, or Turze	Anger.
Hawthorn	Hone.
Hazel	Reconciliation.
Heath	Solitude.
Heliotrope	Iadore you ; Devotion
Hibiecus	Delicate beauty.
Hoarhound	Fire.
Holly	Am I forgotten? Fore-
Geranium, Ivy	sight, Fecundity: Ambition
Honey Flower	sight Fecundity; Ambition Sweet and secret love Devoted love; Fidelity Injustice Ornament Luxury Innocence; Content Domestic economy Constancy; Benevolence.
Honeysuckle	Devoted love; Fidelity
Ноэ	Injustice.
Hornbean	Ornament.
Houstania	Innocence: Content.
Houseleek	Domestic economy.
Hyacinth	Constancy; Benevo-
Hydrangea	
Ice Plant	Your looks freeze me.
Indian Plum	Privation.
Iris, Common Garden	A message for thee.
Ins, German	Friendshin Marriage
Jasmine, White	. Amiability.
Jasmine, Yellow	Grace and elegance.
Ice Plant Indian Plum Iris, Common Garden Iris, German Ivy Jasmine, White Jasmine, Yellow Jonquil	Desire; Affection re-
Jumper	
Laburnum	Pensive beauty.
Ladyslipper	Capricious beauty.
Larkspur, Pink	Lightness: Fickleness
Laburnum Ladyslipper Larch Larkspur, Pink Laurel, American	Words, though sweet,
	may deceive.
LantanaLaurel, Mountain	Kigor.
Laurestine	I die if neglected.
Lavatera	Sweet disposition.
Laurestine Lavatera Lavender Lemon Blossom Lettuce	Mistrust.
Lettuce	Cold hearted: Cool-
	ness.
Lichen Lilac, Purple Lilac, White Lily, Water Lily, White Lily of the Valley Linden, or Lime Liverwort Locust Tree, Green Locust Leef	Dejection.
Lilac, Purple	First emotions of love
Lily. Water	- Eloquence.
Lily, White	Majesty; Purity.
Lily of the Valley	Return of happiness.
Linden, or Lime	Conjugal; Marriage.
Locust Tree, Green	Lovebeyond the grave
Louis La	
Lucern	Life.
Lupine	Dejection.
Madder Magnolia	Love of Nature.
Maiden Hair	Discretion.
Marjoram	. Blushes.
Mandrake	Reserve.
Marigold	Sacred affection.
Marigold, Garden	Grief; Chagrin.
Marigold, Rainy	A storm.
Marshmallow	Beneficence
Marvel of Peru	Timidity.
Mandrake Maple Marigold, Garden Marigold, Rainy Marigold and Cypress. Marshmallow Marvel of Peru Mayflower	Welcome.

В	Meadow Saffron	t days are past to please.	Rose Rose
	Milfoil War, Mint Virtue, Mikweed Hope I	your charms.	Rose
	MintVirtue.	,	Rue. Rush
	Milkweed	n misery.	Rush
	Mistletoc I surmo Mock Orange Counte	ount everything	Saffre
	taint	v.	Sage
	Monkshood Treach	ery; A foe is	
	Morning Glory. Coquet Mountain Ash I watch Moss Mater. Mourning Bride I have Mugwort Good Is Mulberry, Black I shall Mulberry, White Wisdon Mullen Good n Mushroom Suspici		St. Jo Sardo
	Morning GloryCoquet	ry; Affection.	Sardo
	Moss Matern	al love.	Scrat
	Mourning Bride I have	lost all.	Scoto
	Mugwort	uck; Happiness	Sensi
	Mulberry, Black I shall i	not survive you	S
	Mullen	ature.	Servi
	Mullen Good n Mushroom Suspici Musk Plant Weakn Myrtle Love ir Myrrh Gladen Narcissus Egotis Nasturtium Patriot Nettle Cruelty Nightshade Dark i	ion.	Shep
3	Musk PlantWeakn	ess.	Silve
	MyrtleLove in	Absence.	Snap
	Narcissus Egotis	m: Self-Love.	SHOW
	Nasturtium Patriot	ism; Splendor	Snow
	NettleCruelty	· · · · · ·	_
•	NightshadeDark t	houghts; Sor-	Sorre
;	Oak Hospit	ality Bravery	Speed
4	Cery. Oak Hospit Oleander Beware	e.	Opiin
	Olive Peace. Orange Flower Chastit Orchis, Bee Brror. Orchis, Spider Skill.		Star
	Orange FlowerChastit	y.	C+
	Orchis Spider Skill		Strav
.	Osier Frankr	ness.	Strav
	OsmundaReveri	e	Suma
٠	Osier Frankr Osmunda Reveri Oxalis Woods Pansy, Purple You	sorrel.	Sunfl
			Sunfl
1	Parsley Festivi Passion Flower Devoti	ty; Banquet.	Sunfl
	Passion FlowerDevotic	on; Religious	Swee
			Swee
1	Pearly Otents	our captive.	Swee
1	Peach Blossom I am your Peony Otents Persimmons Bury	me amid Na-	0
٠	Peony Octents Persimmons Bury ture's Persimmons Bury ture's Peppermint Warmi Pennyroyal Flee av Perlwinkle Sweet Flee av Perlwinkle Sweet Flee av Perlwinkle Render Pine Render Pine Hndurs Pine Apple You ar Pink, Red Pure lo Plane, or Platane Genius Plum Tree Keep y Plum, Wild Indeper Polyanthus Heart's Pomegranate Conceit Pompion, or Pumpkin Grossm Poplar, Black Courag Poplar, White Time Poppy, Corn Consolt Poppy, White Sleep; Potatoe Benevo Primrose Modest	beauties.	Syrin
	PeppermintWarmt	h of feeling.	C
١.	Periwinkle Sweet	way. memories.	Sycar Tare
	PhloxOur he	arts are united.	Teas
	PimpernelRendez	vous; Change.	Thist
:	Pine Kndurs	ince; Daring.	Thor
•	Pink. Red	ve.	Thyn
'	Plane, or PlataneGenius	•	Trem
į	Plum Tree	our promises.	Tube
•	Plum, WildIndeper	ndence.	
	Pomegranate Conceit	inystery	Tulip
1	Pompion, or Pumpkin Grossn	ess; Coarseness	Tulip
	Poplar, BlackCourag	ge.	Vale
•	Popper, Corp. Console	ntion	Vale
	Poppy, WhiteSleep:	Oblivion.	Venu
	PotatoeBenevo	olence.	Verb
•	Primrose	t worth; Silent	17L
1	love.	ition	Verb
	Privit, or Prim	ing.	Verb
	Queen of the Meadow Useless	sness.	Verv
	QuinceTempta	ition.	Vern Vetcl
	charr	ns.	Viole
	ReedsMusic.		Viole
	Rest HarrowObstac	ie.	¥711
	Rhododendron Agitati Rhubarb Advice	on.	Volk Wall
	Rhubarb Advice Rosebud Confess Rosebud, White Too yo Rose, Cinnamon Withou Rose, Hundred leaved The gr Rose, Austrian Thou s	sion of love.	** #11
	Rosebud, White Too yo	ung to love.	Weep
	Rose, Cinnamon Withou	it pretension.	Whe
	Rose, Austrian Thou	aces.	Who
	lovel	v.	Wille
	Rose, Austrian	trouble.	Woo
	Rose, MonthlyBeauty	ever new.	Woo
			Wor
	Rose, MuskCaprici Rose, RedI love N Rose, WhiteSilence	ious beauty.	
	Rose, Red I love	you,	Yew
	Kose, WhiteSilence	≥. I	Zinni

st	Rose, Wild, Single	-Simplicity.
	Rose, Wild, Single Rose, Yellow	
	Rosemary	Remembrance; Your
	Rue	.Disdain. Docility.
g	Saffron, Meadow	. My best days are past.
is	Sage	Domestic Virtue; Es-
	St. John's Wort	teem. Animosity.
٦.	Satin Flower	. Irony. . Forgetfulness.
	St. John's Wort	.Roughness. .Retaliation.
is u	Sensitive Plant	-Sensitiveness; Mod- esty.
	Serpent Cactus Service Tree, or Sorb Shepherd's Purse Silver Weed Snapdragon Snowball	. Horror. Prudence.
	Shepherd's Purse Silver Weed	. I offer you my all.
	Snapdragon	. Presumption.
e.	Snowdrop	of Heaven.
r		
•	Sorrel	. Fidelity.
7.		ven on my heart.
	Star of Bethlehem	Reconciliation; Pu-
	Straw, Broken	
	Straw, Broken Straw Strawberry Sumach Sunflower, Tall	.Perfect excellence.
v	Sunflower, Tall	Lofty and wise
У	Sunflower	False riches.
s	Sweet Flag	. Fitness.
	Sunflower, Dwarf. Sunflower, Dwarf. Sweet Flag Sweet Pea Sweet Sultan Sweet William	.A meeting. .Happiness.
-		
	Syringa	. Memory; Fraternal love.
	Sycamore	.Curiosity. .Vice.
1.	Teasel	. Misanthropy. . Austerity.
	Thorn Apple	. Disguise. . Sympathy.
ı	Thyme	Activity.
٠	Sycamore	Dangerous Pleasure; Voluptuousness;
		Sweet voice.
55	Tulip, Variegated Tulip, Red Valerian, Common	Declaration of love.
	valerian, Common	position.
	Valerian. Venus's Looking Glass. Verbena.	Flattery.
ıt		ness.
ļ	Verbena, Purple	.I weep for you; Re- gret.
	Verbena, White Vervain	.Pray for me. .Enchantment.
h	Vernal Grass Vetch	Poor, but happy.
	Verbena, Purple	.Faithfulness. .Purity:Candor:Mod-
		estv.
ı	Volkamenia	Fidelity in mistor- tune.
ļ	Weeping Willow Wheat. Whortleberry Willow, Common. Willow Herb Wood Sorrel. Woodbine Wormwood Yarrow.	Melancholy.
	Whortleberry	Treachery.
s	Willow Herb	Pretension.
	Woodbine	- Joy. - Fraternal love.
•	Yarrow	.Absence. .Cure for the heart-
	Yew	Sadness.
	Zinnia	-I mourn your absence.

Names of Men, Alphabetically Arranged.

Aaron.
Abel.
Abiel.
Abijah.
Abner.
Abram.
Adram.
Addison.
Adelbert.
Adolphus.
Adoniram.
Alanson.
Alaric.
Albert. Aaron. Albert. Alexander. Alexis. Alfred. Allan. Allan.
Alonzo.
Alpheus.
Alpheus.
Alvah.
Alvan.
Alvin.
Alwin.
Amariah.
Amarsa.
Ambrose. Ammi. Amos. Andrew. Anselm. Anson. Anthony. Antony. Archibald. Artemas. Arthur. Asa. Asahel. Asaph. Asher. Ashur. Augustin. Augustine. Augustus, Asariah. Barnabas. Barnard. Bartholomew. Barton. Basil.

Berran. Bertram. Bertrand. Boniface. Burnell. Cadwallader Cæsar. Caleb. Calvin. Casimir. Casimir. Cass. Cassimer. Cecil. Chauncey. Charles. Christian. Christopher. Claudius. Clarence. Clement. Columbus. Conrad. Constant. Constantine. Constantin Cornelius. Cuthbert. Cyprian. Cyril. Cyrus. Danforth.

Benjamin. Beriah.

Burton.

Charles

Clark

Dale. Dan. Dana.

Daniel

Daring

Denis

Earl. Eben.

Darius. David. Delos. Delwin. Demet**rius.**

Dennis. Derrick. Dionysius. Donald.

Claude.

Byron.

Ebenezer.
Edgar.
Edgar.
Edmund.
Edward.
Edwin.
Egbert.
Elbert.
Elbridge.
Eldred. Elias. Elihu. Elijah. Eliphalet. Elisha. Elizur. Ellis. Ellis.
Elisworth.
Elmer.
Elmore.
Elmathan. Emanuel Emery, Emilius, Emmerso Emmery. Emory. Enoch. Enos. Enos, Ephraim, Erasmus, Erastus, Eric. Eric. Ernest. Erving. Ethan. Eugene. Eustace. Evan. Everett. Ezekiel. Ezra. Felix. Ferdinand. Fernando.

Fernando Festus. Fletcher. Forrest. Francis. Franklin. Frederic.

Frederick. Gabriel. Gail. Gaius. Gamaliel. Gardner. Garret. Garret.
George.
Geraid.
Gerard.
Gershom.
Gildeon.
Gilbert.
Giles.
Given.
Goddard.
Godfrey.
Gregory.
Grifith.
Gustavus.
Guy.

Haman. Hanford. Hannibal. Harold. Harrison. Harrison. Heman. Henry. Herman, Hezekiah. Hiram. Homer. Homer. Horace. Horatio. Hosea. Howard. Howell. Hubert. Hugh.

Hugo. Humphrey. Ichabod. Immanuel. Ingram. Inigo. Ira. Irving.

Isador. Isalah. Israel.

Jaboz.
Jacob.
Jairus.
Jairus.
James.
Japeth.
Jason.
Jasper.
Jay.
Jean.
Jodediah.
Jefferson.
Jeremiah.
Jeremy.
Jerome.
Jethro.
Job.
Jobl.
Jobl.
Johl.

Jonah. Jonas. Jonathan. Joseph. Josephus, Joshua Josiah.
Josias.
Jotham.
Joy.
Judah. Julian. Julius. Justin. Justus.

King. Kinnie. aban. Lampdon. Laurence. Lawrence. Lafayette. Lazarus.

Legrand.

Kenneth.

Nahum. Nathan. Nathaniel. Neal. Nell. Newton. Nicolas. Niles. Noah Leander. Lemuel. Leo. Leon. Leon.
Leonard.
Leonidas.
Leopold.
Leroy
Levi.
Lewis.
Lincoln.
Linus.
Lionel.
Liowelyn. Noah, Noel. Norman, Norton.

Liewelyn. Loami. Obadiah. Lorenzo. Lot. Louis. Obed. Octavius. Octavus. Oley. Oliver. Lucian. Lucius. Ludovic. Ludwig. Luke. Luther. Ona. Orestes. Oriando. Orrion. Oscar. Osmoud. Oswald. Othello. Otto. Owen. Lycurgus Lyman Lysander.

Madoc. Madison. Mahlon. Manasseh. Mansfield. Marcellus. Marcus. Marcus. Patrick.
Paul.
Peleg.
Perogrine.
Peter. Marcus. Mark. Marmaduke. Martin. Marvin. Matthew. Matthias. Philander, Philemon, Philip, Philo, Phineas, Pius. Pluto. Maurice.
Melvin.
Merton.
Merwin.
Maximilian.
Micah.
Michael.
Miles.
Milton.
Morgan.
Morris.
Moses. Maurice. Pompey. Pontus. Oneen

Quincy. Quintin. Raiph. Ransom. Raphael. Ray.

Raymond. Reuben. Reuel. Reuel.
Reynold.
Richard.
Richard.
Robert.
Roderic.
Roderick,
Rodman.
Rodolph.
Rodolphu Roger. Roland. Rollo.

Rollo.
Romeo.
Roswell.
Rowland.
Royal.
Rudolph.
Rudolphus.
Rufus.
Rupert. Salem. Salmon.

Samson.
Sampson.
Samuel.
Saul.
Seba.
Sebastian.
Sereno.
Serenus.
Seth.
Shelden. Sherman. Sigismund. Silas. Silvanus. Silvester.

Silvester. Simeon. Simon. Solomon. Solon. Stephen. Steven. Sylvan. Sylvanus. Sylvaster. Tamer. Taylor. Thaddus.

Theobard Theodore ---dork

Ulyanea. Umphrey. Uranus. Urban. Uriah. Urian. Urian.

Valentime. Vard. Vardemond. Vernet. Veronus. Victor. Vincent. Virgil. Vivian.

Wade. Waiter. Washingt William. Willia. Winfield. Winfred. Winton.

Zabdiel. Zaccheus. Zachary. Zadok. Zabdiah. Zachariah Zedekiah. Zelotes. Zenas. Zena. Zenos. Zonos. Zophaniah, Zort. Zorus.

of Women, Alphabetically Arranged. Names

Abigail. Achsa. Acnsa. Adaline, Addie, Adela. Adelaide, Adelia. Adelina. Adeline. Adoline. Adora. Agatha. Agnes. lexandra. lexandrina Alice.
Alicia.
Almeda.
Almira.
Althea.
Alvaretta.
Alzana. Amabel. Amanda Amarilia Amelia. Amy. Angelica. Angelina. Angelina. Ann. Anna. Annabel. Anne. Annette Annette.
Antoinette.
Antonia.
Antonia.
Arabella.
Arabella. Ariana. Aseneth. Athena. Augusta. Aurelia.

Aurora. Barbara. Beatrice. Beatrix. Belinda. Beile. Bertha, Betsey. Beulah. Blanch. Blanche. Bridget.

Camilla. Capitola. Caroline. Carrie. Cassandra Cassie. Catharina. Catharine. Catherine. Catherine. Cocilia. Cocily. Cedella. Celeste. Celestine. Celia. Charity. Charlotte. Chloe. Christina. Cicely. Clara, Clarice, Clarissa, Claudia, Clementina, Clementine Cieopatra. Constance. Cora. Cordelia, Corinna.

Cornelia. Darina. Deborah. Dele. Delia. Della. Diana Dinah. Dora. Dorcas. Dorinda. Dorothy.

Edeas Edith. Edna. Effic. Eleanor. Electa. Electra. Elida. Elinor. Elinor.
Elisabeth,
Elizabeth,
Elizabeth,
Eliza,
Elia,
Elia,
Elion,
Eliolse,
Eloise,
Elsie,
Elvira,
France Eme. Emelin**e.** Emily. Emma. Emmerett. Enmoreta Eccilia. Errestine. Esmerelda. Esther. Estusia. Etta.

Ettie. Ethel. Ethelind. Ethelinda. Eudora. Eudosia. Eugenia. Eugenie. Ennice. Euphemia. Eva. Evangeline. Eve. Evelina.

Fama. Fanny. Para. Patima. Faustina. Felicia. Fidelia. Fiora. Fioralia. Florena. Florena. Florenia. Frances. Francelia. Fredrica. Gabriella.

Genet. Geneva. Geneviova. Genievo. Georgiana. Gertie. Gertie.

Hagar. Hattle. Hannah. Harriot. Harriot.

Hebe. Helen. Helena Henrietta, Hessa, Hester, Hesther, Hilda. Honora Honoria. Hortensia. Huldah.

Ida. Imogene. Inez. Ionia. Irene. Isabel. Isabella. Isadora. Jane. Janet.

Jean. Jeanne Jennie. Jennie. Jenny. Jerusha, Jessie. Joan. Josepha. Josephine. Joyce, Judith. Julia. Julianna. Juliet. Julietta. Junietta

Katharine. Katherine.

Katie, Katrina, Keziah, Kittie, Larelda. Laura. Lauriet. Laurietta. Laurieda. Laurinda. Lavinia. Lena. Leonora. Lettica. Lettice.

Lettice, Lexie, Libbie, Lillie, Lilly, Lois, Lorana, Lou. Louisa Louise Lucia Lucinda. Lucretia Lucy. Luiu. Lurelia. Lurelia. Lureno. Lurietta. Lydia.

Mabel.
Madeline.
Maggie.
Mahaia.
Malvina.
Marcella.
Marcela.
Margaret.
Maria.
Marie.

Marianne.
Marietta.
Marilla.
Marilla.
Marion.
Martha.
Martha.
Martha.
Mathilda.
Mathilda.
Mathilda.
Mathilda.
Mathilda.
Meggie.
Mehetabel.
Melissa.
Metabe.
Millend.
Millend.
Mirianda.
Nancy. Nannie. Nanza. Naomi. Nellie. Nettie. Nina. Nora.

Octavia. Olive. Olivia. Ophelia. Olympia Ora. Orianna. Oriet. Orietta Othalia Orlinda,

Pansy.

Pauli na.
Pauline.
Peneiope.
Pera.
Perrine.
Pettie.
Phobe.
Philip.
Phobe.
Phyllis.
Pina.
Polly.
Porcia.
Priscilla. Rachel. Rebecca. Rebekah. Rena. Revella. Rhoda. Rosa. Bosabel. Rosalia. Rosalis. Rosalind. Rosamon Rosa. Rose. Roselia Rosetta. Roxana. Roxie. Ruth.

Salome. Samantha. Samantha. Sarah. Sarah. Sarepta. Selina. Serena. Sibyl. Sibylia. Sonora.

Sophia. Sophronia. Stella. Surelia. Susan. war. Madr Susa... Sylvia annah

Tabitha.
Terine.
Theodora.
Theodosia.
Theresa.
Thomasine
Tilda.
Tillie.
Tina.
Tryphona.

Ulrica. Ureneo. Uretta. Urexie. Ursula. Uvenia.

Valeria. Valina. Victoria. Victorina. Viola. Violet. Viorena. Virginia. Viviaa.

Welthy. Wilhelmina Wincie. Winnie. Zella. Zella.



HE individual is frequently called upon for his or her autograph. In complying, it is customary to couple with the same a sentiment, signing the name beneath. If the matter written is original, be it long or short, it is usually more highly valued. If a brief selection be made, some of the following quotations may be appropriate:

O NATURE! though blessed and bright are thy rays,
O'er the brow of creation enchantingly thrown,
Yet faint are they all to the luster that plays
In a smile from the heart that is dearly our own!

TAKE heart, nor of the laws of fate complain, Though now 'tis cloudy, 't will clear up again.

So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire evident superiority over the other.

If others be as fair,
What are their charms to me?
I neither know nor care,
For thou art all to me.

 $\mathbf{P}^{\mathrm{URCHASE}}$ not friends by gifts; when thou ceasest to give, such will cease to love.

SMALL service is true service while it lasts;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one:
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun,

OLD Time will end our story, But no time, if we end well, will end our glory.

 $T^{
m HE}$ most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasures of others,

A ND what is fame? the meanest have their day; The greatest can but blaze and pass away.

All could you look into my heart.
And watch your image there?
You would own the many leveliness.
Affind a "

HE who labors with the mind governs others; he who labors with the body is governed by others.

THERE is pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep Sea, and music in its roar:
I love not Man the less, but Nature more.

HE who surpasses or subduce mankind, Must look down on the hate of those below.

LET us deal very gently with the erring. We should always remember that had we been born with a like unfortunate organization, and been trained amid as unfavorable circumstances, we would have done as badly ourselves.

DEEMED that time, I deemed that Pride
Had quenched at length my boyish flame;
Nor knew, till seated by thy side,
My heart in all, save hope, the same.

EARTH holds no other like to thee, Or if it doth, in vain for me.

OH! many a shaft, at random sent, Finds mark the archer little meant; And many a word, at random spoken, May soothe or wound a heart that 's broken.

THOSE who have finished by making others think with them, have usually been those who began by during to think with themselves.

DESIRE not to live long, but to live well; How long we live, not years, but actions tell.

WHO does the best his circumstance allows, Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.

A H, well! for us all some aweet hope lies Deeply buried from human eyes;
And, in the hereafter, angels may
Roll the stone from its grave away.

HE who seculously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in the possession of some of the best requisites of man.

SOMETIME, when all life's lessons have been learned,
And sun and stars forever more have set,
The things which our weak judgments here have spurned,
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet,
Will finsh before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;
And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true,

Feruse these simple rhymes,

If ever you read any,

And think of me, sometimes,

Among the many!

ay you through life remain the same, Unchanged in all except your name.

ond Memory, come and hover o'er
This album page of my fair friend;
Burich her from thy precious store,
And happy recollections send.
If on this page she chance to gaze
In years to come—where'er she bo—
Tell her of earlier happy days,
And bring her back one thought of me.

hen I, poor elf, shall have vanished in vapor, May still my memory live—on paper.

which is shalf in shade, and half in sun,
This world along its path advances,
Oh! may that side the sun shines on
Be all that ever meets thy glances;
May Time, who casts his blight on all,
And daily dooms some joy to death,
On thee let years so gently fall
They shall not crush one flower beneath.

s flowers bloom'd in Petrarch's favorite grove, So glows the heart beneath the smile of love.

Make the most of every day;
Youth and beauty Time will sever,
But Content hath no decay.

care not for beauty, but give me that heart

Where truth has its dwelling, and goodness a part.

s o'er the cold, sepulchral stone
Some name arrests the passer-by,
So, when thou view'st this page alone,
Let mine attract thy pensive eye;
And when by thee that name is read,
Perchance in some succeeding year,
Reflect on me as on the dead,
And think my heart is buried here,

of Cupid be blind, as the ancients declare,
Tis strange he should always recognize the fair.

ad I the power to carve or print
Thy future, my dear friend,
It would be fair and ever bright,
Unclouded to the end.

Friend of my childhood days;
Peace weave her olive o'er thee,
And joy attend thy ways.

then on this page you chance to look, Think of me and close the book.

hy memory, as a spell

Of love, comes o'er the mind;
As dew upon the purple bell,
As perfume on the wind,
As music on the sea,
As sunshine on the river,
So hath it always been to me,
So shall it be forever.

ood sense and virtue must prevail
O'er hearts where wit and beauty fail.

The shallow tide and latest;
The rocks have marked its highest flow,
The deepest and the greatest:
And deeper still the flood-marks grow;
So, since the hour I met thee,
The more the tide of time doth flow,
The less can I forget thee!

when you are gone, oh where has fied my rest?
When you are near, I feel supremely bless'd.

air and flowery be thy way.

The skies all bright above thee,
And happier every coming day
To thee and those that love thee.

weet is the girl who reads this line;

I wish her sweetness were all mine!

That you, I trust, a happy wife, will former happy hours retrace, Recall each well-remembered face. At such a moment I but ask, I hope 'twill be a pleasant task, That you'll remember as a friend One who'll prove true e'en to the end.

work noble and generous, benevolent and free,

My heart beats with affection and friendship for thee.

y Album's open! Come and see!

What! won't you waste a line on me?

Write but a thought—a word or two,

That Memory may revert to you.







ay thy voyage through life

Be as happy and free

As the dancing waves

On the deep blue sea.

n visions of midnight my thoughts are with thee;
O say, are thy fancies at midnight with me?

hose who have written here before,

Have sung thy praises o'er and o'er;

And while the flattering verse they made,
They doubtless felt the words they said.

I lack the power that they possessed; I stand in weakness here confessed; Powerless my feelings to reveal, I say much less than what I feel.

ay all your hours in sweetest bliss be spent,
Crowned with friendship, happiness, content.

hold it true, whate'er befall—

I feel it when I sorrow most—

'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.

hough Adam was holy, and Eve was fair,

His happiness lingered till woman was there.

These simple lines I've sketched for thee,
Whate'er the time, whate'er the place,
Then wilt thou think of me?

the stars of heaven are not more true.

Than this unchanging breast to you.

For those whose hearts are true,
For the Heaven that smiles above you
And the good that you may do.

ake care of these verses, preserve them awhile,

And some tedious hour they may help to beguile.

Thou bring'st more of pain or pleasure;
Endless torments dwell about thee,
Yet who would live, and live without thee?

or weeks may pass and years may end, Yet you will find in me a friend. when you need an umbrella,

May you have to uphold it

A handsome young fellow.

Then the billows roll and waves around me rise, One thought of thee will clear the darkest skies.

> And this, your book, soon fils, How many may be far away From treasured vales and hills?

But there is joy in future time
To turn the pages o'er,
And see within a name or rhyme,
From one you'll see no more.

he virtues of modesty, candor and truth, In woman exceed all the beauty of youth.

'Tis love that rules the realms above.
Why should I blush to say to all
That virtue holds my heart in thrall?

he girl of my choice must be free from disguise,
Show her heart in her face and her soul in her eyes.

Many years may come and go,
Many faces greet the sight,
But among them none can show
One like you to me so bright.

ay, when I plough the watery deep,
Wilt thou this slight memento keep?

ben in the course of human life,
Five things observe with care;
To whom you speak, of whom you speak,
How, when, and where.

ben the charms of thy youth and thy beauty are gone,
Then goodness and virtue thy face will adorn.

The purest crystals hide;

Trust me, you'll find a heart sincere
Within the rough outside.

trive to keep the "Golden Rule,' and learn your lessons well at school.

C.+Vale V+, D







A little health, a little wealth,
A little house and freedom;
A few good friends for certain ends,
And little use to need them.

Some write for pleasure, some write for fame, but 1 write simply to sign my name.

Having plenty laid up for a rainy day;

And when you are ready to settle in life,

May you find a good husband and make a good wife.

from thy hand no worthy action done.

whink of me when you are happy,

Keep for me one little spot;
In the depth of thine affection
Plant a sweet "Forget-me-not."

eanness shun and all its train; goodness seek and life is gain.

whese few lines to you are tendered,

By a friend, sincere and true;

Hoping but to be remembered

When I'm far away from you.

it vain in life's wide sea, to ask you to remember me?
Undoubtedly it is my lot, just to be known and then—forgot.

And single is your station,
Happy will be the man
Who makes the alteration.

n the golden chain of friendship regard me as a link.

think of me in the hour of leisure,

Think of me in the hour of care,
Think of me in the hour of pleasure,
Spare me one thought in the hour of prayer.

ot to go back is somewhat to advance.

Then far away by love you're carried,
And to some little fellow married,
Remember me for friendship's sake,
And send me a piece of wedding cake.

wherever thou shalt be,

And joy and pleasure light the spot

That may be home to thee.

emember me when "far, far off, where the woodchucks die of whooping cough."

weet ———! could another ever share

This wayward, loveless hea t, it would be thine;
But, check'd by every tie, I may not dare

To cast a worthless offering at thy shrine.

e is a coward who will not turn back, when first he discovers he's on the wrong track.

From every sorrow free,
And grant thee every blessing—
My earnest wish for thee.

thought, I thought, I thought in vain; at last I thought I would write my name.

hen the golden sun is setting,

And your heart from care is free,

When o'er a thousand things you're thinking,

Will you sometimes think of me?

ithin this book so pure and white, let none but friends presume to write; and may each line, with friendship given, direct the reader's thoughts to heaven.

hough the lapse of years can change
Cherished friendship to deceit,
After all, within its range,
I'm your friend whene'er we meet.

ever trouble trouble, till trouble troubles you.

Born to enchant, thou studiest to perplex;
Ador'd as queen, thou play et the tyrant's part,
And, taught to govern, would'st enslave the heart.

smooth sea never made a skillful mariner.

ay He, who clothes the lilles

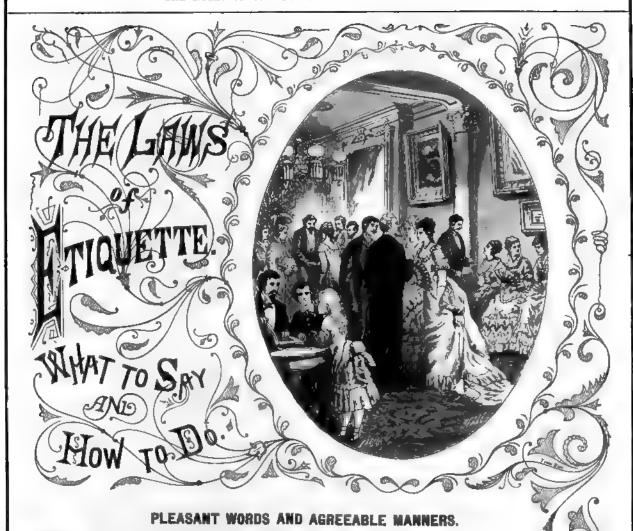
And marks the sparrow's fall,

Protect and save you, Bells,

And guide you safe through all."







O be loved is the instinctive desire of every human heart. To be respected, to be honored, to be successful, is the universal ambition. The ever constant desire of all is to be happy. This never varying instinct lies at the foundation of every ac-

tion; it is the constantly propelling force in our every effort.

To be happy, we strive for the acquisition of wealth, for position and place, for social and political distinction. And when all is obtained, the real enjoyment in its possession comes from the thousand little courtesies that are exchanged between individuals—pleasant words and kindly acts, which the poor may enjoy as well as the rich.

In reality it need not take much to make one happy. Our real wants are very few. To be fed and clothed, and provided, with comfortable shelter, are the prime necessities. Added to these are kindness and love from those with whom we associate. Given all these, with a contented spirit, and, however lowly our posi-

tion, we may be very happy.

There is one perpetual law, however, running through all our intercourse with others, which is that we may rightly possess nothing without rendering therefor just compensation. This law is recognized in the commercial world, and it should be strictly observed in the etiquette of social life. In short, in the many varied amenities of life, the fundamental rule of action should be the golden rule: "To do unto others as we would that others should do unto us."

We are at ease, we are made peaceful, satisfied and happy, by words and acts of kindly feeling extended to us; and in like manner we may strew the pathway of others with roses and sunshine, by courteous action, and kind, gentle and loving conduct; to do which may cost us no effort, but on the contrary may afford us real pleasure.

In a business, social and artistic view, it is of very great advantage to most people to be possessed of ease and grace of manner. By the possession of confidence and self-command, a single individual will oftentimes cause a large company, that otherwise would be socially very inharmonious, to be satisfied, composed and perfectly at ease; and in a thousand ways such a person will scatter happiness and blessings among those with whom he or she may come in contact.

Natural and Acquired Politeness.

To some, a pleasing manner comes very naturally. If born to the possession of an easy flow of language, agreeableness of address, poetical and imaginative power, and large knowledge of human nature, the whole accompanied by judicious training, good education and wide opportunities, such persons will most surely, without studied effort, be self-possessed and at ease in any company, upon any occasion.

On the contrary, if the nataral advantages have been few, and the opportunities for acquiring polished deportment limited, then we may very appropriately make a study of the subject of how to please; and hence the necessity for special instruction on the subject of Etiquette.

It is of the utmost importance, however, that there be no labored effort to behave by rule, and that the forms of etiquette be not carried too far. The law of common sense should rest at the basis of our intercourse with society, and a kindly desire to make happy everybody with whom we come in contact, should actuate our conduct. Still, with all this, there are thousands of people of the kindest intentions, with much breadth of intellect, who continually violate the common usages of society, and who are liable to do the wrong thing at important times, and thus embarrass their warmest friends. Hence, the need of a treatise on general conduct is evidently as much a necessity as is the text-book on grammar, penmanship or mathematics.

If the soldier is more efficient by drill, the teacher more competent by practice, the parliamentarian more influential by understanding the code of parliamentary law, then equally is the general member of society more successful by an understanding of the laws of etiquette, which teach how to appear, and what to do and say in the varied positions in which we may be placed.

In the study of etiquette, much may be learned by observation, but much more is learned by practice. We may listen to the finest oratory for a dozen years, and yet never be able to speak in public ourselves; whereas, by practice in the art of declamation, with passable talent, we may become quite proficient in half that time. We may thoroughly study the theory and art of language for twenty years, and yet be very poor talkers. We may practice the art of conversation by familiar and continuous intercourse with the cultured and refined, and become fluent and easy in communicating thought in a few years.

Such is the difference between theory and practice. Both are necessary—the former in pointing the way; the latter by making use of theory in practical application. Thus we may acquire ease and grace of manner: First, by understanding the regulations which govern social etiquette; and secondly, by a free intermingling in society, putting into continual practice the theories which we understand. To avail ourselves, however, to the fullest extent of society advantages, we must have acquaintance; and hence, we introduce the rules of etiquette by a chapter on the forms of presentation—the art of getting acquainted.



THERE are various forms of introduction to be used, each depending on particular circumstances. Thus, when introducing a gentleman to a lady, the party introducing them will say, bow-

ing to each as the name of each is pronounced, "Miss Williamson, allow me to introduce to you my friend Mr. Grant; Mr. Grant, Miss Williamson,"

Some prefer the word "present" instead of the word "introduce." The words are not very material. The form is all that is essential.

Of two gentlemen being introduced, one of whom is more eminent in position, look first at the elder or superior, with a slight bow, saying, "Mr. Durham, I make you acquainted with Mr. Stevens; Mr. Stevens, Mr. Durham."

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The last clause repeating the names, "Mr. Stevens, Mr. Durham," may be justly regarded a useless formality, and is not necessary unless for the purpose of making the names more distinct by their repetition

Parties being introduced have an opportunity for conversation, and are immediately set at ease by the person introducing giving the place of residence and the business of each, with the introduction, thus: "Mr. Snow, allow me to make you acquainted with Mr. Burton. Mr. Burton is extensively engaged in mining in Colorado. Mr. Snow is one of our lawyers in this city." He may still continue, if he wishes to aid the parties he is introducing, by saying, "Mr Burton comes East for the purpose of disposing of mining stock to some of our capitalists, and it is possible, Mr. Snow, that with your large acquaintance you can give him some information that will aid him." Such an introduction will immediately lead to a general conversation between the parties, and the person having introduced them can then retire if he desires.

It is always gratifying to anyone to be highly estremed, hence you will confer pleasure by always conveying as favorable an impression as possible when giving the introduction.

Always apply the titles when making introductions, where the parties are entitled to the same, as Honorable, Reverend, Professor, etc. Thus, in introducing a clergyman to a member of the legislature, it is etiquette to say "Mr. Shelden, permit me to present to you the Reverend Mr. Wing." Addressing Mr. Shelden, he says. "Mr. Wing is the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Troy, New York." Addressing Mr. Wing, he continues: "Mr. Shelden is at present our representative in the State Legislature, and author of the "Shelden Letters" which you have so much admired."

If there are many introductions to be made, the simple words, ^b Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, ^u will serve the purpose. Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones will then take up the weather or some other taple, and proceed with their conversation. A very proper reply for either party to make when introduced is, "I am glad to meet you," or, "I am happy to make your acquaintance."

If several persons are introduced to one, mention the name of the augle individual but once, as follows: "Mr. Belden, allow me to introduce Mr. Maynard, Mr. Thompson, Miss Hayward, Mrs. Rice, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Brown," bowing to each as the name is mentioned.

When introducing a couple that may be somewhat diffident, the parties will be materially aided in becoming sociable and feeling at ease, by a very full introduction, thus "Miss Kennicott, allow me to present to you my friend Miss Swift. Miss Kennicott is from the far-famed city

of New Haven, Connecticut; and, upon the close of her visit here, is going to California for a visit of a year. Miss Swift is from Buffalo, New York, and is attending Hopedale Seminary in this city."

General Suggestions About Introductions.

Ladies being introduced should never bow hastly, but with slow and measured dignity

The inferior is to be introduced to the superior, the younger to the older, the gentleman to the lady.

It is the lady's privilege to recognize the gentleman after an introduction, and his duty to return the bow.

Introductions on the streets or in public places should be made so quietly as not to attract public attention

Perfect ease and self possession are the essentials to the making and receiving of graceful and happy introductions.

Etiquetic requires that a gentleman always raise his hat (Fig. 2) when introduced to either a lady or gentleman on the street.

Introduce to each other only those who may find acquaintance agreeable. If any doubt exists on the subject, inquire beforehand.

When introducing parties, pronounce the names distinctly. If you fail to understand the name when introduced, feel at liberty to inquire,

One of the duties of the host and hostess of a private party is to make the guests acquainted with each other. Guests may, however, make introductions.



Introductions are often dispensed with at a private bail, it being taken for granted that only those are invited who ought to be acquainted. Thus acquaintance may begin without formal introduction.

the guest of your friend.

want to make examination with a view to limit of rangary records perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing deceit.

The rule should be to pay for goods when you buy them. If, howbould be very particular to courtesy requires that you so ate how, or her, and give no sign of fill feeling while you are

Fig L Introduction on the Street

If casually introduced to a stranger, when making a call at the house of a friend, equiette does not require a subsequent recognition. It is optional with the parties whether the acquaintance be continued or not after such accidental meeting and introduction.

Always pronounce the surname when giving the introduction. To be flutroduced to "my cousin Carrie" leaves the stranger at a loss how to address the lady. In introducing a relative, it is well to say, "My brother, Mr. Wells," "My mother, Mrs. Briggs," etc.

To shake hands when introduced, is optional, between gentlemen it is common, and oftentimes between an elderly and a young person. It is not common between an unmarried lady and a gentleman, a slight bow between them when introduced being all that etiquette requires. The married lady will use her discretion when introduced to gentlemen.

Two parties meeting on the street, accompanied by friends, may stop and speak to each other without the necessity of introducing their friends, though, when parting, it is courtesy for each to give a parting salutation as though acquaintance had been formed.

Parties who may meet by chance at your house, when making calls, need not necessarily be introduced to each other. If, however, they continue their calls together, it may be agreeable to make them acquainted in order to more pleasantly carry forward conversation.

If you are a gentleman, do not let the lack of an introduction prevent you from rendering services to any unattended lady who may need them. Politely offer your protection, escort or assistance, and, when the service has been accomplished, politely bow and retire.

A visitor at your house should be introduced to the various callers, and the acquaintance should continue while the friend remains your guest. All callers should aim to make the visit of the friend as pleasant as possible, treating the guest as they would wish their friends to be treated under similar circumstances.

If thrown into the company of strangers, without the formality of an introduction, as is often the case when traveling and at other times, acquaintance may be formed between gentlemen and ladies, with proper reserve, but duty requires that the slightest approach toward undue familiarity should be checked by dignified silence.

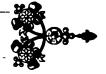
Persons who have been properly introduced have claims upon the acquaintance of each other which should call for at least a slight recognition thereafter, unless there be very decided reasons for cutting the acquaintance entirely. To completely ignore another to whom you have been rightly introduced, by meeting the person with a vacant stare, is a mark of ill-breeding.

Introductions at Court and Presidential Receptions.

In paying your respects to the President of the United States, you will be introduced by the master of ceremonies on public occasions. At other times, to send in your card will secure you audience, although the better way is to be introduced by a mutual acquaintance, or a member of Congress. Introductions at Court in foreign countries are accompanied by a good deal of formality. At the English Court, the stranger, having the credential of the American Ambassador, will be introduced, if a lady, by a lady; if a gentleman, by a gentleman. Elsewhere abroad the proper method in each case can be best learned from our national representative at each capital. Court etiquette requires that the lady appear in full dress, and the gentleman in black suit, with white vest, gloves and necktie.



FORMS OF SALUTATION.



SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE BOW.



OMMON forms of salutation, in America, are the bow, the kiss, words of address, and shaking hands.

Acquaintances are usually entitled to the courtesy of a bow. It is poor policy to refuse recognition because of a trifling difference between parties.

The young lady should show a similar deference to an elderly lady, or to one in superior position, that a gentleman does to a lady.

A gentleman who may be smoking when he meets a lady, should in bowing remove the cigar from his mouth and from her presence.

When bowing to ladies, it is ctiquette for the gentleman to raise his hat from his head. If passing on the street, the hat should be raised and salute given with the hand furthest from the person addressed.

A bow or graceful inclination should be made by ladies when recognizing their acquaintances of the opposite sex. It is the privilege of the lady to bow first.

company, upon any occasion.

On the contrary, if the natural advantages.

To a casual acquaintance you may bow without speaking; but to those with whom you are well acquainted, greater cordiality is due. A bow should always be returned; even to an enemy it is courtesy to return the recognition.

When a gentleman, accompanied by a friend, meets a lady upon the street, it is courtesy, in the salutation, for the gentleman's friend to bow slightly to the lady also, as a compliment to his companion, even though unacquainted with the lady.

On meeting a party, some of whom you are intimately acquainted with, and the others but little, the salutation should be made as nearly equal as possible. A slight recognition of some, and great demonstration of pleasure toward others, is a violation of efficient.

A gentleman should return a bow made him upon the street, even if the one making the same is not recognized. The person may possibly be a forgotten acquaintance; but, even if a mistake has been made, there will be less embarrassment if the bow is returned. A gentleman should not bow from a window to a lady on the street, though he may bow slightly from the street upon being recognized by a lady in a window. Such recognition should, however, generally be avoided, as gossip is likely to attach undue importance to it when seen by others.

A warm cordiality of manner, and a general recognition of acquaintances, without undue familiarity, is the means of diffusing much happiness, as well as genial and friendly feeling. In thinly settled localities, the habit of bowing to every one you meet is an excellent one, evincing, as at does, kindliness of feeling toward all.

When meeting a lady who is a stranger, in a hallway, upon a staircase, or in close proximity elsewhere, courtesy demands a bow from the gentleman. In passing up a stairway, the lady will pause at the foot and allow the gentleman to go first; and at the head of the stairway he should bow, pause, and allow her to precede him in the descent.

How to Address Others.—Nicknames.

Use the title, when speaking to others, whenever possible. Thus, addressing John Brown, a Justice of the Peace, say, "Squire;" Dr. Bell, you will address as "Doctor;" Mayor Williams, as "Mayor;" Senator Snow, as "Senator;" Governor Smith, as "Governor;" Professor Stevens, as "Professor," etc.

Before all public bodies, take pains to address those in authority very respectfully, saying to the presiding officer, "Mr. President," or if he be a Mayor, Judge, or Justice, address him as "Your Honor," etc.

When stopping at the house of a friend, ascertain the Christian names of all the children, and of those servants that you frequently have to address; and then always speak respectfully to each, using the full Christian name, or any pet name to which they are accustomed.

To approach another in a boisterous manner, saying," Hello, Old Fellow" "Hello Bob," or using kindred expressions, indicates III-breeding. If approached, however, in this vulgar manner, it is better to give a civil reply, and address the person respectfully, in which case be is quite likely to be ashamed of his own conduct.

Husbands and wives indicate pleasant conjugal association existing where they address each other in the family circle by their Christian names, though the terms of respect, "Mr." and "Mrs.," may be applied to each among strangers. When speaking of each other among near and intimate relatives, they will also use the Christian name; but among general acquaintances and strangers, the surname.

Never call anyone by a nickname, or a disrespectful name. Treat all persons, no matter how lowly, in addressing them, as you would wish to be addressed yourself. You involuntarily have more respect for people, outside of your family or relatives, who call you "Mr. Smith," or "Mr. Jones," than for those who call you "Jack," or "Jim." Hence, when you speak to others, remember that you gain their favor by polite words of address.

When speaking to a boy, under fifteen years of age, outside of the circle of relatives, among comparative strangers, call him by his Christian name, as "Charles," "William," etc. Above that age, if the boy has attained good physical and intellectual development, apply the "Mr." as "Mr. Brown," "Mr. King," etc. To do so will please him, will raise his self-respect, and will be tendering a courtesy which you highly valued when you were of the same age.

It is an insult to address a boy or girl, who is a stranger to you, as "Bub" or "Sis." Children are sometimes very sensitive on these points, resenting such method of being addressed, while they very highly appreciate being spoken to respectfully. Thus, if the child's name is unknown, to say "My Boy," or "My Little Lad," "My Girl," or "My Little Lady," will be to gain favor and set the child a good example in politeness. Children forever gratefully remember those who treat them respectfully. Among relatives, nicknames should not be allowed. Pet names among the children are admissible, until they outgrow them, when the full Christian name should be used.

THE PRACTICE OF KISSING.

Upon the meeting of intimate friends among ladies, at the private house, the kiss as a mode of salutation is yet common; but even there it is not as customary as formerly. The custom ought to be abolished for physiological and other reasons.

Upon the meeting or departure of a young person, as between parents and children, or guardians and wards, the kiss is not inappropriate in public. Between all other parties it is a questionable propriety in public places, it being etiquette to avoid conduct that will attract the attention of strangers.

ETIQUETTE OF SHAKING HANDS.-SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SHOPPING.

WAYS OF CLASPING HANDS.

CCOMPANYING the salutation of hand-shaking, it is common, according to the customs of English-speaking people, to inquire concerning the health, the news, etc.

Offer the whole hand. It is an insult, and indicates snobbery, to present two fingers (Fig. 3) when shaking hands. It is also insulting to return a warm, cordial greeting with a lifeless hand (Fig. 4), and evident indifference of manner, when hand-shaking. Present a cordial grasp (Fig. 5) and clasp the hand firmly, shaking it warmly for a period of two or three seconds, and then relinquish the grasp en-



Fig. 3. The snob that sticks out two fingers when shaking hands.

tirely. It is rude to grasp the hand very tightly or to shake it over-vigorously. To hold it a long time is often very embarrassing, and is a breach of etiquette. It is always the lady's privilege to extend the hand first. In her own house a lady should give her hand to every guest.

If both parties wear gloves, it is not necessary that each remove them in shaking hands; if one, however, has ungloved hands, it is courtesy for the other to remove the glove, unless in so doing it would cause an awkward pause; in which case apologize for not removing it, by saying, "Excuse my glove." The words and forms will always very much depend upon circumstances, of which individuals can themselves best judge. Kid



Fig. 4. The cold-blooded, languid person, that exhibits only indifference as you shake the hand.

dividuals can themselves best judge. Kid and other thin gloves are no expected to be removed in hand-shaking; hence, apology is only necessary for the non-removal of the thick, heavy glove.

As a rule in all salutations, it is well not to exhibit too much haste. The cool, deliberate person is much the most likely to avoid mistakes. The nervous, quick-motioned, impulsive individual will need to make deliberation a matter of study; else, when acting on the spur of the moment, with possibly slight embarrassment, ludicrous errors are liable to be made. In shaking hands, offer the right



Fig. 5. The generous, frank, wholesouled individual, that meets you with a warm, hearty grasp.

hand, unless the same be engaged; in which case, apologize, by saying "Excuse my left hand." It is the right hand that carries the sword in time of war, and its extension is emblematic of friendliness in time of peace.

CONDUCT IN THE STORE.

URCHASERS should, as far as possible, patronize the merchants of their own town. It is poor policy to send money abroad for articles which can be bought as cheaply at home.

Do not take hold of a piece of goods which another is examining. Wait until it is replaced upon the counter before you take it up.

Injuring goods when handling, pushing aside other persons, lounging upon the counter, whispering, loud talk and laughter, when in a store, are all evidences of ill-breeding.

Never attempt to "beat down" prices when shopping. If the price does not suit, go elsewhere. The just and upright merchant will have but one price for his goods, and he will strictly adhere to it.

It is an insult to a clerk or merchant to suggest to a customer, about to purchase, that he may buy cheaper or better goods elsewhere. It is also rude to give your opinion, unasked, about the goods that another is purchasing.

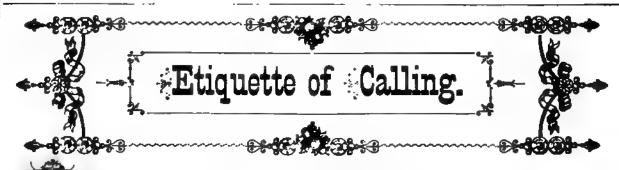
Never expect a clerk to leave another customer to wait on you; and when attending upon you, do not cause him to wait while you visit with another. When the purchases are made, let them be sent to your home, and thus avoid loading yourself with bundles.

Treat clerks, when shopping, respectfully, and give them no more trouble than is necessary. Ask for what is wanted, explicitly, and if you wish to make examination with a view to future purchase, say so. Be perfectly frank. There is no necessity for practicing decelt.

The rule should be to pay for goods when you buy them. If, however, you are trusted by the merchant, you should be very particular to pay your indebtedness when you agree to. By doing as you promise, you acquire habits of promptitude, and at the same time establish credit and make reputation among those with whom you deal.

It is rude in the extreme to find fault and to make sneering remarks about goods. To draw unfavorable comparisons between the goods and those found at other stores does no good, and shows want of deference and respect to those who are waiting upon you. Politely state that the goods are not what you want, and, while you may buy, you prefer to look further.

If a mistake has been made whereby you have been given more goods than you paid for, or have received more change than was your due, go immediately and have the error rectified. You cannot afford to sink your moral character by taking advantage of such mistakes. If you had made an error to your disadvantage, as a merchant, you would wish the customer to return and make it right. You should do as you would be done by. Permanent success depends upon your being strictly honest.



is mainly one of ceremony, and from ten to twenty minutes is a sufficient length of time to prolong it, It should never exceed half an hour.

In making a formal call, a lady does not remove her count or wraps.

Unless there be a certain evening set apart for receiving, the formal call should be made in the morning.

It is customary, according to the code of etiquette. to call all the hours of daylight morning, and after nightfall evening.

Calls may be made in the morning or in the evening. The call in the morning should not be made before us at , nor later than \$ r. at.

A gentlem in, making a formal call in the morning, must retain his had in his hand. He may leave unifiells mad cane in the hall, but not his bat and gloves. The fact of retaining hat indicates a formal call-

When a gentleman accompanies a lady at a morning call (which is seldoin), he assists her up the steps, rings the bid, and follows her into the reception room It is for the tady to determine when they should leave.

All ancouth and ungraceful positions are especially unbecoming among ladies and gentlemen in the parlor. Thus (Fig. 6), standing with the arms akimbo, sitting astride a char, wearing the hat, and smoking in the presence of ladies, leaning back in the citair, standing with legs crossed and feet on the chairs - all those acts evince lack of polished manners.

If possible, avoid calling at the lunch or dinner hour. Among society people the most fashionable hours for calling are from 14 M. to 3 P. M. At homes where dinner or lunch is taken at noon, calls may be made from a to 5 to M.

Should other callers be announced, it is well, as soon as the bustle attending the new arrival is over, to arise quetly, take leave of the hostess, bow to the visitors, and retire, without apparently doing no because of the new arrivals. This saves the liustess, the trouble of entertaining two sets of callers.

To say bright and write things during the call of ceremony, and go so soon that the hostess will desire the caller to come again, is much the more pleasant. No topic of a political or religious character should be admitted to the conversation, nor any subject of absorbing interest likely to lead to discussion.

A lady engaged upon fancy sewing of any kind, or needlework, need not necessarily lay aside the same during the call of intimate acquaintnuces. Conversation can flow just as freely while the visit continues.

HE morning call should be very brief. This formal call | During the visits of ceremony, however, strict attention should be given to entertaining the callers.

> Gentlemen may make morning calls on the following occasions: To convey congratulations or sympathy and condolence, to meet a friend who has just returned from abroad, to inquire after the health of a lady who may have accepted his escort on the previous day. (He should not delay the latter more than a day.) He may call upon those to whom letters of introduction are given, to express thanks for any favor which may have been rendered him, or to return a call. A great variety of circumstances will also determine when at other times he should make calls.

Evening Calle.

Evening calls should never be made later than 9 P. M., and never prolonged later than 10 % M.

In making a formal call in the evening, the gentleman must hold but and gloves, unless invited to lay them aside and spend the evening.

In making an informal call in the evening, a gentleman may leave hat, cane, overshoes, etc., in the hall, provided he is invited to do so, and the lady may remove her wraps.

The evening call should not generally be prolonged over an hour. With very intimate friends, however, it may be made a little longer; but the caller should be very careful that the visit be not made tiresome.



Calls from people living in the country are expected to be longer and less ceremonious than from those in the city.

When it has been impossible to attend a dinner or a social gathering, a call should be made soon afterwards, to express regret at the inability to be present

A gentleman, though a stranger, may with propriety escort an unattended lady to the carriage, and afterwards return and make his farewell bow to the hosters.

Should a guest arrive to remain for some time with the friend, those who are intimate with the family should call as soon as possible, and these calls should be returned at the earliest op-

portunity. Unless invited to do so, it is a violation of etiquette to fraw near the fire for the purpose of warming one's self. Should you, while waiting the appearance of the hostess, have done on, you will arise upon her

arrivel, and then take the scat she may assign you, When a lidy has set apart a certain evening for receiving calls, it is not usual to call at other tones, except the excuse be business reason



FIG. 6. UNGRACEFUL POSITIONS.

- No. 1. Reside with arms aldmbo.
- 3. delea-irife the hair and wears his hat in the parter
- 4. Stains the a diluster by press eate an apply miche, and stands
- with his least erosses.
- 2 Bite with sile we on the knoon. So 5, Reste his fest upon the chairenshadi
 - 2 d. Ther he h, his chair, notice the wall by resting his bend against It, and answer in the presence of Justice.

THE USE OF CARDS WHEN CALLING.

The gentleman's card should bear nothing but the name and address of the caller, in small script or card text. In addition, the lady's card may bear the "Mrs." or the "Miss," thus:

CHARLES BELDEN Cambridge, Mass.

MRS, H. B. KING. 17 Belmont Place. At Nome Thursday Evenines.

The eldest daughter and unmarried sisters often adopt the following: MISS CLARA D. WELLS, THE MISSES HAMMOND, No. as Birch Street. No. 1 Day Street.

The physician may have his professional title, as

DR. ROBERT HOLLAND, or ROBERT HOLLAND, M D. No. 70 Henderson St. No. 70 Henderson St.

The officers of the army and navy may have their titles thus:

LIEUT, HENRY H. WEBSTER, U. S. A. LIEUT, HARVEY B. SNOW, U. S. N.

A card left, during your illness, should be answered by a call as soon as your health will permit.

The honorary titles of Prof., Hon., Esq., etc., are not allowable upon the calling card in the United States.

When about leaving town, the card which is left will bear on the lower left-hand corner the letters "P. P. C."-"Presents parting comparments," from the French "Pour Prendre Conge" - to take leave. The card may also be sent by mail or private carrier, the latter mode of conveyance showing most respect. *

A card sent to a person who is ill or in affliction, from the loss of a relative, should be accompanied by verbal inquiries regarding the person's health.

Cards may be left immediately where a death is known, but a call of sympathy and condolence is not usually made within a week after the bereavement.

The lady in mourning who may not desire to make calls, will send mourning cards instead of making calls for such period of time as she may not desire to mingle in general society.

Should the servant reply to a gentleman that the lady of the house, to whom the call is made, is not at home, but the daughter is, he should send in his card, as it is hot usual for young ladies to receive calls from gentlemen unless they are quite intimate friends.

It is well to have cards in readiness at every call. If a servant meets you at the door, to send up a card will save mispronouncing your name, and if the lady is not at home it will show that you have called. Should there he two or more ladies in the household, to turn down one corner of the card will signify that the call was designed for all the family,

The handsomest style of card is that which is engraved; next is that which is prettily written. Succeeding, comes the

printed card, which, with some of the modern script or text types, makes a most beautiful card if neatly printed. Extra ornament is out of place.

When desirous of seeing anyone at a hotel or parlor, send up your card by the waiter, while you wait in the reception-room or office.

The hostess should, if not desiring to see anyone, send word that she is "engaged" when the servant first goes to the door, and not after the card has been sent up. Should she desire certain persons only to be admitted, let the servant understand the names definitely.

* F. F. C. cards are no lower left when leaving home to be absent a few month

WHAT SHOULD BE AVOIDED WHEN CALLING.

Do not stare around the room.

Do not take a dog or small child.

Do not linger at the dinner-hour,

Do not lay aside the bonnet at a formal call.

Do not fidget with your case, hat or parasol,

Do not make a call of ceremony on a wet day,

Do not turn your back to one seated near you.

Do not touch the piano, unless invited to do so,

Do not handle ornaments or furniture in the room,

Do not make a display of consulting your watch,

Do not go to the room of an invalid, unless invited.

Do not remove the gloves when making a formal call,

Do not continue the call longer when conversation begins to lag.

Do not remain when you find the lady upon the point of going out.

Do not make the first call if you are a new-comer in the neighborhood.

Do not open or shut doors or windows or after the arrangement of the

Do not enter a room without first knocking and receiving an invitation to come in.

Do not resume your seat after having risen to go, unless for important

Do not walk around the room, examining pictures, while waiting for the hostess.

Do not introduce politics, religion or weighty topics for conversation when making calls.

Do not prolong the call if the room is crowded. It is better to call a day or

Do not call upon a person in reduced circumstances with a display of wealth, dress and equipage.

Do not tattle. Do not speak ill of your neighbors. Do not carry gossip from one family to another,

Do not, if a gentleman, sent yourself upon the sofa beside the hostess, or in near proximity, unless invited to do so,

Do not, if a lady, call upon a gentleman, except officially or professionally, unless he may be a confirmed invalid.

Do not take a strange gentleman with you, unless positively certain that his introduction will be received with favor.

Do not, if a gentleman, leave the hat in the hall when making merely a formal call. If the call is extended into a visit, it may then be set aside. Whether sitting or standing (Fig. 7), the but may be gracefully held in the hand,



She should greet each guest with quiet, easy grace.

She should avoid leaving the room white guests are present.

She should furnish refreshments to those callers who come a long distance to see her.

She should be aided, upon important occasions, by a gentleman, in the reception of guests.

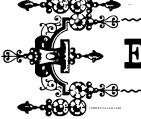
She should avoid speaking disrespectfully of those who have previously called upon her; she should equally divide her attentions among the several callers, that none may feel slighted.



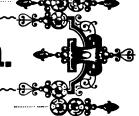
Fig. 7. GENTILITY IN THE PARLOR.

The figures in the above libetration represent graceful postures to be assumed by both indies and gentlemen in the parter. As will be seen, whether holding hat or fus, either citting or standing, the pasttions are all easy and graceful.

e an easy grated attitude, the individual must be selfd. To be so, attention must be given to easy flow of language, happy expression of thought, study of cultured roclety and the general laws of edguette.



Etiquette of Conversation



HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO SPEAK.

ACQUIRE the art of conversation in a superior degree, there must be intimacy with those who possess refinement and general information. There must also be observed certain general rules in order to accomplish the best results, prominent among which are the following:

In the first place, in order to converse well, there must be knowledge; there must be a command of language, assisted by imagination; there must be understanding of the rules of construction, to frame sentences aright; there must be confidence and self-possession, and there must be courage to overcome failure.

To be an excellent conversationalist is a very desirable accomplishment. We talk more than we do anything else. By conversation we may make friends, we may retain them, or we may lose them. We may impart information; we may acquire it. We may make the company with whom we associate contented with itself, or we can sow inharmony and discord. Our success in life largely rests upon our ability to converse well; therefore the necessity of our carefully studying what should and what should not be said when talking.

How to Piease in Conversation.

Use clear, distinct words to express your ideas, although your voice should be low.

Be cool, collected and self-possessed, using respectful, chaste and appropriate language.

Always defend the absent person who is being spoken of, as far as truth and justice will permit.

Allow people that you are with to do their full share of the talking if they evince a willingness to converse.

Beware of talking much about yourself. Your merits will be discovered in due time, without the necessity of sounding your own praises.

Show the courtesy, when another person joins the group where you are relating an incident, of recapitulating what has been said, for the advantage of the newcomer.

Recollect that the object of conversation is to entertain and amuse; the social gathering, therefore, should not be made the arena of dispute. Even slight mistakes and inaccuracies it is well to overlook, rather than to allow inharmony to present itself.

Aim to adapt your conversation to the comprehension of those with whom you are conversing. Be careful that you do not undervalue them. It is possible that they are as intelligent as yourself, and their conversation can, perhaps, take as wide a range as your own.

Remember that the person to whom you are speaking is not to blame for the opinion he entertains. Opinions are not made by us, but they are made for us by circumstances. With the same organization, training and circumstances around us, we would have the same opinions ourselves.

Remember that people are fond of talking of their own affairs. The mother likes to talk of her children, the mechanic of his workmanship, the laborer of what he can accomplish. Give everyone an opportunity, and you will gain much valuable information besides being thought courteous and well-bred.

Be patient. The foreigner cannot, perhaps, recall the word he desires; the speaker may be slow of speech; you may have heard the story a dozen times; but even then you must evince interest, and listen patiently through. By so doing, you gain the esteem of the person with whom you are conversing.

What to Avoid in Social Conversation.

Do not manifest impatience.

Do not engage in argument.

Do not interrupt another when speaking.

Do not find fault, though you may gently criticise.

Do not talk of your private, personal and family matters.

Do not appear to notice inaccuracies of speech in others.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper or to speak excitedly.

Do not allude to unfortunate peculiarities of anyone present.

100 not amude to unfortunate peculiarities of anyone present.

Do not always commence a conversation by allusion to the weather. Do not, when narrating an incident, continually say, "you see," "you

know," etc.

Do not introduce professional or other topics that the company gen-

erally cannot take an interest in.

Do not talk very loud. A firm, clear, distinct, yet mild, gentle and

musical voice has great power.

Do not be absent-minded, requiring the speaker to repeat what has

been said that you may understand.

Do not speak disrespectfully of personal appearance when anyone

present may have the same defects.

Do not try to force yourself into the confidence of others. If they give their confidence, never betray it.

Do not use profanity, vulgar terms, slang phrases, words of double meaning, or language that will bring the blush to anyone.

Do not intersperse your language with foreign words and high sounding terms. It shows affectation, and will draw ridicule upon you.

Do not carry on a conversation with another in company about matters which the general company knows nothing of. It is almost as impolite as to whisper.

Do not allow yourself to speak ill of the absent one if it can be avoided; the day may come when some friend will be needed to defend you in your absence.

Do not speak with contempt and ridicule of a locality where you may be visiting. Find something to truthfully praise and commend; thus make yourself agreeable.

Do not make a pretense of gentility, nor parade the fact that you are a descendant of any notable family. You must pass for just what you are, and must stand on your own merit.

Do not contradict. In making a correction say, "I beg your pardon, but I had an impression that it was so and so." Be careful in contradicting, as you may be wrong yourself.

Do not be unduly familiar; you will merit contempt if you are. Neither should you be dogmatic in your assertions, arrogating to your-self much consequence in your opinions.

Do not be too lavish in your praise of various members of your own family when speaking to strangers; the person to whom you are speaking may know some faults that you do not.

Do not feel it incumbent upon yourself to carry your point in conversation. Should the person with whom you are conversing feel the same, your talk will lead into violent argument. Do not allow yourself to use personal abuse when speaking to another, as in so doing you may make that person a life-long enemy. A few kind, courteous words might have made him a lifelong friend.

Do not discuss politics or religion in general company. You probably would not convert your opponent, and he will not convert you. To discuss those topics is to arouse feeling without any good result.

Do not make a parade of being acquainted with distinguished or wealthy people, of having been to college, or of having visited foreign lands. All this is no evidence of any real genuine worth on your part.

Do not use the surname alone when speaking of your husband or wife to others. To say to another, that "I told Jones," referring to your husband, sounds badly. Whereas, to say, "I told Mr. Jones," shows respect and good breeding.

Do not yield to bashfulness. Do not isolate yourself, sitting back in a corner, waiting for some one to come and talk with you. Step out; have something to say. Though you may not say it very well, keep on. You will gain courage and will improve. It is as much your duty to entertain others as theirs to amuse you.

Do not attempt to pry into the private affairs of others by asking what their profits are, what things cost, whether Melissa ever had a beau, and why Amarette never got married. All such questions are extremely impertinent, and are likely to meet with rebuke.

Do not whisper in company; do not engage in private conversation; do not speak a foreign language which the general company present may not understand, unless it is understood that the foreigner is unable to speak your own language.

Do not take it upon yourself to admonish comparative strungers on religious topics; the persons to whom you speak may have decided convictions of their own in opposition to yours, and your over-zeal may seem to them an impertinence.

Do not aspire to be a great story-teller, an inveterate teller of long stories becomes very tiresome. To tell one or two witty, short, new stories, appropriate to the occasion, is about all that one person should inflict on the company.

Do not indulge in satire, no doubt you are witty, and you could say a most cutting thing that would bring the laugh of the company upon your opponent, but you must not allow it, unless to rebuke an impertment fellow who can be suppressed in no other way.

Do not spend your time in talking scandal, you sink your own moral nature by so doing, and you are, perhaps, doing great injustice to those about whom you talk. You probably do not understand all the circumstances. Were they understood, you would doubtless be much more leadent.

Do not flatter, in doing so you embarrass those upon whom you bestow praise, as they may not wish to offend you by repelling it, and yet they realize that if they accept it they merit your contempt. You may, however, commend their work whenever it can truthfully be done; but do not hestow praise where it is not deserved.



NEW YEAR'S CALLING



F LATE years it has become fashionable, for ladies in many cities and villages, to announce in the newspapers the fact of their intention to receive calls upon New Year's day, which practice is very excellent, as it enables gentlemen to know positively who will be prepared to receive them on that occasion; besides, changes of real dence are so frequent in the large cities as to make the publication of names and places of calling a great convenience.

The practice of issuing personal notes of invitation, which is sometimes done, to a list of gentleman acquaintances, stating that certain ladies will receive on New Year's day, is not to be commended. It looks very much like begging the gentlemen to come and see them; besides, should this practice generally prevail, it would, in a brief time, abolish

New Year's calls altogether, as gentlemen would not feel at liberty to make calls unless personally invited; and thus the custom would soon go into disuse.

Upon calling, the gentlemen are invited to remove overcost and hat, which invitation is accepted unless it is the design to make the call very brief. If refreshments are provided, the ladies will desire to have the gentlemen partake of them, which cannot conveniently be done in overcoat, with hat in hand. Gloves are sometimes retained upon the hand during the call, but this is optional. Cards are sent up, and the gentlemen are ushered into the reception-room. The call should not exceed ten

or fifteen minutes, unless the callers are few and it should be mutually agreeable to prolong the stay.

Best taste will suggest that a lady having the conveniences shall receive her guests at her own home, but it is admissible and common for several ladies to meet at the residence of one, and receive calls together. Whether ladies make announcement or not, however, it will be usually safe for gentlemen to call on their lady friends on New Year's, as the visit will be generally received with pleasure.

It is customary for the ladies who announce that they will receive, to make their parlors attractive on that day, and present themselves in full dress. They should have a bright, cheerful fire if the weather be cold.

and a table, conveniently located in the room, with refreshments, consisting of fruits, cakes, bread and other find, such as may be deemed desirable, with tea and coffice. No intoricating drinks should be allowed. Refreshments are in no case absolutely essential. They can be dispensed with if not convenient.

Ladies expecting calls on New Year's should be in readiness to receive from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. It is pleasant for two or more ladies to receive calls together on that occasion, as several ladies can the more easily entertain a party of several gentlemen who may be present at one time. While gentlemen may go alone, they also frequently go in pairs, threes, fours (Fig 3) or more. They call upon all the ladies of the party, and where any are not acquainted, introductions take place, care being

taken that persons do not intrude themselves where they would not be welcome. Each gentleman should be provided with a large number of cards, with his own name upon each, one of which he will present to every lady of the company where he calls.

The ladies keep these cards for future reference, it being often pleasant to revive the incidents of the day by subsequent examination of the cards received upon that occasion.

An usher should be present wherever many calls are expected, to receive guests, and care for hats and coats. The calls are necessarily very brief, and are made delightfully pleasant by continual change of face and

conversation. But, however genual and free may be the interchange of compliments upon this occasion, no young man who is a stranger to the family should feel at liberty to call again without a subsequent invitation.

The two or three days succeeding New Year's are the ladies' days for calling, upon which occasion they pass the compliments of the season, comment upon the incidents connected with the festivities of the holiday, the number of calls made, and the new faces that made their appearance among the visitors. It is customary upon this occasion of ladies' meeting, to offer refreshments and to enjoy the intimacy of a friendly visit. This fashion of observing New Year's day is often the means of commencing pleasant friendships which may continue through life.



Fig. 5. Gentlemen Making New Year a Calls

6



OU purpose giving a larger entertainment than the dinner party—one to which you will invite a greater number of your friends and associates—so great a number, indeed, of viung and middle aged people, that the serious question is, how they shall be entertained, you conclude that you will allow them to dance, and you will name your entertainment a ball.

In this connection we will express no opinion concerning the propriety or the impropriety of dancing. In the sample act of passing through the figures of the dance, there need be no wrong committed; but, as the ball is often conducted, very aerious and unfortunate results follow.

Evile of the Ball.

For the company to assemble at a late hour and engage in unusual, exciting and severe exercise throughout the entire might, is often too great a tax upon the physical system. To dress too thinly, and in a state of perspiration to be exposed, as ladies at the ball frequently are, to draughts of cold, is oftentines to plant the seeds of a disease from which they never recover. Again, to come in contact, as ladies are liable to, more especially at the public ball, with disreputable men, is sometimes to form allumees that will make a lifetime of sorrow.

Well may the watchful parent look with anxiety and suspicion upon the ball, because its associations are so frequently directions. If in this chapter we may give admonitions and suggestions that shall tend to correct some of the evils of the dance, our labors will not be in vain.

The darring master should be in the highest sense of the term a gentleman, he should be thoroughly schooled to the laws of etiquette, he should be a man of good moral character, he should be a physiologist, he should be a reformer. Such i man at the head of a dancing school would be of infinite assistance to the young men and women coming upon the stage of action. In his class he would teach his pupils the aims of good behavior, he would with them concerning the exist of bad association, he would instruct them in the importance of regularity of habit and of keeping proper hours with which instruction he would reform many abuses that once exist at public entertainments.

Fortunately we have some instructors who appreciate the importance of their work, and are thus instrumental in doing a great amount of good to those who are so favored as to attend their classes.

How to Conduct the Ball.

The management of the hall will largely depend upon whether it is a public or private entertainment. If public, it will be under the control of managem who will send out tickets to those likely to attend, often several weeks before the ball is given. These tickets are sent only to gentlemen who arvite such cades so attend the ball with them as they may choose.

In tendering the invitation, the gentleman frequently visits the lady personal v. If he sends a written note of invitation, the form may be an follows:

Miss Hammond:

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

May I have the pleasure of your company to the ball at the Grand Central Hotel, in New York, on the evening of October 25th, at eight a clock?

Very Respectfully,

W. H. SIMPSON.

The following may be the reply:

Thursday, Oct. 11.

Mr. W. H. Simpson ?

I shall be happy to accompany you to the ball at the Grand Central, on the evening of October 23th.

CARRIE D. HAMMOND.

CARRIE D. HAMMOND.

Or, if the invitation is declined, the note may have this form-

My. W. H. Simbson?

Thursday, Oct. 11.

I regret that absence from the city, (or assign such other cause as may occasion the refusal) will deprive me of the pleasure of accompanying you to the ball at the Grand Central, on the evening of October 24th.

If the ball is to be given at a private residence, the notes of invitation should be sent by missenger or post, to each guest, two or three weeks before the dance, and will read as follows:

Mes Conklin's compliments to Min Henry, requesting the pleasure of her company at a ball on Thursday evening, April 12th, at eight o'clock.

This should invariably be answered within a day or two, and, if accepted, the reply may read in the following form:

Miss Henry's compliments to Mrs. Conditin, accepting with pleasure her kind invitation for Thursday evening, April 18th.

If declined, the answer may be -

Must Henry's compliments to Mrs. Conklin, regretting that the recent death of a relative (or assign such other cause as may occasion the refusal) will prevent her acceptance of the kind invitation for the evening of April 12th.

invitations to all the Family.

In sending invitations to a family where there are parents, some and daughters, all of whom you desire to invite, enclose an invitation full and complete to the heads of the family, one to the daughters, and one to the sons. Should there be a visitor staying with the family, a distinct card must be sent, but all can be enclosed in one envelope, and addressed to the lady of the house. The invitations to each may read as follows:

(To the Parents.)

Mrs. Hobert's complements to Mr and Mrs. Hanson, requesting the pleasure of their company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 8th, & 8 o'clock

H. S. V. P.

(To the Daughters.)

Mes, Hobort's complements to Misses Ruth and Mary Hanna, requesting the pleasure of their attendance at a ball, Sept. 800, at 8 a clack. R. S. V. P. 4

(To the Sons.)

Mes. Hobert's regards to Messra Robert D., Henry H. and Chas. C. Hanson, colsciting these company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 3th, at \$ 0.16ak.

R. S. 11 P.

8 R. S. V P from the French, "Repondes (I) vons pink." Answer H yell plane, ϕ R. S. V P may be considered unnecessary, as a rophy should always be smalle.

(To the Visitor.)

Mrs. Hobart's respects to Miss Williamson, desiring the pleasure of her company at a ball on the evening of Sept. 8th, at 8 o'clock. R. S. V. P.

The acceptance or regrets from each party invited should be enclosed in one envelope, and directed to the hostess, being sent by a messenger within from one to three days from the time the invitations are received.

The hostess having considered how many sets may be accommodated in the dancing-room, it may be well to invite twice that number to the entertainment, thus allowing for those who will decline and for those who will desire to rest while the others are engaged in the dance.

The requisites of a room suitable for dancing purposes are a smooth floor and good ventilation; added to these, an elaborate trimming of the room with various decorations will be appropriate. Floral embellishment gives much attraction, and if an abundance of flowers, shrubbery and evergreens are about the music-stand, concealing the musicians from view, the effect will be all the more charming.

The dressing-room should be provided with servants to receive the wraps, to each of which a card should be attached bearing the name of the owner, or checks may be provided and the same system pursued as is ordinarily observed in checking baggage.

A dressing-table in the ladies' room should be supplied with soap, water, towels, brushes, combs, pomade, face-powder, cologne, needles, thread, pins, etc.; while water, soap, towels, brush-broom, comb, hairbrush, bootjack, and blacking-brush with a box of blacking, should be in the gentlemen's dressing apartment.

Unlike the dinner-party, it is not absolutely necessary that each guest come promptly at a certain time; still, for the sake of regularity of sleep, it is well for each to go early and retire early, though it will be allowable to go somewhat later than the hour appointed.

The host and hostess should be near the door to welcome arrivals, occupying any unused time in making the guests acquainted with each other by introductions. Other members of the family will also intermingle with the company, making introductions and seeing that all are provided with partners for dancing.

It is expected that those who accept an invitation to a ball are able to dance; otherwise it is better to decline, as the wall-flower serves but to embarrass the hostess and other members of the company.

A gentleman, having arranged to accompany a lady to a ball, may very appropriately send her a bouquet of flowers in the afternoon, and in the evening he should call promptly with his carriage at the appointed hour. Upon reaching the house where the entertainment is given, he will conduct the lady immediately to the ladies' dressing-room; when, retiring to the gentlemen's apartment and putting his own toilet in order, he will return to the door of the ladies' room, meet his charge, and conduct her to the ball-room and the hostess.

Etiquette requires that the lady dance first with her escort, and afterwards he should see that she is provided with partners, and that she enjoys herself, though she may dance with whom she pleases. He should conduct her to supper, and will hold himself in readiness to escort her home whenever she desires to go.

In inviting a lady to dance, various forms of invitation may be used to avoid repetition, as, "Will you honor me with your hand for the quadrille?" "May I have the honor of dancing this set with you?" "May I have the pleasure?" "Will you give me the pleasure?" etc.

A gentleman who may be at the party unattended, will invite one of the ladies of the house for the first dance, but she, possibly being otherwise occupied or engaged, will quite likely introduce him to another lady, whom he must accept.

The music will first play a march, then a quadrille, a waltz, a polka, a galop, etc., interspersed with several round dances to each quadrille, usually ending with a march, prior to supper, when the gentleman, presenting his arm to the lady he is dancing with at the time, unless she has come with another gentleman, will proceed to the table, where possibly a little more freedom will prevail than at the dinner-party, though essentially the same etiquette will govern it.

If any lady is without an attendant, it should be the duty of the lady of the house to see that she is provided with an escort. After supper,

several dances will follow, the company dispersing, let us hope, at an early, temperate hour.

Each dancer should be provided with a ball-card bearing a printed programme of the dances, having a space for making engagements upon the same, with a small pencil attached. Much care should be taken to keep each engagement. It is a great breach of etiquette to invite a lady to dance, and then fail to remind her of her promise when the time comes for its fulfillment.

It is customary for the lady and gentleman, who accompany each other to the ball, to dance together once or twice only; to dance as partners oftener is likely to excite remark, though, if the parties be indifferent to comment, no harm will be done. To dance together continually is impolite, and will deservedly provoke severe criticism.

While upon the floor, awaiting the music, a lady and gentleman should avoid long conversations, as they are likely to interfere with the dance; but a pleasant word or two in light conversation will be appropriate if the parties are acquainted; if not, they may quietly wait. The bow should be given at the commencement and close of each dance.

General Suggestions to those who Attend Balls.

When all the ladies are provided for at the table, then the gentlemen may think of their own supper.

Ladies will consult their own pleasure about recognizing a ball-room acquaintance at a future meeting.

Gently glide in the dance, wearing a pleasant expression. "Bow the head slightly as you touch hands lightly."

Should you make a mistake in taking a position, apologize to the party incommoded, and take another place in the set.

Any difficulty or misunderstanding at a public ball should be referred to the master of ceremonies, whose decision should be deemed final.

In tendering an invitation to the lady to dance, allow her to designate what set it shall be, and you are expected to strictly fulfill the engagement.

A gentleman who goes to a ball should dance frequently; if he does not, he will not receive many invitations afterwards; he is not invited to ornament the wall and "wait for supper."

After dancing, a gentleman should conduct the lady to a seat, unless she otherwise desires; he should thank her for the pleasure she has conferred, but he should not tarry too long in intimate conversation with her.

A gentleman having taken a lady's seat during a dance, must rise as soon as it is over, and invite her to come and take it again. It is not necessary to bow more than once, though you frequently meet acquaintances upon the promenade; to bow every time would be tiresome.

What Conduct to Avoid at the Bali.

A ball-room engagement should not be broken.

A lady should not enter or cross the hall unattended.

No gentleman should enter the ladies' dressing-room at a ball.

No evidence of ill-nature should ever show itself at the ball.

Never lead a lady in the hall by the hand; always offer the arm.

Guests should remain at the supper-table no longer than is necessary.

A couple should not engage in a long, private, confidential talk in a ball-room.

While one dance is in progress, it is not in good taste to be arranging for another.

Do not engage yourself for the last two or three dances; it may keep you too late.

Neither married nor unmarried ladies should leave a ball-room assemblage unattended.

A gentleman should not wait until the music has commenced, before selecting his partner.

Do not aim to put in all the steps in the quadrille. The figures are now executed in a graceful walk.

A gentleman should not insist upon a lady continuing to dance, when she has expressed a desire to sit down.

Excepting the first set, it is not etiquette for married people to dance together at either a public or private ball.

Do not contend for a position in the quadrille at either head or sides. It indicates frivolity. You should be above it.

A gentleman should not take a vacant seat beside a lady, without asking permission, whether he is acquainted or not.

The lady should never accept of an invitation to dance with one gentleman immediately after having refused another.

No lady at a ball should be without an escort at the supper-table. The hostess should see that she is provided with one.

A gentleman should never presume upon the acquaintance of a lady after a ball; ball-room introductions close with the dancing.

Ladies should not boast to others, who dance but little, of the great number of dances for which they are engaged in advance.

No gentleman should use his bare hand to press the waist of a lady in the waltz. If without gloves, carry a handkerchief in the hand.

A lady should not select a gentleman to hold her bouquet, fan and gloves during the dance, unless he be her husband, escort or a relative.

Gentlemen should never forget that ladies are first to be cared for, to have the best seats, and to always receive the most courteous attention.

A gentleman in waltzing should not encircle the waist of a lady until the dancing commences, and he should drop his arm when the music ceases.

No gentleman whose clothing or breath is tainted with the fumes of strong drink or tobacco, should ever enter the presence of ladies in the dancing-room.

When the company has been divided into two different sets, you should not attempt to change from one to the other, except by permission of the master of ceremonies.

A lady should not refuse to be introduced to a gentleman at a private ball. At a public ball she will use her discretion, and she can with propriety refuse any introduction.

Never eat your supper in gloves. White kids should be worn at other times throughout the dancing. It is well to have two pairs, one before supper, the other afterwards.

Ladies should not be allowed to sit the evening through without the privilege of dancing. Gentlemen should be sufficiently watchful to see that all ladies present are provided with partners.

Do not, unless for very urgent reasons, withdraw from a quadrille or a set where your assistance is required. Even then you should inform the master of ceremonies, that he may find a substitute.

A gentleman should not invite a lady to be his partner in a dance with which he is not perfectly familiar. It is tiresome and embarrassing to a lady to have a partner who appears awkward.

No gentleman should play the clown in the ball-room. Dancing a break-down, making unusual noise, dressing in a peculiar style, swaggering, swinging the arms about, etc., are simply the characteristics of the buffoon.

The lady is not obliged to invite her escort to enter the house when he accompanies her home, and if invited he should decline the invitation. But he should request permission to call the next day or evening, which will be true politeness.

No display should be made when leaving the ball. Go quietly. It is not necessary to bid the host and hostess good-bye. To do so may cause others to think it later than it is, and thus the ball may be broken up sooner than the hostess might desire.

A lady may not engage herself to two gentlemen for the same dance, excepting the waltz, the first of which may be danced with one and the last with another, she explaining the matter to her first partner, that he may not be offended when she leaves him for the other.

The members of the family where the ball is given should not dance too frequently. It is possible that others may desire to fill their places, and they should have the opportunity. It is the duty of the family to entertain the guests, and not usurp their opportunities.

A gentleman should not be offended if a lady that has declined an invitation from him is seen dancing with another. Possibly she did not despise the one, but she preferred the other, or she may have simply redeemed a forgotten promise. Special evidences of partiality should, however, as much as possible be avoided at places where all should be courteous to each other.



₽ TIQUETTE OF A SOCIAL GAME.



The topics of conversation have become exhausted at the party; you have no musicians in the company, possibly, or if you have music, it no longer entertains. Under the circumstances, you bethink yourself of some light, pleasant indoor game that nearly all can play, and very likely you may select cards, about which the following suggestions may be appropriate:

Should you engage in the game, do so simply for recreation and sociability. Never bet on cards. Like all bets, it leads to demoralization. If you cannot play without gambling and spending too much time, then dismiss the game from your mind. In the simple matter of playing cards there is no harm, but in the abuse of the game there is very much injury.

It is the province of the hostess, not of the guests, to introduce the game. New, bright, clean cards should be kept in readiness for occasions like the evening party.

In taking a seat at the table, where there may be a choice, the elder and married ladies take precedence over the younger members of the company, only those persons being urged to join in the game who have no conscientious scruples against playing.

Rules of the Came.

Do not remove the cards from the table until all are dealt.

Partners should give no appearance of an understanding between themselves by signals of any kind.

Never play with an air of indifference. If tired, you will ask to be excused, and retire; but evince interest while you play.

It is a violation of etiquette to converse upon other topics while playing the game, especially if at the table there are those who are interested, and desire to confine their attention to the play.

It is not courtesy to hurry others when playing. It is very annoying to have an opponent, or even a partner, continually saying, "Come, hurry up!" "We are waiting!" "Any time to-day!" etc.

The object of the game is to give rest. Therefore all topics liable to lead to long argument should be avoided when conversing in the pauses of the play. Small talk, that requires no mental effort, is all that should be indulged in while at the game.

If possible, never violate the rules of the game, and never be guilty of cheating. Should you observe any one doing so, quietly and very politely call their attention to the fact, and be careful that you do not get excited. People who lose patience, and experience ill-feeling at the game, should avoid playing.

It is unkind in those who may have continued success to irritate the opponent; and, whatever may be the ill luck, it is a serious breach of etiquette to lose temper. Neither should there be reflections made upon the playing of the partner nor criticisms upon the opponents.

It is the duty of those who play to make themselves proficient in the game, and thus not embarrass a partner when playing; and courtesv requires that those who play much together should not play with each other in general company, as they would thus be taking unfair advantage of their opponents.



THE TABLE-HOW TO SET AND ARRANGE IT.

HE dinner-hour will completely test the refinement, the culture and good breeding which the individual may possess. To appear advantageously at the table, the person must not only understand the laws of etiquette, but he must have had the advantage of polite society. It is the province of this chapter to show what the laws of the table

are. It will be the duty of the reader, in the varied relations of life, to make such use of them as circumstances shall permit.

Rules to be Observed.

Sit upright, neither too close nor too far away from the table.

Open and spread upon your lap or breast a napkin, if one is provided—otherwise a handkerchief.

Do not be in haste; compose yourself; put your mind into a pleasant condition, and resolve to eat slowly.

Keep the hands from the table until your time comes to be served. It is rude to take knife and fork in hand and commence drumming on the table while you are waiting.

Possibly grace will be said by some one present, and the most respectful attention and quietude should be observed until the exercise is passed.

It is the most appropriate time, while you wait to be served, for you

to put into practice your knowledge of small talk and pleasant words with those whom you are sitting near. By interchange of thought, much valuable information may be acquired at the table.

Do not be impatient to be served. With social chit chat and eating, the meal-time should always be prolonged from thirty minutes to an hour.

Taking ample time in eating will give you better health, greater wealth, longer life and more happiness. These are what we may obtain by eating slowly in a pleasant frame of mind, thoroughly manticating the food.

If soup comes first, and you do not desire it, you will simply say, "No, I thank you," but make no comment; or you may take it and eat as little as you choose. The other course will be along soon. In receiving it you do not break the order of serving; it looks odd to see you waiting while all the rest are partaking of the first course. Eccentricity should be avoided as much as possible at the table.

The soup should be exten with a medium-sized spoon, so slowly and carefully that you will drop none upon your person or the table-cloth. Making an effort to get the last drop, and all unusual noise when eating, should be avoided.

If asked at the next course what you desire, you will quietly state, and upon its reception you will, without display, proceed to put your food in order for eating. If furnished with potatoes in small dishes, you will put the skins back into the dish again; and thus where there are side-dishes all refuse should be placed in them—otherwise potato-skins will be placed upon the table-cloth, and bones upon the side of the plate. If possible, avoid putting waste matter upon the cloth. Especial pains should always be taken to keep the table-cover as clean as may be,

Eating with the Fork

Fashions continually change. It does not follow, because he does not keep up with them, that a man lacks brains; still to keep somewhere near the prevailing style, in habit, coatume and general deportment, is to avoid attracting unpleasant attention.

Fashions change in modes of eating. Unquestionably primitive man conveyed food to his mouth with his fingers. In process of time he cut it with a sharpened instrument, and held it, while he did so, with something pointed. In due time, with the advancement of civilization, there came the two-tined fork for holding and the broad bladed knife for cutting the food and conveying it to the mouth. As years have passed on, bringing their changes, the three and four-tined forks have come into use,

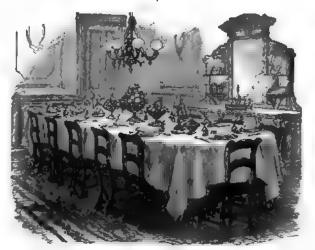


Fig. 9 The general arrangement of the table set for a party of twelve persons.

The plates are often left off, and furnished by the waiter afterwards.

and the habit of conveying food with them to the mouth; the advantage being that there is less danger to the mouth from using the fork, and food is less lubbe to drop from it when being conveyed from the plate. Thus the

lantfe, which is now only used for cutting meat, mashing potatoes, and for a few other purposes at the table, is no longer placed to the mouth by those who give attention to the etiquette of the table.

Set the table as beautifully as possible. Use only the snowiest of linen, the brightest of cutlery, and the cleanest of china. The setting of the table (Fig. 9) will have fruit-plates, castors and other dishes for general use, conveniently placed near the center. The specific arrangement (Fig. 10) of plate, knife, fork, nap-kin, goblet and salt-cup, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

It is customary for the gentleman who is the head of the household, in the ordinary family circle, to sit at the side of the table, in the center, having plates at his right hand, with food near by. When all the

family are seated, and all in readiness, he will serve the guests who may be present; he will next serve the eldest lady of the household, then the ladies and gentlemen as they come in order. The hostess will sit opposite her husband, and preside over the tea, sauces, etc.



ig. 16. Relative position of plate, aspire, goliet, sait-cop, knilt and

ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED.

speak disrespectfully to the walts, nor apologise to them for making their troubic, it is their business to bring forward the food called for. It is courtesy, however, when asked of you desire a certain article, to reply, "If you please," "Not any, I thank you," etc.; when calling for an article. to say, "Will you please bring me," etc.; and en the article has been furmshed, to say, "Thank you." Never eat very fast. Never fill the mouth very full, Never open your mouth when chewing. Never make none with the mouth or throat, Never attempt to talk with the mouth full. Never leave the table with food in the mouth. Never soil the table-cloth if it is possible to avoid it. Never carry away fruits and confectionery from the table. Never encourage a dog or cat to play with you at the table Never use anything but fork or spoon in feeding yourseld

Never explain at the table why certain foods do not agree with Y09.

Never introduce disgusting or unpleasant topics for conversa-

Never nick your teeth or put your hand in your mouth while eating.

Never cut bread; always break It, spreading with butter each Diece as you eat it.

Never come to the table in our shirt sleeves, with dirty hands or disheveled hair.

Never express a choice for any particular parts of a dush, unless requested to do so.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of bread or the last cake. there are probably more,

Never call loudly for the waiter, nor attract attention to yourself by boosterous conduct.

Never hold bones in your fingers while you eat from them. Cut the meat with a knife.

Never use your own knife when cutting butter. Always use a knife assigned to that pur-

FIG. 11. BAD MANNERS AT THE TABLE.

- The best blacker
- Rare with the mouth not foll.
- Posts a dog at the table Held to have hard may reporty
- Eucar e in violent argument at the
- mentities.
- " 6. Louisire upon the table.
- " 7. Brings a cross child to the inbits

Never pare an apple, peach or pear for another at the table without holding it with a fork

Never wipe your fingers on the table cloth, nor clean them in your mouth. Use the napkus. Never allow butter, soap or other food to remain on your whiskers.

Use the nipkin frequently.

Never wear gloves at the table, unless the hands from some special reason are unfit to be seen.

Never, when serving others, overload the plate nor force upon them delicacies which they decane.

Never pour sauce over meat and vegetables when helping others. Place it at one side, on the plate,

Never make a display of finding fault with your food. Very quietly have it changed if you want it different,

Never pass your plate with knife and fork on the same. Remove them, and allow them to rest upon a piece of bread.

Never make a display when removing hair, insects or other disagreeable things from your food. Place them quietly under the edge of your

Never make an effort to clean your plate or the bones you have been eating from too clean; it looks as if you left off hungry.

Never tip back in your chair nor lounge upon the table; neither assame any position that is awkward or ill-bred.

Never, at one's own table or at a dinner-party elsewhere, leave before the rest have finished without asking to be excused. At a hotel or boarding house this rule need not be observed.

Never feel obliged to cut off the kernels with a knife when eating green corn; eaten from the cob, the corn is much the sweetest.

> Never eat so much of any one article as to attract attention, as some people do who ext large quantities of butter, sweet cake, cheese or other articles.

> Never expectorate at the table; also avoid aneezing or coughing. It is better to arise quietly from the table if you have occasion to do either. A sneeze is prevented by placing the finger family on the upper lip.

Never spit out bones, cherry pits, grape skins, etc., upon your plate. Quietly press them from your mouth upon the fork, and lay them upon the side of your plate.

Never allow the conversation at the table to drift into anything but chit-chat; the consideration of deep and abstrase principles will impair digestion.

Never permit yourself to engage in a heated argument at the table. Neither should you use gestures, nor illustration made with a knife or fork on the table-cloth. The accompanyin engraving (Fig. t)) very fore bly illustrates several faults which many people are a dicted.

Never pass forward to another the dish that has been handed to y unless requested to do so, it may have been purposely designed for y and passing it to another may give him or her what is not wanted.

Ma, 6. Drinks from the saucer and lo, a with

his tongue the last drop from the place.

concessorily getting up from the

Course to the tuble in his shirt-sleeves

and pure his fort beside his chair.

Picha bin teeth with his fingers.

" 11. Scrutches har head and in frequently

Never put your feet so far under the table us to touch those of person on the opposite side, neither should you curt them under ne the side of your chair.

Never praise extravagantly every dish set before you; seither sh you appear indifferent. Any article may have praint.

POLITENESS AT THE TABLE.

ROPERLY conducted, the dinner-party should be a pleasant affair; and if rightly managed, from the beginning to the end, it may prove a very enjoyable occasion to all in attendance, the dinner being from 5 to 8 P. M., the guests continuing at the table from one to two hours.

For a very pleasant social affair the rule is not to have the company when seated exceed twelve in number. With a party of that size the conversation can be general, and all are likely to feel more at ease than if the number be larger, provided a selection of guesta is made that are congenial to each other. None of them should be conspicuously superior to the others, and all should be from the same circle of society.

Having determined upon the number of guests to be invited, the next thing in order will be the issuing of notes of invitation, by special measengur, which should be sent out in or twelve days before the dinner is given. Their form will be—

Mr. and Mrs. L -- request the pleasure of the com-

pany of Mr. and Mrs. T at disner on Wednesday, the 10th of March, at six o'clock P. M.

R. S. V. P.

The answer accepting the invitation may read --

Mr. and Mrs. T—— accept with much pleasure Mr, and Mrs. L——'s invitation for dinner on the toth of March.

If declined, the form may be as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. T— regret that a previous engagement (or for other reasons which may be given) will prevent their accepting Mr. and Mrs. L— 's kind invitation for dinner on the 10th of March.

Should the invitation be declined, the declination, which should state the reason for nonacceptance of the invitation, should be sent immediately by a messenger, that the hostess may have an opportunity for inviting other guests in the place of those who decline.

Should the invitation be accepted, nothing but serious difficulty should prevent the appointment being fulfilled. Should anything happen to

prevent attendance, notification should be given the hostess ammediately.

It is of the utmost importance that all of the company be punctual, arriving from ten to fifteen minutes before the appointed time. To be ten minutes late, keeping the dinner waiting, is a serious offense which no one should be guilty of.

The host, hostess and other members of the family should be early in

the drawing-room to receive guests as they arrive, each of whom should be welcomed with a warm greeting.

The hostess having determined who shall accompany each other to the table, each gentleman should be informed what lady he is expected to excort. The hour having arrived, the host offers his right arm to the most honored or possibly the eldest lady guest, and the gentleman most distinguished will escort the lady of the house.

Priceeding to the dising-room when all is in readiness, the host will take his seat at the foot of the table, and the hostess at the head, the lady escorted by the host taking her seat at his right, and the escort of the hostess sating also at her right. The next most honored seat is at the left of the hostess. The illustration (Fig. 12) upon this page shows a company thus seated.

It is f shiomable to have cards laid upon the table, bearing the name, sometimes printed very beautifully upon silk, indicating where each guest shall sit, which saves confusion in being scated. The ladies having taken their places, the gentlemen will be scated, and all is in readiness for the dinner to be served, unless grace be said by a clergyman present or by the host.

Let us hope if there is any carving, it will be done before the meat is brought to the table, and the time of the company saved from this sometimes alow and tedrous work. Should soup be passed, it is well for each one to take it, and also the various courses as they are served, making no

special comment on the food.

The gentleman will, when a dish is brought, having seen the lady he excerted provided for, help himself and pass it on; he will pay no attention to the other lady near him, but will leave that to her escort. In all cases he will be careful and attentive to the wants of the lady in his charge, ascertaining her wishes and issuing her orders to the waiters.

No polite guest will ever fastidiously smell or examine any article of food before tasting it. Such conduct would be an insult to those who have invited him; neither will the host or hostess apologize for the cooking or find fault with each other, the cook or the waiters; all having done the best they could, there is nothing left to do but to make the best of everything that is pro-

wided.

Especial pains should be taken by the host and hostess, as well as all the company, to introduce topics of conversation that shall be agreeable and pleasing, that the dinner hour may be in the highest degree entertaining. When all the

guests have finished their eating, the hostess, with a slight nod to one of the leading members of the party, will rise, as will all the company, and repair to the drawing-room, where, in social converse, the time should be spent for the next two or three hours. Etiquette demands that each member of the company remain at least an hour after the dinner is finished, it being impolite to hurry away immediately after rising from the table. Should be do so, however, he will ask to be excused.



P16. 12. GENTILITY IN THE DINING-ROOM.

Again, the company evince gentility by each

the table, but careful attention should always be given to nessees of personal appearance, howover plain may be the dress which is worn. Another evidence of good manners is the

actionment with which the company deport themselves throughout the treat.

uming a genteel position while eating. It is

not necessary that an elaborate tollet be worn at

CORRECT AND INCORRECT POSITIONS.



Fig. 13. Incorrect Position for Meteling Knife and Fork.

HEREWITH is shown a fault common with many people of holding knife and fork above the hand (Fig. 13) when mashing potatoes, cutting meat, etc. The position is not only unfavorable for obtaining a good command of knife and fork, but it is likewise ungraceful. The contrasting illustration (Fig. 14) represents an easy, graceful posture for hands, when

eating. The habit of holding the hands thus in correct positions can be acquired as easily as any other.

It is well to become accustomed to eating with the left hand, so as to avoid the necessity of changing the fork' from the left to the right hand frequently when eating meat. When no knife is required for spreading, mashing or cutting, lay it uside entirely and eat only with the fork, holding it with the right hand.

Drinking from the Tenoup.

Formerly it was the fashion to pour tea into the aucer; not so now. Tea should be gently sipped from the apoon or cup, taking cup and spoon in hand (Fig. 15) when drinking, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

The spoon should never be removed from the cup when the guest is satisfied with its contents. Should the cup be empty, and more be desired, to take the spoon out and place it beside the cup in the saucer is in intimation to the waiter to have it refilled. If not empty, and the spoon is placed thus beside the cup, it is an intimation to the waiter that you want the test or coffee changed. Do not coffee changed. Do not coffee changed.



Fig. 1s. Cornet Preition for Habiling Knith

or coffee changed. Do not call for "milk;" call for and speak only of "cream." Never set your tescup upon the table-cloth. In taking ougar, use only the sugar-spoon.

As in all the affairs of life, common sense must always rise superior to fashion or forms of etiquetts. In this chapter on "The Table" we have aimed to give the leading outlines which should govern conduct in the dining-room. Much judgment will be required to always understand where these rules should be applied. Certainly to meet a company of people at the table, appear to advantage, carry forward an intelligent conversation, be agreeable and finish the meal, having eaten, in kind and quantity, sufficient to preserve health and vigor, requires much wisdom and experiment,

Fig. 15. Position for Hulding Cup and

The cup with bundle, or of unusual size, may be held differently.



tiquette of







Seciables, Tea-Parties, Private Theatricals, Picaics, Etc.

HERE are many other kinds of gatherings, aside from the formal dinner-party and the ball, where less formality is required, but where the rules of enquette, nevertheless, must be continually brought into service. These comprise conversations, or sociables, private concerts, readings, tea-parties, private theatricals, card-playing, etc. At these entertainments some prefer dancing, some music, some conversation, and some the playing of games.

Whatever may be the nature of the entertainment, it is well to specify it in the invitation. Thus, for a large, full-dress party, the invitation will read;

Miss J---'s compliments to Miss H---, requesting the pleasure of her company for Friday evening, March 10, at eight o'clock.

For the small party meeting for a specific purpose, the invitation will read thus:

Muss B—— requests the pleasure of Miss K——'o company on Friday evening next at 80 clock, to meet the members of the Salem Literary Club, to which Miss B—— belongs.

Or

Miss II — would be happy to have Miss II —— take part in an entertainment consisting of readings and recitations, at her residence, on Wednesday evening, March 15th, at eight o'clock.

take the duner-party and bail, an answer should be promptly returned. The reply may read:

Mass K - accepts with pleasure Miss B - is kind invitation for next Wednesday evening.

Unable to accept the invitation, the reply may read as follows:

Miss K —— regrets that a previous engagement (or other reason) will prevent her accepting Miss B——'s kind invitation for Wednesday evening next.

Should there be any probability of mistake as to time, and identity of the person sending the invitation, the date should be explicitly given in the body of the note, and the full name and address may be placed in the lower left-hand corner.

As upon other occasions, it is the duty of the host and hostens to welcome arrivals and make all the guests feel at ease. To do this, much depends upon the hostess, who, by self-possession, geniality and continual movement among the guests, will make all feel at home. More especially if the entertainment par 'yes of the character of a sociable, much tact is necessary upon the part 4 the family to have the guthering entertained.

To keep the attention of the company occupied, as many runns should be thrown open as possible, and many objects of interest should be scattered around the apartments to interest, amuse and instruct,

If among the company there are those particularly eminent, there should be also other notables, that attention may not be entirely ourcentrated upon the few.

Special pains should be taken that the party does not divide lizelf up into cliques, twos, threes or more, leaving a number out who seem to possess no power to get into conversation.

White it is not always advisable to break up a pleasant conversation going forward between two, three or four, care must be exercised that these inclined to drop aside and spend the time in conversing with each other are prevented by the bostess as much as possible from so doing, as the best conversationalists, thus going by themselves, would couns the remainder of the company to be wanting in spirit and animation. The introduction of others into the group, the calling for a story, the reading of a poem, the singing of a song, with instrumental music, will thus effectually break up the monotony.

Piano-Playing.

Should dancing form a principal feature of the entertainment, and the piano be used to furnish music, the hostess or one of the family should play the instrument. One of the guests should not be depended upon to furnish all of the music. If the hostess cannot play, a pianist for the occa on should be engaged. Either a lady or gentleman-guest may with propriety volunteer to play, if they choose; but the hostess cannot expect that music, thus voluntarily offered, will be cheerfully furnished for more than one dance.

It is courtesy, while anyone is playing an instrument, or singing, to preserve as much stillness as possible. Should you converse, do it so quietly as not to be heard by those near the piano. Should your conversation be animated, it is well to retire to another room.

Amateur performers upon the piano should thoroughly commit to memory a few pieces to play independently of notes, as to take sheet-music to a party is a hint that they expect to be invited to play. If possible, have the voice in good condition also, so as not to be obliged to complain of a cold. To eat a small amount of horse-radish just previous to reading, singing or speaking, will quite effectually remove hoarseness.

Any lady-guest being invited to play the piano, it is courtesy for the gentleman nearest her to offer his arm and escort her to the instrument. While she is playing he will hold her bouquet, fan and gloves, and should also turn the leaves if he can readily read music, but he should not attempt it otherwise.

When a guest is invited by another guest to play the piano, it will be well to wait until the request is seconded by others; and even then the guest may not play unless it should meet the favor of the hostess, and it is believed to be the pleasure of the majority of the company. If certain that the playing will be acceptable, it is well to suggest to the hostess to invite your friend.

It is very impolite to speak disparagingly of the piano, however much it may be out of tune, or however inferior it may be. More especially is it a breach of etiquette to draw unfavorable comparisons between the instrument and another elsewhere.

How to Entertain the Party.

If it happens to be stormy on the evening of your party, an awning erected from the carriage-landing to the house, or a large umbrella carried by a servant, will be a kind provision for the comfort of the guests as they alight from their carriages.

Suppers have wisely been dispensed with of late years at the ordinary evening party. To furnish a full, late supper is a piece of folly for various reasons; among them being the fact that it is positively injurious to the health of the company to eat it. The majority of the party, in all probability, do not desire it; and consequently it is time, labor and expense, upon the part of the hostess, worse than thrown away. She should have all of her time to oher company; to do which, she can provide only light refre handles, which may be passed around.

Among the methods of entertainment resorted to, aside from conversation and dancing, may be those of a literary character. Thus a debatable question may be propounded, a presiding officer selected, assisted by two, four or six others, two leading disputants appointed, debaters chosen upon each side, and the speakers given each two, three or five minutes to talk; the president and board of arbitration to decide the question according to the weight of argument. This is a pleasant and profitable way of spending the evening, if all can be enlisted and be interested in listening or have something to say.

Another intellectual and pleasant mode of spending an evening is for each member of the company to read or recite something that shall interest, amuse, instruct and entertain the audience. To do this rightly, some one should be appointed to act as master of ceremonies for the evening, being assisted by two or three others, who will make suggestions. It will be the duty of the presiding officer, at these

parlor recitations, to ascertain in the beginning what each one will recite, make out a programme, and then announce the various readers and speakers of the evening, as they come in turn, having the exercises suitably interspersed with music. The pleasure of the occasion will much depend upon having every piece upon the programme short, and clearly announced by the presiding officer.

Parlor-theatricals and parlor-concerts are a pleasant means of entertaining an evening gathering—a company of six, eight, or more, thoroughly mastering a play and giving it to an audience that may assemble in the parlors. To have an entertainment of this kind pass smoothly through, some competent person must take upon himself or herself the duties of manager. Each player should be consulted before parts are assigned, and it is of the utmost importance that the players be each prompt in rendering their parts. It is the province of the hostess to act the part of stage-manager, unless she appoints some one from the audience to conduct the exercises.

Croquet parties are very fashionable, and are a healthful, pleasant means of diversion. The essentials necessary to make the game pleasant are good grounds that can be shaded, and clean, comfortable, cool seats. A table may be set in the shade, and refreshments served thereon; or they may be passed to the guests as they sit in their seats.

On all occasions when a number of people convene together, whether indoors or out, the laws of courtesy should be obeyed. It is the duty of the gentlemen to be ever attentive to the ladies. If it be a picnic, the gentlemen will carry the luncheon, erect the swings, construct the tables, bring the water, provide the fuel for boiling the tea, etc. On the fishing excursion they will furnish the tackle, bait the hooks, row the boats, carry the fish, and furnish comfortable seats for the ladies. In gathering nuts, they will climb the trees, do the shaking, carry the nuts, and assist the ladies across the streams and over the fences. If possible, in crossing the fields, go through the bars or gateway, and avoid the necessity of compelling the ladies to clamber over the fences. Should it be necessary to climb them, it is etiquette for the gentleman to go over first, and when the lady is firmly on the top, he will gently help her down.

It should ever be the rule, with both ladies and gentlemen, upon all such occasions, to render every assistance possible to entertain the company. Self should be forgotten. More or less assistance is all the time required by the managers of the outdoor gatherings, and labor is continually necessary to make the occasion pleasant. To aid in rendering the affair agreeable by needed assistance will very likely give you more pleasure than to be entertained yourself.

Etiquette for Public Piaces.

It is not ctiquette for a young lady to visit a place of public amusement with a gentleman, alone, with whom she is but slightly acquainted. Her escort should the first time invite another member of the family to accompany her.

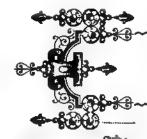
The gentleman should make a point of extending his invitation to the lady long enough before the entertainment to be able to secure desirable seats. Most of the pleasure of the occasion will depend upon being so seated as to be able to witness the performance to advantage.

The lady having received a note of invitation, she should reply to the same immediately, that the gentleman may make his arrangements accordingly.

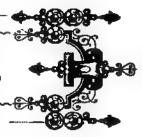
Should the weather be stormy, and for other reasons, it will be a very graceful way of complimenting the lady to provide a carriage for the occasion.

Seats having been secured, it is not necessary to arrive until about five minutes before the commencement of the performance. It is bad manners to go late to a public entertainment; the bustle and noise incident to the late arrival is often a serious interference with the exercises of the occasion.

Upon entering the hall, secure a programme for each member of your party, and follow the usher to the designated seats. The gentleman will go first, and pause at the entrance, allowing the lady to pass into the seat, when he will follow.



Etiquette of ${ m \climate{red}Visiting}$



WHEN, WHERE AND HOW TO VISIT.



EFORE making a visit, you should be perfectly certain that your visit will be

It is common for some people to be very cordial, and even profuse in their offers of hospitality. They unquestionably mean what they say at the time, but when they tender you an invitation to come and tarry weeks, it may seriously incommode them if you should pay them a visit of even a few days.

As a rule, a visit should never be made upon a gent eral invitation. Should you visit a city where a friend resides, it will be best to go first to the hotel, unless you have a special invitation from the friend. From the hotel you will make a polite call, and if then you are invited, you can accept of the hospitality,

In all cases when you contemplate a visit, even with relatives, it is courtesy to write and announce your coming, giving, as nearly as possible, the day and exact time of your arrival.

An invitation to visit a friend should be answered as soon as may be; stating definitely when you will come, and how long you intend to stay,

When near your destination, it is well to send a prepaid telegram, stating upon what train you will arrive. As a reward for this forethought, you will probably find your friends waiting for you at the depot, and the welcome will be very pleasant.

What is Expected of the Guest when Visitian.

You are expected to pleasuntly accept such hospitality as your friends can afford.

If no previous understanding has been had, the visit should be limited to three days, or a week at most,

You should make your visit interfere as little as possible with the routine work of the household in which you are a guest.

You should alm to conform your action, as much as may be, to the rules of the house, as to times of eating, retiring to rest, etc.

You should state upon your arrival how long you latend to stay, that your friends may arrange their plans to entertum accordingly.

Letters and papers being received in the presence of the host, hostess and others, the guest should ask to be excused while reading them.

Furnish your own materials in doing work for yourself when you are visiting, as much as possible, and never depend upon your entertainers,

A kind courtesy, while you remain, will be to execute some work representing your own skill, to be given the hostess as a memento of the recusion

You should in shopping or transacting business, when you desire to go done, scleet the hours of the day when your friends are engaged in

The courst should beware of making unfavorable comment about the friends of the host and hostess, or of offering unfavorable criticism upon what they are known to favor or admire.

Should you happen to injure any article or other property wh visiting, you should have the same immediately repaired, and, if possible, the article put in better condition than it was before.

You should not treat your friend's house as if it was a hotel, making your calls, visiting, transacting business about the town, and coming and going at all hours to suit your own convenience.

Never invite a friend who may call upon you to remain to dinner or supper. This is a right which belongs to the hostess, and it is for her to determine whether she wishes your guest to remain or not.

The guest should aim to render efficient assistance in case of sickness or sudden trouble at the house where the visit may be made. Oftentimes the best service will be rendered by considerately taking your leave.

Invitations accepted by the lady-guest should include the hostess, and those received by the hostess should include the guest. Thus, as much as possible, at all places of entertainment hosters and guest should go

While husbands and wives are always expected to accompany each other, where either may be invited, it is a trespass upon the generosity of the friend to take children and servants unless they are included in

Never invite a friend who calls upon you into any other room than the parlor, unless it is suggested by the hostess that you do so. While you may have the right to enter various rooms, you have no authority for extending the privilege to others.

Immediately upon the return to your home, after paying a visit, you should write to your hostess, thanking her for hospitality and the enjoy ment you received. You should also ask to be remembered to all of the family, mentioning each one by name.

Expenses which the friends may incur in removal and care of baggage, in repairs of wardrobe, or any other personal service requiring cash outlay, the guest should be careful to have paid. Washing and ironing should be sent elsewhere from the place where the guest is visiting.

The lady-guest should beware of receiving too many visits from gentlemen, and if invited to accompany them to places of amusement or on rules, she should consult with the hostess and learn what appoin ments she may have, and whether the going with others will be makefactory to her.

Should a secret of the family come into your pose visit, you should remember that the hospitality and mivileges extended should bind you to absolute secrecy. It is contemptibly mean to become the possessor of a secret thus, and afterwards betray the confidence reposed in you.

He careful that you treat with kindness and care servants, horses, carriages and other things at your friend's house which are placed at your disposal. To plack choice flowers, to handle books roughly, to drive horses too fast, to speak harshly to servants—all this indicates selfishness and bad manners.

The visitor should beware of criticism or fault-finding with the family of the hostess. It is also in extremely had taste for the guest to speak disparagingly of things about the home or the town where the visit is being made, being at the same time enthusiastic in praise of people and places elsewhere.

When a child is taken along, the mother should be very watchful that it does no injury about the house, and makes no trouble. It is excessively annoying to a neat housekeeper to have a child wandering about the rooms, handling furniture with greasy fingers, scattering crumbs over the carpets, and otherwise making disturbance.

The gentleman visitor should be certain that smoking is not offensive to the various members of the family, before he indulges too freely in the pipe and eigar about the house. For the guest, without permission, to seat himself in the parlor (Fig. 16), and scent the room with the fumes of tobacco, is a serious impoliteness.

When you can at times render assistance to those you are visiting, in any light work, you will often make your visit more agreeable. A lady will not hesitate to make her own bed if there be few or no servants, and will do anything else to assist the hostess. If your friend, however, declines allowing you to assist her, you should not insist upon the matter further.

Guests should enter with spirit and cheerfulness into the various plans that are made for their enjoyment. Possibly some rides will be had, and some visits made, that will be tiresome, but the courteous guest should find something to admire everywhere, and thus make the entertainers feel that their efforts to please are appreciated.

Of various persons in the family where the guest may be visiting, gifts may most appropriately be given to the hostess, and the baby or the youngest child. If the youngest has reached its teens, then it may be best to give it to the mother. The visitor will, however, use discretion in the matter. Flowers and fancy needle-work will always be appropriate for the lady. Confectionery and jewelry will be appreciated by the children. Small articles of wearing apparel or money will be suitable for servants who have been particularly attentive to the guest.

Special pains should be taken by guests to adapt themselves to the religious habits of those with whom they are visiting. If daily prayers are had, or grace is said at meals, the most reverent attention should be given; though when invited to participate in any of these exercises, if unaccustomed to the same, you can quietly ask to be excused. As a rule, it is courtesy to attend church with the host and hostess. Should you have decided preferences, and go elsewhere, do so quietly and without comment, and under no circumstances should there be allowed religious discussion afterwards. You visit the home of your friends to entertain and be entertained. Be careful that you so treat their opinions that they will wish you to come again.

Hints to the Host and Hostess.

Take the baggage-checks, and give personal attention to having the trunks conveyed to your residence, relieving the guest of all care in the matter.

Having received intelligence of the expected arrival of a guest, if possible have a carriage at the depot to meet the friend. Various members of the family being with the carriage will make the welcome more pleasant.

Have a warm, pleasant room especially prepared for the guest, the dressing-table being supplied with water, soap, towel, comb, hair-brush, brush-broom, hat-brush, pornade, cologue, matches, needles and plus. The wardrobe should be conveniently arranged for the reception of wearing apparel. The bed should be supplied with plenty of clothing, a side table should contain writing materials, and the center-table should be furnished with a variety of entertaining reading matter.

Arrange to give as much time as possible to the comfort of the guest, visiting places of amusement and interest in the vicinity. This should all be done without apparent effort on your part. Let your friends feel that the visit is a source of real enjoyment to you; that through their presence and company you have the pleasure of amusements and recreation that would, perhaps, not have been enjoyed had they not come. Treat them with such kindness as you would like to have bestowed upon yourself under similar circumstances.

At the close of their stay, if you would be happy to have the visitors remain longer, you will frankly tell them so. If they insist upon going, you will sid them in every way possible in their departure. See that their baggage is promptly conveyed to the train. Examine the rooms to find whether they have forgotten any article that they would wish to take. Prepare a lunch for them to partake of on their journey. Go with them to the depot. Treat them with such kindness and corduality to the close that the recollection of their visit will ever be a bright spot in their memory. Remain with them until the train arrives. They would be very lonely waiting without you. You will ever remember with pleasure the fact that you made the last bours of their visit pleasant. And thus, with the last hand-shaking, and the last waving of adleu, as the train speeds away, keep up the warmth of hospitality with your guests to the very end. It is, perhaps, the last time you will ever see them.

CONDUCT AT PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

While a quiet conversation is allowable in the intervals after the opening of the performance, close attention should be given to the stage. Should it be a concert, the utmost stillness should be observed, as the slightest whisper will disturb the singers. This considerate attention should be given to the very end. It is in exceedingly bad taste, near the close of the last act, for the audience to commence moving about, putling on wraps and outer clothing, preparatory to leaving. Those who do so, lose the choicest part of the entertainment; they distract others who wish to be attentive, and they advertise the fact that they have no private carriage of their own, but on the contrary go by some public conveynnce, and with characteristic selfishness they intend to rush out first and accure the best seats.

If the entertainment be a funcy fair, where goods which have been manufactured by a company of ia dies are sold for church or charitable purposes, good sense will immediately suggest that as large a price should be realized as possible, and hence it is not ctiquette for the purchaser to attempt to buy under price. It is also courtesy for the saleswoman, when a larger sum is presented than is charged, to deduct the price and promptly return the change, unless the surplus be donated to the charity.



Fig. 1 The Visitor who Converts the Par-

Bad Manners.

Do not forget, while you make yourself comfortable, that others have rights which should be always considered.

Do not talk foully, laugh bolsterously, or make violent gestures.

Do not talk or whisper so loudly during the entertainment as to disturb those sitting near you.

Do not make a display of secreey, mystery, or undue lover-like affection with your companion.

Do not prevent your companion from giving attention to the exercises, even though they may be without interest to yourself.

Do not, in a picture-gallery, stand conversing too long in front of pictures. Take seats, and allow others to make examination.

Do not, if a lady, allow a gentleman to join you, and thus withdraw your attention from your escort. And do not, if a gentleman, allow your attention to be taken up, to any great extent, with a lady other than the one you have in charge.

Do not, if a gentleman, be continually going from the half between the acts of the play. To be passing up and down the sisle, eating peppers and cardamom seeds, advertises the fact that you are addicted to the too frequent use of liquors.

Do not join a party about to visit a place of amusement unless invited to do so. Should the party consist of one gentleman and two ladies, a gentleman, if well acquainted, may ask the privilege of attending one of the ladies. Should a ticket be furnished him, he should return the favor by an equal politeness bestowed upon the party, if possible, during the avenue.



CONDITIONS THAT PROMOTE HAPPINESS.

HE happiness of married life comes from piezzant, harmonious relations existing between husband and wife. If rightly mated in the conjugal state, life will be one continual joy. If unhappily wedded, the soul will be forever yearning, and never satisfied;

happiness may be hoped for, may be dreamed of, may be the object ever labored for, but it will never be realized.

In view, therefore, of the great influence that marriage has upon the welfare and happiness of all those who enter the conjugal relation, it becomes the duty of everyone to study the laws which make happy, enduring companionships between husbands and wives. It is a duty which not only in the immarried owe themselves, but it is an obligation due to society, as the well being of a commumay largely rests upon the permanent, enduring family relation,

Very properly does the highest civilization not only recognize one woman for one man, and one room for one woman, but it ordains that mar-

riage shall be publicly solemaized; and in view of its sacred nature and its vast influence on the welfare of society, that its rights shall be jealously guarded, and that a separation of those who pledge themselves to each other for life shall be as seldom made as possible.

The young should, therefore, be thoroughly imbued with the idea that the marriage state may not be entered upon without due and careful consideration of its responsibilities, as explained in the introductory remarks found in the department devoted to "Love Letters,"

The province of this chapter is to consider the etiquette of courtship and marriage, not its moral bearings; and yet we may in this connection very appropriately make a few suggestions.

Whom to Marry.

There are exceptions to all rules. Undoubtedly parties have married on brief acquaintance, and have lived happily afterwards. It is sometimes the case that the wife is much older than the husband, is much wiser, and much his superior in social position, and yet happiness in the union may follow. But, as a rule, there are a few fundamental requisites, which, carefully observed, are much more likely to bring happiness than does marriage where the conditions are naturally unfavorable.

Of these requisites, are the following

Marry a person whom you have known long enough to be sure of his or her worth - it not personally, at least by reputation,

Marry a person who is your equal in social position. If there be a difference either way, is take husband be superior to the wife. It is difficult for a wife to love and honor a person whom she is compelled to look dawn's sin-

Mark a person of similar religious convictions, tastes, likes and dislikes to your own. It is not congenial to have one companion deeply religious, while the other only ridicules the forms of religion. It is not pleasant for one to have mind and heart absorbed in a certain kind of work which the other abhors; and it is equally disagreeable to the gentle, mild and sweet disposition to be united with a cold, heartless, grasping, avaricious, quarrelsome person. Very truthfully does Lune S. Peck, in the "Vermont Watchman," describe one phase of inharmony, in the following poem:



MISMATED.

HAWK once courted a white little dove,
With the softest of wings and a voice full of love;
And the hawk — O yes, as other hawks go—
Was a well-enough hawk, for aught that I know.
But she was a dove,
And her bright young life
Had been nurtured in love,
Away from all strife.

Well, she married the hawk. The groom was delighted:
A feast was prepared, and the friends all invited.
(Does anvone think that my story's not true?
He is certainly wrong—the facts are not new.)
Then he flew to his nest,
With the dove at his side,
And soon all the rest
Took a squint at the bride.

A hawk for his father, a hawk for his mother, A hawk for his auster, and one for his brother, And uncles and aunts there were by the dozena, And oh, such a number of hawks for his cousin They were greedy and rough — A turbulent crew, Always ready enough To be quarrelsome, too,

To the dove all was strange; but never a word
In resentment she gave to the wrangling she heard.
If a thought of the peaceful, fur-away nest
Ever haunted her dreams, or throbbed in her breast,
No bird ever knew;
Each hour of her life,
Kind, gestle and true
Was the hawk's dove-wife.

But the delicate nature too sorely was tried; With no visible sickness, the dove drooped and died; Then load was the grid, and the wish all expressed. To call the learned brids, and hold an inquest.

So all the lurds came, But each shook his head. No disease could be name Why the dove should be dead,

Till a wise old owl, with a knowing look, Till a was old owl, with a knowing look,
Stated this. "The case is as clear as a book;
No disease do I find, or accident's shock;
The cause of her death was too mark hour!
Hawk for her sister, and hawk for her mother,
Hawk for her sister, and hawk for her brothe.
Was more than the deficial bird could bear;
She hath winged her was to a readm more fair!
She was mirtured a drove;
Too hard the hawk's life—
Youl of kindness and love,
Full of birdness and strife."

And when he had told them, the other birds knew. That this was the cause, and the verdict was true?

Natural Selection.

In the first place, observation proves that selections made in nature by the beasts of the field and fowls of the air, of couples which pair, the male is always the strongest, generally the largest, the most brave, and always the leader. The female follows, trusting to her companion, leaving him to fight the heavy battles, apparently confident in his bravery, strength and wisdom.

If nature teaches anything, it is what observation and experience in civilized life has also proved correct, that of husband and wife, rightly mated, the husband should represent the positive—the physical forces, the intellectual and the strongly-loving; while the wife will represent the negative—the sympathetic, the spiritual, and the affectional. The husband should be so strong as to be a natural protector to his family. He should be brave, that he may defend his companion. He should be wise, and he should be so thoroughly true and devoted to his wife that he will delight in being her guardian and support.

The wife, confident in the husband's strength and wisdom, will thus implicitly yield to his protecting care. And thus both will be happy—he in exercising the prerogatives which belong naturally to the guardian and protector; and she in her confidence, love and respect for her companion, whom she can implicitly trust.

Peculiarities Suitable for Each Other.

Those who are neither very tall nor very short, whose eyes are neither very black nor very blue, whose hair is neither very black nor very red,—the mixed types—may marry those who are quite similar in form, complexion and temperament to themselves.

Bright red hair and a florid complexion indicate an excitable temperament. Such should marry the jet-black hair and the brunette type.

The gray, blue, black or hazel eyes should not marry those of the same color. Where the color is very pronounced, the union should be with those of a decidedly different color.

The very corpulent should unite with the thin and spare, and the short, thick-set should choose a different constitution.

The thin, bony, wiry, prominent-featured, Roman-nosed, cold-blooded individual, should marry the round-featured, warm-hearted and emotional. Thus the cool should unite with warmth and susceptibility.

The extremely irritable and nervous should unite with the lymphatic, the slow and the quiet. Thus the stolid will be prompted by the nervous companion, while the excitable will be quieted by the gentleness of the less nervous.

The quick-motioned, rapid-speaking person should marry the calm and deliberate. The warmly impulsive should unite with the stoical.

The very fine-haired, soft and delicate-skinned should not marry those like themselves; and the curly should unite with the straight and smooth hair.

The thin, long-face should marry the round-favored; and the flat nose should marry the full Roman. The woman who inherits the features and peculiarities of her father should marry a man who partakes of the characteristics of his mother; but in all these cases where the type is not pronounced, but is, on the contrary, an average or medium, those forms, features and temperaments may marry either.

Etiquette of Courtship.

But however suitable may be the physical characteristics, there are many other matters to be considered before a man and woman may take upon themselves the obligation to love and serve each other through life, and these can only be learned by acquaintance and courtship, concerning which the following suggestions may be appropriate:

Any gentleman who may continuously give special, undivided attention to a certain lady, is presumed to do so because he prefers her to others. It is reasonable to suppose that others will observe his action. It is also to be expected that the lady will herself appreciate the fact, and her feelings are likely to become engaged. Should she allow an intimacy thus to ripen upon the part of the gentleman, and to continue, it is to be expected that he will be encouraged to hope for her hand; and

hence it is the duty of both lady and gentleman, if neither intends marriage, to discourage an undue intimacy which may ripen into love, as it is in the highest degree dishonorable to trifle with the affections of another. If, however, neither has objections to the other, the courtship may continue.

The Decisive Question.

At length the time arrives for the gentleman to make a proposal. If he is a good judge of human nature, he will have discovered long ere this whether his favors have been acceptably received or not, and yet he may not know positively how the lady will receive an offer of marriage. It becomes him, therefore, to propose.

What shall he say? There are many ways whereby he may introduce the subject. Among these are the following:

He may write to the lady, making an offer, and request her to reply. He may, if he dare not trust to words, even in her presence write the question on a slip of paper, and request her laughingly to give a plain "no" or "yes." He may ask her if in case a gentleman very much like himself was to make a proposal of marriage to her, what she would say. She will probably laughingly reply that it will be time enough to tell what she would say when the proposal is made. And so the ice would be broken. He may jokingly remark that he intends one of these days to ask a certain lady not a thousand miles away if she will marry him, and asks her what answer she supposes the lady will give him; she will quite likely reply that it will depend upon what lady he asks. And thus he may approach the subject, by agreeable and easy stages, in a hundred ways, depending upon circumstances.

Engaged.

An engagement of marriage has been made. The period of courtship prior to marriage has been passed by the contracting parties, doubtless pleasantly, and we trust profitably.

Let us hope that they have carefully studied each other's tastes, that they know each other's mental endowments, and that by visits, rides and walks, at picnics, social gatherings and public entertainments, they have found themselves suited to each other.

Upon an engagement being announced, it is courtesy for various members of the gentleman's family, generally the nearest relatives, to call upon the family of the lady, who in turn should return the call as soon as possble. Possibly the families have never been intimate; it is not necessary that they should be so, but civility will demand the exchange of visits. If the betrothed live in different towns, an exchange of kind and cordial letters between the families is etiquette, the parents or near relatives of the gentleman writing to the lady or her parents.

A present of a ring to the lady, appropriately signalizes the engagement of marriage. This is usually worn on the forc-finger of the left hand. If the parties are wealthy, this may be set with diamonds; but if in humble circumstances, the gift should be more plain. Other presents by the gentleman to the lady, of jewelry, on birthdays, Christmas or New Year's, will be very appropriate; while she, in turn, may reciprocate by gifts of articles of fancy-work made with her own hands.

Aside from the engagement-ring, a gentleman should not, at this period of acquaintance, make expensive presents to his intended bride. Articles of small value, indicative of respect and esteem, are all that should pass between them. Should the marriage take place, and coming years of labor crown their efforts with success, then valuable gifts will be much more appropriate than in the earlier years of their acquaintance.

Arrangements for a Permanent Home.

It remains to be seen whether the intended husband will prove a financial success or not. He may be over benevolent; he may be too ready to become security for others; he may prove a spendthrift; he may lose his property in a variety of ways. It is therefore wise for the lady and her friends to see that, previous to the marriage, if she have money in her own right, a sufficient sum be settled upon her to provide for all contingencies in the future. This is a matter that the gentleman should himself insist upon, even using his own money for the purpose, as many a man has found, when his own fortune was wrecked, the provision made for his wife to be his only means of support in declining years.

Conduct During the Engagement.

An engagement having been made, it is desirable that it be carried to a successful termination by marriage. To do this, considerable depends upon both parties.

The gentleman should be upon pleasant terms with the lady's family, making himself agreeable to her parents, her sisters and her brothers. Especially to the younger members of her family should the gentleman render his presence agreeable, by occasional rides and little favors, presents of sweetmeats, etc.

He should also take pains to comply with the general regulations of the family during his visits, being punctual at meals, and early in retiring; kind and courteous to servants, and agreeable to all.

He should still be gallant to the ladies, but never so officiously attentive to anyone as to arouse uneasiness upon the part of his affianced. Neither should he expect her to eschewthe society of gentlemen entirely from the time of her engagement.

The lady he has chosen for his future companion is supposed to have good sense, and while she may be courteous to all, receiving visits and calls, she will allow no flirtations, nor do anything calculated to excite jealousy on the part of her fiancé.

The conduct of both after the engagement should be such as to inspire in each implicit trust and confidence.

Visits should not be unduly protracted. If the gentleman makes them in the evening, they should be made early, and should not be over two hours in length. The custom of remaining until a late hour has passed away in genteel society. Such conduct at the present time, among the acquaintance of the lady, is certain to endanger her reputation.

For the gentleman and lady who are engaged to isolate themselves from others when in company, or do anything that shall attract the attention of the company to themselves, is in bad taste. Such conduct will always call forth unfavorable comments. The young ladies will sneer at it from jealousy, the young men will pronounce it foolish, and the old will consider it out of place.

And yet, by virtue of engagement, the gentleman should be considered the rightful escort, and upon all occasions the lady will give him preference; and he will especially see, however thoughtful he may be of others, that her wants are carefully attended to.

Should a misunderstanding or quarrel happen, it should be removed by the lady making the first advances towards a reconciliation. She thus shows a magnanimity which can but win admiration from her lover. Let both in their conduct towards the other be confiding, noble and generous.

The Wedding.

The wedding-day having arrived, the presents for the bride, if there be any, which may be sent at any time during the previous week, will be handsomely displayed before the ceremony. The presents, which have the names of the donors attached, are for the bride—never the bridegroom, although many of them may be sent by friends of the latter.

The form and ceremony of the wedding will be as various as are the peculiarities of those who marry, and comprise every description of display, from the very quiet affair, with but a few friends present, to the elaborate occasion when the church is filled to repletion, or in the palatial residence of the father of the bride, "the great house filled with guests of every degree."

We will suppose that the parties desire a somewhat ostentations wedding, and the marriage takes place in church. In arranging the preliminaries, the bride may act her pleasure in regard to bridesmaids. She may have none; she may have one, two, three, four, six or eight; and, while in England it is customary to have but one groomsman, it is not uncommon in the United States to have one groomsman for every bridesmaid.

The bridegroom should make the first groomsman the manager of affairs, and should furnish him with money to pay necessary expenses.

Ushers are selected from the friends of the bride and groom, who, designated by a white rosette worn on the left lapel of the coat, will

wait upon the invited guests at the door of the church, and assign them to their places, which will be a certain number of the front seats.

The bridegroom should send a carriage at his expense for the officiating clergyman and his family. He is not expected to pay for the carriage of the parents of the bride, nor for those occupied by the bridesmaids and groomsmen.

The latter will furnish the carriages for the ladies, unless otherwise provided. The invited guests will go in carriages at their own expense.

The clergyman is expected to be within the rails, and the congregation promptly in their seats, at the appointed hour. The bridegroom will proceed to the church, accompanied by his near relatives, and should precede the bride, that he may hand her from the carriage, if not waited upon by her father or other near relative.

The bride goes to the church in a carriage, accompanied by her parents, or those who stand to her in the relation of parents (as may other relatives, or legal guardian), or she may be accompanied by the bridesmaids.

When the bridal party is ready in the vestibule of the church, the ushers will pass up the center aisle, the first groomsman, accompanied by the first bridesmaid, coming next, the others following in their order. The groom walks next with the bride's mother upon his arm, followed by the father with the bride. At the altar, as the father and mother step back, the bride takes her place upon the left of the groom.

Another mode of entering the church is for the first bridesmaid and groomsman to lead, followed by the bride and groom. When in front of the altar, the groomsman turns to the right, the bridesmaid to the left, leaving a space in front of the minister for the bride and groom; the near relatives and parents of the bride and groom follow closely, and form a circle about the altar during the ceremony.

The former mode is, however, established etiquette. At the altar the bride stands at the left of the groom, and in some churches both bride and groom remove the right-hand glove. In others it is not deemed necessary. When a ring is used, it is the duty of the first bridesmaid to remove the bride's left-hand glove. An awkward pause is, however, avoided by opening one seam of the glove upon the ring finger, and at the proper time the glove may be turned back, and the ring thus easily placed where it belongs, which is the third finger of the left hand.

The responses of the bride and groom should not be too hastily nor too loudly given.

Following the ceremony, the parents of the bride speak to her first, succeeded by the parents of the groom before other friends.

Essentially the same ceremonies will be had, the same positions will be assumed, and the same modes of entering will be observed, in the parlors at the residence, as at the church.

The bride and groom, after the ceremony, will go in the same carriage from the church to the home or to the depot.

Should a breakfast or supper follow the ceremony, the bride will not change her dress until she assumes her traveling apparel. At the party succeeding the ceremony, the bridesmaids and groomsmen should be invited, and all may, if they prefer, wear the dresses worn at the wedding.

The Wedding Tronsseau.

It is customary, at the wedding, for the young bride to wear only pure white, with a wreath of orange flowers to adorn the full veil of lace. The widow or elderly lady will wear pearl color or tinted silk, without wreath or veil. The bridesmaid of the youthful bride may wear colors, but a very beautiful effect is produced by pure white, with colored trimmings. In some cases, one-half of the bridesmaids will wear one color, and the other half another color. No black dresses should be worn by the guests. Any in mourning may, for the time, wear purple, lavender, iron-gray and other quiet colors.

The bridegroom and groomsmen will wear white gloves, vest and neckties.

The bride's traveling dress should be very quiet and modest, and not such as in any way to attract attention.

Only the bridegroom is congratulated at the wedding; it is he who is supposed to have won the prize. Acquaintances of both should speak to the bride first; but if acquainted with but one, they will address that one first, when introductions will take place.

At the wedding breakfast or supper the bride sits by the side of her husband, in the center of the table, at the side; her father and mother occupy the foot and head of the table, and do the honors of the occasion, as at the dinner-party.

The festivities of the occasion being over, and the hour of departure having arrived, the guests disperse, it being etiquette for them to make a formal call on the mother of the bride in the succeeding two weeks.

Etiquette Between Husbands and Wives.

Let the rebuke be preceded by a kiss.

Do not require a request to be repeated.

Never should both be angry at the same time.

Never neglect the other, for all the world beside.

Let each strive to always accommodate the other.

Let the angry word be answered only with a kiss.

Bestow your warmest sympathies in each other's trials.

Make your criticism in the most loving manner possible.

Make no display of the sacrifices you make for each other.

Never make a remark calculated to bring ridicule upon the other:

Never deceive; confidence, once lost, can never be wholly regained.

Always use the most gentle and loving words when addressing each

Always use the most gentle and loving words when addressing each other.

Let each study what pleasure can be bestowed upon the other during the day.

Always leave home with a tender good-bye and loving words. They may be the last.

Consult and advise together in all that comes within the experience and sphere of each individually.

Never reproach the other for an error which was done with a good motive and with the best judgment at the time.

The Wife's Duty.

Never should a wife display her best conduct, her accomplishments, her smiles, and her best nature, exclusively away from home.

Be careful in your purchases. Let your husband know what you buy, and that you have wisely expended your money.

Let no wife devote a large portion of her time to society-work which shall keep her away from home daytimes and evenings, without the full concurrence of her husband.

Beware of entrusting the confidence of your household to outside parties. The moment you discuss the faults of your husband with another, that moment an element of discord has been admitted which will one day rend your family circle.

If in moderate circumstances, do not be over ambitious to make an expensive display in your rooms. With your own work you can embellish at a cheap price, and yet very handsomely, if you have taste. Let the adornings of your private rooms be largely the work of your own hands.

Beware of bickering about little things. Your husband returns from his labors with his mind absorbed in business. In his dealings with his employes, he is in the habit of giving commands and of being obeyed. In his absent-mindedness, he does not realize, possibly, the change from his business to his home, and the same dictatorial spirit may possess him in the domestic circle. Should such be the case, avoid all disputes. What matters it where a picture hangs, or a flower-vase may sit. Make the home so charming and so wisely-ordered that your husband will gladly be relieved of its care, and will willingly yield up its entire management to yourself.

Be always very careful of your conduct and language. A husband is largely restrained by the chastity, purity and refinement of his wife.

A lowering of dignity, a looseness of expression and vulgarity of words, may greatly lower the standard of the husband's purity of speech and morals.

Whatever may have been the cares of the day, greet your husband with a smile when he returns. Make your personal appearance just as beautiful as possible. Your dress may be made of calico, but it should be neat. Let him enter rooms so attractive and sunny that all the recollections of his home, when away from the same, shall attract him back.

Be careful that you do not estimate your husband solely by his ability to make display. The nature of his employment, in comparison with others, may not be favorable for fine show, but that should matter not. The superior qualities of mind and heart alone will bring permanent happiness.

To have a cheerful, pleasant home awaiting the husband, is not all. He may bring a guest whom he desires to favorably impress, and upon you will devolve the duty of entertaining the visitor so agreeably that the husband shall take pride in you. A man does not alone require that his wife be a good housekeeper. She must be more; in conversational talent and general accomplishment she must be a companion.

The Husband's Duty.

A very grave responsibility has the man assumed in his marriage. Doting parents have confided to his care the welfare of a loved daughter, and a trusting woman has risked all her future happiness in his keeping. Largely will it depend upon him whether her pathway shall be strewn with thorns or roses.

Let your wife understand fully your business. In nearly every case she will be found a most valuable adviser when she understands all your circumstances.

Do not be dictatorial in the family circle. The home is the wife's province. It is her natural field of labor. It is her right to govern and direct its interior management. You would not expect her to come to your shop, your office, your store or your farm, to give orders how your work should be conducted; neither should you interfere with the duties which legitimately belong to her.

If a dispute arises, dismiss the subject with a kind word, and do not seek to carry your point by discussion. It is a glorious achievement to master one's own temper. You may discover that you are in error, and if your wife is wrong, she will gladly, in her cooler moments, acknowledge the fault.

Having confided to the wife all your business affairs, determine with her what your income will be in the coming year. Afterwards ascertain what your household expenses will necessarily be, and then set aside a weekly sum, which should regularly and invariably be paid the wife at a stated time. Let this sum be even more than enough, so that the wife can pay all bills, and have the satisfaction besides of accumulating a fund of her own, with which she can exercise a spirit of independence in the bestowal of charity, the purchase of a gift, or any article she may desire. You may be sure that the wife will very seldom use the money unwisely, if the husband gives her his entire confidence.

Your wife, possibly, is inexperienced; perhaps she is delicate in health, also, and matters that would be of little concern to you may weigh heavily upon her. She needs, therefore, your tenderest approval, your sympathy and gentle advice. When her efforts are crowned with success, be sure that you give her praise. Few husbands realize how happy the wife is made by the knowledge that her efforts and her merits are appreciated. There are times, also, when the wife's variable condition of health will be likely to make her cross and petulant; the husband must overlook all this, even if the wife is at times unreasonable.

Endeavor to so regulate your household affairs that all the faculties of the mind shall have due cultivation. There should be a time for labor, and a time for recreation. There should be cultivation of the social nature, and there should be attention given to the spiritual. The wife should not be required to lead a life of drudgery. Matters should be so regulated that she may early finish her labors of the day; and the good husband will so control his business that he may be able to accompany his wife to various places of amusement and entertainment. Thus the intellectual will be provided for, and the social qualities be kept continually exercised.

The wise husband will provide for the moral and spiritual growth of his family by regular attendance at church; the spiritual faculties of our nature are given for a beneficent purpose; their exercise and cultivation leads up into the higher and the better; one day in seven, at least, should therefore be set apart for the spiritual improvement of the family. Select a church, the religious teaching in which is nearest in accord with the views of yourself and wife, and be regular in your attendance; accompany your wife; give her the pleasure of your escort, see that she is provided with a good seat and all the advantages which the church has to give; enter fully and freely into the religious work of your church, and your family will be blessed in consequence.

Give your wife every advantage which it is possible to bestow. Shut up with her household duties, her range of freedom is necessarily circumscribed, and in her limited sphere she is likely to remain stationary in her intellectual growth. Indeed, oftentimes, if her family be large and her husband's means are limited, in her struggle to care for the

family she will sacrifice beauty, accomplishments, health—life, almost—rather than that her husband shall fail. In the meantime, with wide opportunities and intellectual advantages, he will be likely to have better facilities for growth and progression. There is sometimes thus a liability of the husband and wife growing apart, an event which both should take every pains to avert. In avoiding this, much will depend upon the wife. She must resolutely determine to be in every way the equal of her companion. Much also will depend upon the husband. The wife should have every opportunity whereby she may keep even pace with him.

Possibly the wafe in social position, intellectual acquirement, and very likely in moral worth, may be superior to her husband. It is equally necessary, therefore, that the husband put forth every effort to make himself worthy of his companion. It is a terrible burden to impose on a wife to compel her to go through life with a man whom she cannot love or respect.



HE reader will call to mind people who always appear at case when they are traveling. Investigation will prove that these individuals have usually had a wide experience in journeying, and an extensive acquaintance with the world. The experienced traveler has learned the necessity of always being on time, of having baggage checked early, of purchasing a ticket before entering the cars, and of procuring a seat in a good location before the car is full.

The inexperienced traveler is readily known by his flurry and mistakes. He is likely to be behind time, and he is likely to be an

hour too early. For want of explicit direction, his baggage often fails to reach the train in time, or does not come at all. His trunks, from lack of strength, are liable to be easily broken. In his general confusion, when he buys a ticket he neglects to place it where it will be secure, and consequently loses it. He forgets a portion of his baggage, and thus in a dozen ways he is likely to be in trouble.

If the person be a lady who is unacquainted with travel, she reveals the fact by a general impatience, restlessness, and absent mindedness. In her want of self possossion she forgets several things she had intended to bring, and her continual fault finding at flies, doct, heat, delay and other trials, all betray the fact that she has not heretofore been accustomed to these dafficulties.

The following suggestions relating to railway traveling may be of service:

Whenever you contemplate a journey, consider carefully what route you want to take, and declife it definitely. Learn accurately what time the train keaves, and provide yourself with a table giving the running time of the road, stations on the way, etc., which will save you the trouble of asking many questions.

If you desire to ride in a sleeping car, secure your borth a day or two previous to the time of going, in order that you may be in time to take your choice. The most desirable sections are in the center of the car, away from the annoyance of dust, drafts of air and sudden noises resulting from opening and closing doors.

At least a day before you go, consider carefully what baggage you need to take, and have it packed. Take just as little as possible. Have your trunks very secure, and pack all articles of baggage in such a manner that they cannot shake and thus be broken.

Provide among your baggage necessary toilet articles—a lines wrap to exclude the dust from your finer clothing, and a small amount of reading-matter with very coarse type. See that your baggage is purfectly in order, and an hour before you start engage an authorized expressman to take your baggage to the depot. State very distinctly where you want the baggage taken, and for what train. It is also a wise provision

to have your trunk labeled with a card bearing your name and destination,

Take the number of the exprenman, ascertain his charge, and withhold payment until he has assisted in finding beggage, and has aided in getting it checked at the depot. Bevery sure that your watch or clock is perfectly correct with railroad time, and that you, half as hour before the starting time of the train, arrive at the depot, buy a ticket, and take your next in the car. You are probably early enough to take your choice of location in the seats.

If in the summer time, and the train runs east or west, the north side will probably be most pleasant. Seats midway in the car are easiest to ride in, and the left side is freest from undden gusts of wind which may come

in at the open doors.

If a ving selected a neat, it is contomary to deposit the antchel, umbrella or some article of wearing-apparel in the same, should you not be ready to occupy it; and it is criquette for anyone finding a next no occupied to look further.

You should carry just as little baggage into the car as possible, and all separate pieces should have your name plainly written or printed upon them, which will secure their being forwarded to you in case they are left upon the seat.

Having paid for one ticket, you are entitled to only one seat. It shows selfishness, therefore, when the coach is quite full to deposit a large amount of baggage in the surrounding seats and occupy three or four, and engage in reading, while others look in vain for a place to six down.



Fig. 17. The couple that make themselves appear ridiculous when traveling.

It is courtesy for a gentleman when sitting alone to offer the vacant seat beside himself to a lady who may be unattended. He will also give his seat to two ladies, or a lady and gentleman who desire to sit together, and take a seat elsewhere. Such attention will often be a great kindness, while the individual bestowing it may suffer but very little inconvenience.

The true lady or gentleman will always consult the convenience of others when traveling. Thus, care should be exercised that no one be incommoded by your opening doors or windows in a railway coach. If possible, so arrange that the air of a window that you may open shall strike full upon yourself, and not upon those in the rear; certainly not if it is unpleasant to them.

What to Avoid when Traveling.

A lady and gentleman should avoid evidences of undue familiarity in the presence of strangers. Couples who may evince a silly affection by overfondling of each other in public (Fig. 17) make themselves appear extremely ridiculous to all who may see them.

People with weak eyes should avoid reading on the train, and those

having weak lungu abould avoid much talking, as an undue effort will be required to talk above the noise of the train.

Passengers should avoid eating at irregular times on the journey, and gentlemen should avoid amoking in the presence of those to whom it may be offensive.

Avoid leaving the pockets so open and money so exposed that thieves may steal your effects. In the sleeping-car the valuables should be put in some article of wearing-apparel and placed under the pillow,

Avoid undue haste and excitement when traveling, by forethought. Have a plan matured, and when the time comes to act you will know what to do, and with self-possession you accomplish your work very much better.

Avoid wearing laces, velvets, or any articles that naturally accumulate and hold dust. Excessive finery or a lavish display of jewelry are in bad taste on extended journeys. Before commencing a journey, consider carefully what will be most suitable to wear, and study how little baggage may be taken.

CONDUCT FOR GENTLEMEN

TRAVELING WITH LADIES.

If the gentleman is an authorized escort he will, if an old acquaintance, accompany the lady in his charge from her residence to the depot. If the acquaintance is of short duration, it will be sufficient to meet her at the depot in ample time to purchase tickets and see that her baggage is checked, while she remains in the sitting-room at the station.

Arrangements being made, he will secure her a seat upon the train, will find a place for packages, will attend to her wants in adjusting the window, and will aim to put her entirely at ease.

In getting on and off the train, the gentleman will care for all parcels and see that nothing is left. He will assist the lady into the coach or omnibus before getting in himself, and in getting out he will precede her, and afterwards turn and help her carefully down.

If requested by the lady to defray her expenses from her purse, the gentleman may take the same and keep it the entire journey, or he may pay from his own pocket and keep an account of expenses which she will refund at the end of the journey.

He should purchase the needed confections or literature on the train. He should be fruitful in the introduction of topics that will enliven, amuse and instruct the lady, if she is inclined to be reticent; and at her journey's end he should go with her to her home, or the place where she is to stop. He may call next day, and if the acquaintance seems desirable it may be continued. The

gentleman should be very careful not to continue his visits unless certain that they are acceptable.

If a hotel be the point of destination, the gentleman will accompany the lady to the parior. He will then secure for her a room, and leave her in care of a waiter; her desire being probably to proceed to her apartments at once, where she will remove the dust and travel stains of the journey, and meet him again at a concerted hour in the parior.

Ladies and gentlemen who are strangers, being thrown into the company of each other for a long journey, need not necessarily refuse to speak to each other. While the lady should be guarded, acquaintance may be made with certain reserve,

THE HORSEBACK RIDE,

RULES THAT GOVERN IT.

A gentleman who may act as escort for a lady when riding should be very careful that the horse selected for her is entirely reliable and gentle. If he has no horse of his own, and she has none to which she is accustomed, he must understand that there is considerable danger in allowing her to use a horse that has not been tried, no matter what may be the representations of the liverymen or servant.

A trustworthy horse having been secured for the lady, it is the gentle-

man's duty before mounting to give a very thorough examination of the addle and bridle, to see that all are secure. It will not do to leave this matter to the stablemen. They are accustomed to such continuous handling of harness that they become careless, and are liable to overlook defects in buckles, girths, etc., that might cause a severe accident.

When all is in readiness, it is the gentleman's province to assist the lady in mounting. To do this, it is well to have some one hold the horse, otherwise he holds the bridle with his left hand. The lady, then, with her skirt in her left hand, will take hold of the pommel of the saddle with her right, her face turned towards the horse's head. The gentleman will stand at the horse's shoulder, facing the lady, and stoop, altowing her to place her left foot in his right hand. She will then spring, while he lifts her gently and steadily into her seat, following which he will place her left foot in the stirrup and arrange her riding habit,

After the lady is in position, the gentleman will still remain with her until she has whip and reins properly in hand and is securely in her seat, when he will mount his horse and take his place (Fig. 18) upon her right, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Should there be two ladies on horseback, the gentleman should ride to the right of both of them, unless they may need his assistance, in which case he will ride between them,

In dismounting, the gentleman should take the lady's left hand in his right, remove the stirrup and take her foot in his left hand, lowering her gently to the ground.



Fig. 18. THE RIDE ON HORSEBACK.
The gentlemen takes his position at the right of the lady



CONDUCT WHICH IS APPROPRIATE.

HOULD there be no competent, near friend of the family to take charge of the funeral, then its management should devolve upon the sexion of the church, the undertaker, or other sautable person.

It is the duty of the person having the funeral in charge to have one interview with the nearest relatives as to the management, after which they should be relieved of all care in the matter,

The expense of the funeral should be in accordance with the wealth and standing of the deceased, both ostentation and parade being avoided, as should also evidences of meanness and parsimony. It is well, in the interview between the manager and the relatives, to have a definite understanding as to the expense that should be incurred.

In the large city, where many friends and even relatives may not hear of the death, it is common to send invitations to such friends as might not otherwise hear of the fact, worded somewhat as follows:

Tourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of H. II B.—, on Thursday, the 27th of June, 1878, at 2 o'clock P M., from his late residence, No. 10, —— street, to proceed to Rosehill Cemetery.

Or, if the services are conducted at a church:

Tourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of H. H. B.—, from the church of the Redeemer, on Thursday, the 27th of June, 18—, at 20'cloch P. M., to proceed to Rozehill Cemetery.

It is customary to have these invitations printed according to the forms shown elsewhere under the head of "notes of invitation," and to send them by private messenger. The list of invited persons should be given to the manager, that he may provide a suitable number of carriages for the invited friends who may be takely to attend. It is a breach of etiquette for any who have been thus personally invited not to attend.

Persons attending a funeral are not expected to be present much before the hour appointed. Previous to this time it is well for the family of the deceased to take their last view of the remains, and thus avoid confusion.

In assembling at the house, it is customary for some near relative, but not of the immediate family, to act as usher in receiving and senting the people. The ladies of the family are not expected to notice the arrival of guests. With gentlemen it is optional whether they do so or not.

The clergyman, or person chosen to make remarks upon the funeral occasion, should be one whose religious views would be most nearly in accord with those entertained by the deceased. But even if the deceased had no religious convictions, and a elegentian of any denomination may be chosen, he should use the courtesy of saying nothing in his discourse which could in the least offend the mourners.

The remains should be so placed, either in the house or church, that when the discourse is finished, if the corpse is exposed to view, the assembled guests may see the same by passing in single file past the coffin, going from foot to head, up one sigle and down another,

While in the house of mourning, the hat should be removed from the head of the gentlemen, and not replaced again while in the house.

Loud talk or laughter in the chamber of death would be a great rudeness. All animosities among those who attend the funeral should be forgotten, and interviews with the family at the time should not be expected.

The exercises at the house or church being finished, the clergyman enters a carriage, which heads the procession. The coffin being placed in the heares, the bearers, who are usually six in number, will go in threes, on each side of the hearse, or in a carriage immediately before, while the near relatives directly follow the hearse, successed by those more distantly connected. As the mourners pass from the house to the carriages, no salutations are expected to take place, the gauthemen among the guests in the meantime standing with uncovered heads, as they do also when the coffin is carried from the house to the hearse.

The master of ceremonies should precede the mourners to the carriages, see that the proper carriages are in attendance, assist the ladies to their place, and signal the drivers to pass forward as their carriages are filled. Should the attending physician be present, he will occupy the carriage immediately following the near relatives of the document.

The pall-bearers are selected from among the immediate friends of the deceased, and should be as near as possible of corresponding age, worth and intellurence.

It is common, upon the coffin of the infant or young person, to lay a wreath of white flowers, and upon that of a married person a cross of white blossoms. Upon the coffin of a navy or army officer, the hat, epaulets, asah, sword and the flag may be borne; while his horse, if a mounted officer, will, without a rider, be led behind the humse. It is sometimes the case that the private carriage of the deceased, with no occupant save the driver, follows the hearse in the procession.

Arriving at the cemetery, the clergyman will precede the mourners to the grave; when gathered around, the bearers will place the coffin in its last resting place, and the final prayer will be said. This done, the guests will depart for their several homes, each informing the drivers where they desire to be left.

With the more hopeful view of death which comes with the Christian belief, there is less disposition to wear evidences of mourning. It is well, however, to drape the door-knob, especially of the residence, with crape, during the days be ween the death and the funeral; and the family should go out as little as possible during that time. The dress of all guests at the funeral should be of subdued and quiet colors, and, while for the young person it is customary to trim the hearse in white, it is common to drape at an dark, with black plumes, for the person of mature years.

Should the deceased have been a member of an organisation that might desire to conduct the funeral, immediate notification of his death should be sent to the organization, that its members may have time to make arrangements for attending the funeral.



HE mode of entering a carriage will depend somewhat upon circumstances. Should the team be very restive, and the gentleman remain in the carriage the better to control his horses, the lady will enter upon the left side, the gentleman assisting her by the hand. While circumstances may sometimes prevent, it is always etiquette for the gentleman to see that the lady enters the carriage first. To aid in entering and alighting

from a carriage easily and safely, every residence should be provided with an elevated platform near the walk, beside which the vehicle may be driven, as represented in the illustration.

Of two seats in the carriage facing each other, that in the rear, and facing the horses, is the most desirable, the place of honor being the right side of this seat, which thould be given to any elderly person, an honored guest or ladies, during the carriage ride.

The ladies being in place, the gentlemen will take the seat with their backs to the horses, care being observed that dresses and shawls are not shut in the doorwhen it is closed. The



Fig. 19. Amisting the lady into the carriage.

gentleman last in will alt on the right, and upon him should devolve the giving of orders to the driver, and any other directions which the company may determine upon.

At the close of the ride, the gentlemen will dismount first, and afterwards help the ladies carefully from the carriage, taking care to keep their dresses from being soiled upon the wheels.

The single carriage should be driven as near the curbstone as possible, on the right side. The driver, having the top of the carriage down, should then turn the horses to the left, spreading the wheels on the right side, giving an opportunity for the lady to get into the carriage without soiling her dress upon the wheels. The lady should have both of her hands free to assist herself, while the gentleman (Fig. 19) should aid her, as shown in the illustration. The lady being in her place, her escort will take his seat upon the right side, will spread a lap-robe in front of the lady and himself to ward off dust and mud, and all is in readiness for the ride.

In getting from the carriage, the gentleman should alight first. He should quiet the team, and turn them, that the whoels may apread apart, retaining the reins in his hand, that he may hold the horses in case of

fright. The lady should then place her hands upon the gentleman's shoulders (Fig. 20), while her escort, taking her by the elbows, will assist her carefully to the ground. Being saided thus in safely alighting, a lady will, oftentimes, be saved from severe injury.

The gentleman on the pleasure ride should not drive so fast as to throw mud upon the occupants of the carriage. He should avoid fast driving if the lady is timid, and at the close of the ride he should take the friend to his or her residence.

Horses should not have their heads checked painfully high. They will be less shy if trained and driven without blinds. They should be driven with tight rein, and care should be observed to avoid accidents.

Ladies Unattended.

For the advantage of the unattended lady who may be stopping at a hotel, the following suggestions are made.



Fig. 30. Assisting the lady when alighting from the survings

enter a hotel by the ladien' entrance. When in the parlor, sheshould send for the proprietor or clerk, present her card, and state the length of time that she designs to remain.

The la-

dy should

By requesting the waiter to do so, he will meet the lady at the entrance to the dining-room and conduct her to a seat; thus saving her the necessity of crossing the room without an escort.

Meeting friends at the table, the lady should converse in a voice so low and quiet as not to attract attention from strangers. Particularly should she avoid loud laughter or any conspicuous evidence of commenting upon others.

To make the time spent at the hotel pass agreeably, care should be taken to obtain a pleasant room that will allow the entrance of sunshine and fresh air,

Orders at the table should be given in a low, yet clear, distinct voice. In the interval while waiting to be served, it is allowable to read a paper. Staring about the room, handling of the knife, spoons, or other articles upon the table, should be avoided.

Do not point to a dish wanted. A look in the direction of the article desired, and a request to the waiter that it be passed, will secure the dish without trouble.

The lady in the dining-room, unless accompanied by an eacort, should avoid dressing ostentatiously. A very modest dress is in best taste,

The lady should not take her supper very late in the evening, in the dining-room, without an escort. It is in better taste to have the meal sent to her room. A lady should also avoid loitering in the halls or standing alone at the hotel-windows.

Unless invited, a lady should not play upon the piano in the hotelparlor nor sing if there are others in the room, neither should she sing or hum tones when passing through the halls.

Trunks and rooms should be carefully locked when leaving them, and valuables should be given into the hands of the proprietor for deposit in the safe, the guest ringing whenever she may require them during her stav.

The lady in her unattended condition will probably require considerable assistance from some one of the waiters, who should be suitably remunerated when she leaves.

Instead of scolding at servants who are neglectful of their duty, complain to the housekeeper or proprietor. Polite requests of the servants will, however, usually secure an immediate and pleasant response.

When intending to leave upon a special train, care should be had that trunks are packed, tickets purchased and all arrangements made sufficiently long before the time of starting to avoid hurry and mistakes.

ETIQUETTE IN CHURCH.



CHURCH should be entered with a most reverent feeling. The object of attending divine service is to improve the spiritual nature, and hence business and everything of a secular character should be left behind when you enter the church portals,

If a stranger, you will wait in the vestibule until the arrival of the usher, who will conduct you to a sent

Bater the - hurch quietly, removing the hat, and never replacing it until the door is reached again at the close of the service,

If a stranger, and accompanied by a lady, you will precede her, and follow the usher up the aisle until the pew is reached, when you will pause, allow her to pass in, and you will follow, taking seats at the further end if you are first, so that you will not be disturbed by later arrivals. It is no longer a custom, as formerly, for the gentleman to sten into the aisle and allow ladies that are strangers to pass to the inside,

The gentleman will place his hat, if possible, under the seat, and while in church the occupant should avoid making a noise, staring around the building, whispering, laughling or nodding to others.

All greetings, recognitions and conversation should be conducted in the vestibule after service. While in church, the passage of a fan or hymn-book to another should be recognized by merely a quiet bow.

Should you see a stranger waiting, you may invite him to enter your pew. No speaking is necessary then, nor when you open the book and point out the service.

If a stranger, it is best to conform to the rules of the service, rising and sitting down with the congregation; and, although the forms may be radically different from what you are accustomed to, you should comport yourself with the utmost attention and reverence.

Avoid making a noise when you enter a church after the services have commenced. It is disrespectful to come late, and shows bad manners to leave before the service is through. You should wait until the benediction is pronounced before you commence putting your articles in order for

It is a breach of etiquette for a number of young men to congregate in the vestibule, and there carry forward a conversation, commenting upon the services and various members of the congregation present.

If a member of a church, you should be regular in attendance. While the pastor has put forth, possibly, extra effort to prepare an effective sermon, it is poor encouragement to find members of the congregation absent because of a trivial storm, or away upon the pleasure drive.

ETIQUETTE IN THE SCHOOL.

HE following are the requisites for successful manage-ment in the schoolroom:

The teacher must be a good judge of human pa-ture. If so, his knowledge will teach him that no two children are born with precisely the same organisation. This difference in mentality will make one child a natura, linguist, another will naturally excel to mathematics, another will exhibit fondness for drawing, and another for philosophy. Understanding and observing this, he will, without anger or impatience, assist the backward student, and will direct the more forward, ever addressing

each child in the most respectful manner.

As few rules as possible should be made, and the object and necessity for the rule should be fully explained to the school by the teacher. Whe a rule has been made, obedience to it should be enforced. Firmpess, united with gentleness, is one of the most important qualifications which a teacher can possess.

Everything should be in order, and the exercises of the day should be carried forward according to an arranged programme. The reshould be swept, the fires built, and the first and second bells rung, with exact punctuality. In the same manner each recitation should come at an appointed time throughout the school hours.

The programme of exercises should be so varied as to give each pupil a variety of hodily and mental exercise. Thus, music, recreation, st recitation, declamation, etc., should be so varied as to develop all the child's powers. Not only should boys and girls store their minds with knowledge, but they should be trained in the best methods of writing and spealung, whereby they may be able to impart the knowledge which they possess.

The teacher should require the strictest order and nestness upon the part of all the students. Clean hands, clean face and nestly combed hair should characterize every pupil, while a mat in the doorway should remind every boy and girl of the necessity of entering the schoolroom with clean boots and shoes. Habits of nestness and order thus form will go with the pupils through life.

At least a portion of each day should be set apart by the teach which to impart to the pupils a knowledge of etiquette. Students should be trained to enter the room quietly, to always close without noise the door through which they pass, to make introductions gracefully, to how with case and dignity, to shake hands properly, to address others courteously, to make a polite reply when spoken to, to sit and stand gracefully, to do the right thing in the right place, and thus, upon all occasions, to appear to advantage,

All the furnishings of the schoolroom should be such as to inspire the holiest, loftiest and noblest ambition in the child. A schooled should be handsomely decorated. The aquarium, the trailing vine, the blossom and the specimens of natural history should adorn the teacher's deak and the windows, while handsome pictures should embellish the walls. In short, the pupils should be surrounded with such an erray of beauty as will constantly inspire them to higher and nobler achievements.

Boys and girls should be taught that which they will use when they become men and women. In the first place they will talk more than the will do anything else. By every means possible they should be trained to be correct, easy, fluent and pleasant apeakers; and next to this they should be trained to be ready writers. To be this, they should be schooled in penmanship, punctuation, capitalization, composition and the writing of every description of form, from the note of invitation to an agreement, from the epistle to a friend to the promissory note, from the letter of introduction to the report of a meeting.

Above all, the teacher should be thoroughly imbund with the impactance of inculcating in the mind of the student a knowledge of gen principles. Thus, in the study of geography, the pupil should be taught that the earth is apherical to form; that its outer surface is divided into

land and water; that the land is divided into certain grand divisions, peopled with different races of human beings, who exhibit special characteristics. That civilization is the result of certain causes, and progress in the human race arises from the inevitable law of nature that everything goes from the lower steadily toward the higher. A study of the causes which make difference in climate, difference in animals, difference in intellectual and moral developments among the races-a general study of causes thus will make such an impression upon the child's mind as will never be effaced; while the simple study of facts, such as load the mind with names of bays, islands, rivers, etc., is the crowding of the memory with that which is likely, in time, to be nearly all forgotten.

Thus, in the study of history, dates will be forgotten, while the outlines of the rise and fall of kingdoms, and the causes which produced the same, if rightly impressed by the teacher, will be ever stored in the mind of the pupil.

So should the teacher instruct the student in every branch of study, remembering that facts are liable to be forgotten, but fundamental principles and causes, well understood, will be forever remembered.

It is of the utmost importance, also, that the teacher continuously and persistently keep before the student the importance of temperance, justice and truth; as without these, however superior the education, the individual is entirely without balance, and is always liable to fall. The teacher should never relax his efforts in this direction.

The good teacher will be a living example in all that he teaches to others. If wise, he will seldom if ever resort to the infliction of corporal pain on the pupil, although if a law or rule be violated, it is of the utmost importance that a just punishment follow the violation, but this should never be such as will destroy the child's self-respect.

Duty of the Pupil.

It should be the aim of the student to be punctual in attendance at school, to be thorough in study, and good in the recitation. The boy or girl who would be successful in after life must lay the foundation of success in youth. They should fully understand the importance of improving their school-days for this purpose.

The student that seeks every opportunity to idle away his time in making sport and amusement for himself and fellow-students, will live to regret that he thus wasted his time. The happy, sportive, joyous, laughing boy and girl shed happiness wherever they go, if they are careful to control their gayety, and allow its flow only in the proper place; but they should never permit the love of the mirthful to infringe on the rules of the schoolroom or the laws of etiquette. On the contrary, true courtesy should teach them to use every endeavor to aid the teacher in his work, as in so doing they are themselves reaping the benefit.

The boy and the girl at school foretell the future man or woman. Those who are prompt, punctual and orderly, will be so in after life. Those who are truthful, reliable and honest in childhood, will be trusted in position and place in after years; and those who store the mind in youth with valuable knowledge, will possess that which can never be lost, but on the contrary will always be a means by which they may procure a livelihood; and, if united with energy and perseverance, will be sure to give them reputation, eminence of position, and wealth.

The boy should never take pride in disobedience to the rules of school. To be a truant, to be indolent, to be working mischief, evinces no talent; any rowdy could do this; most worthless men did this when they attended school. It requires effort to be a good scholar; it evinces brainpower to be a good student.

The youth should earnestly resolve to achieve an honorable and noble position in life. With the wide opportunities which open to the ambitious and the enterprising in this age of progression, there is no limit to the greatness which the thoroughly earnest student may attain. The idle and the dissolute will naturally, of their own weight, drop out by the wayside and sink from sight. The plodder who is content to go the dull, daily round in the same narrow rut will get the reward of his labor, though he never betters his condition. But the earnest, original, aspiring, energetic, intelligent worker, can always be sure of new fields to enter, nobler victories to gain, and grander work to be accomplished.

ETIQUETTE IN THE HOME.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.



N temperament, physical characteristics, mental development and moral inclinations, the child is what it has been made by its inheritance and the training it has received since infancy. If born of parents happy in disposition, harmonious in conjugal relation, and pleasant in circumstances, the child will as certainly be sweet in temper as that sweet fluid will flow from a maple tree. More especially will this be true if the shild was welcome, and the days of the mother prior to its birth were full of sunshine and gladness.

If, on the contrary, a badly-developed and unhappy parentage has marked the child, then a correspondingly unfortunate organization of mind and unhappy disposition will present itself for discipline and

Fortunate is it for the parent who can understand the cause of the child's predilections thus in the beginning. As with the teacher, when the causes that affect the child's mind are understood, the correct system of government to be pursued is then more easily comprehended. The result of this early appreciation of the case is to teach the parent and teacher that, whatever may be the manifestation of mind with the child, it should never be blamed. This is a fundamental principle necessary to be understood by any person who would be successful in government.

When thoroughly imbued with that understanding, kindness and love will take the place of anger and hatred, and discipline can be commenced aright.

One of the first things that the child should understand is that it should implicitly obey. The parent should therefore be very careful to give only such commands as should be observed, and then the order should be firmly but kindly enforced.

To always secure obedience without trouble, it is of the utmost importance that the parent be firm. For the parent to refuse a request of a child without due consideration, and soon afterward, through the child's importunities, grant the request, is to very soon lose command. The parent should carefully consider the request, and if it be denied the child should feel that the denial is the result of the best judgment, and is not dictated by momentary impatience or petulance. A child soon learns to discriminate between the various moods of the fickle parent, and very soon loses respect for government that is not discreet, careful and just.

If a command is disobeyed, parents should never threaten what they will do if the order is disobeyed again, but at once withhold, quietly, yet firmly and pleasantly, some pleasure from the child in consequence of the disobedience. The punishment should be very seldom, if ever, the infliction of bodily pain. A slight deprivation of some pleasure - it may be very slight, but sufficient to teach the child that it must obey - will be of great service to its future discipline and government by the parent. Commencing thus when the child is very young, treating it always tenderly and kindly, with mild and loving words, the child will grow to womanhood or manhood an honor to the parents.

What Parents Should Never De.

Never speak harshly to a child.

Never use disrespectful names,

Never use profane or vulgar words in the presence of a child.

Do not be so cold and austere as to drive your child from you.

Never misrepresent. If you falsify, the child will learn to deceive

Never withhold praise when the child deserves it. Commendation is one of the sweetest pleasures of childhood.

Never waken your children before they have completed their natural slumbers in the morning. See that they retire early, and thus get the requisite time for sleep. Children require more sleep than older persons. The time will come soon enough when care and trouble will compel them to waken in the early morning. Let them sleep while they can.

Do not reproach a child for a mistake which was done with a good motive at the time. Freely forgive, wisely counsel, and the child will thus be taught that there is no danger in telling the truth.

Never give your children money indiscriminately to spend for, their own use. However wealthy you may be, teach the child the value of money by requiring it to earn it in some manner. Commencing young, let the child perform simple duties requiring labor, which the parent may reward by pennies and very small sums. Let the child thus spend only money of its own earning. The boy who thus early learns by labor the value of a dollar, knows how to accumulate the same in afterlife, and how to save it.

Never demean yourself by getting angry and whipping a child. The very fact of your punishing in anger arouses the evil nature of the child. Some day this punishment thus inflicted will react upon yourself.

What Parents Should Do.

Always speak in a pleasant voice.

Teach your children how to work; how to obtain a living by their own efforts. Teach them the nobility and the dignity of labor, that they may respect and honor the producer.

Explain the reason why. The child is a little walking interrogation point. To it all is new. Explain the reason. Your boy will some day repay this trouble by teaching some other child.

Teach your children the evil of secret vice, and the consequences of using tobacco and spirituous liquors; teach them to be temperate, orderly, punctual, prompt, truthful, neat, faithful and honest.

Encourage your child to be careful of personal appearance; to return every tool to its place; to always pay debts promptly; to never shirk a duty; to do an equal share, and to always live up to an agreement.

Teach your children to confide in you, by conference together. Tell them your plans, and sometimes ask their advice; they will thus open their hearts to you, and will ask your advice. The girl who tells all her heart to her mother has a shield and a protection about her which can come only with a mother's advice and counsel.

Give your children your confidence in the affairs of your business. They will thus take interest, and become co-workers with you. If you enlist their respect, then their sympathy and cooperation, they will quite likely remain to take up your work when you have done, and will go ahead perfecting what you have commenced.

If you are a furmer, do not overwork your children, and thus by a hard and dreary life drive them off to the cities. Arise at a reasonable hour in the morning, take an hour's rest after meals, and quit at five or six o'clock in the afternoon. Let the young people, in games and other amusements, have a happy time during the remainder of the day. There is no reason why a farmer's family should be deprived of recreation and amusement, any more than others.

Teach your child the value of the Sabbath as a day for the spiritual improvement of the mind; that on the Sabbath morn the ordinary work of the week should not be resumed if it is possible to avoid it; that the day should be passed in attendance upon religious service of some kind, or exercises that will ennoble and spiritualize the nature. While rest and recreation may be a part of the day's programme, true philosophy dictates that the spiritual faculties of the nature should be cultivated by setting apart a portion of the time for their improvement.

Teach your children those things which they will need when they become men and women. As women they should understand how to cook, how to make a bed, how to preserve cleanliness and order throughout the house, how to ornament their rooms, to renovate and preserve furniture and clothing, how to sing, and play various games, that they may enliven the household. They should be taught how to swim, how to ride, how to drive, how to do business, and how to preserve health. The mother should early intrust money to the girl, with which to buy articles for the household, that she may learn its value. Think what a man and woman need to know in order to be healthy, happy, prosperperous and successful, and teach them that.

SAY "NO" POLITELY.



COMMON saying is, "A man's manners make his fortune." This is a well-known fact, and we see it illustrated every day. The parents who considerately train a child amid kindness and love, rear a support for their declining years. The teacher that rules well and is yet kind, is beloved by his pupils. The hotel proprietor, by affability and an accommodating spirit, may fill his hotel with guests. The railway conductor, who has a pleasant word for the lonely traveler, is always remembered with favor. The postoffice clerk who

very carefully looks through a pile of letters and says, "not any," very gently, pleasantly adding a word of hope by saying, "it may come on the afternoon train," we always gratefully recollect. When the time comes that we can return the kindness, we take great pleasure is doing so.

The man who shows himself to be a gentleman, even though he may not buy what we have to sell when we solicit him, we always know will get his reward. His affability, when he declined, demonstrated that he could say "no" with a pleasant word. The very fact of impreasing us so favorably, even when he did not purchase, clearly indicated that he was thoroughly schooled in the ways of politeness, and that he lived up to the golden rule of doing to others as he desired others to do to him.

Thus every day, in the multifarious relations of life, it is in the power of persons to grant favors by at least kind words. And when pleasant manners are exhibited, how strongly these stand out in contrast with the short, curt, rough, uncouth manner which so frequently accompanies the refusal of a favor. We realize, as we see the contrast, that no one can be a gentleman who ignores the laws of etiquette.

TREATMENT OF EMPLOYES.



T takes every grade of society to make the complete whole. One class is just as necessary as the other. In carrying forward great enterprises, how plainly do we see this manifested. Take the building of a railroad as an illustration:

A certain grade of mind is essential to prepare the road-bed and lay the track. This class of men must have strong physical natures, and the qualities that give the necessary force and energy to hew down rocks, tunnel mountains and remove all obstructions. Another class will act as foremen of the laborers, another will serve as engineers, another is fitted to act as officers, while still another grade of mind projected the enterprise and furnished the means for carrying it to a successful conclusion.

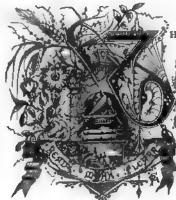
As in the materials that enter into the erection of the building, the foundation stones that support the superstructure down deep in the earth, while they are never seen, are nevertheless just as essential to the completion of the building as are the ornamental capstones above the windows; so, in associated labor, each grade of mind does its appropriate work. We could not dispense with either, and all should have due praise.

Each class being thus dependent, one upon the other, all should labor in harmony together. The workman should guard his employer's interest. He should always be promptly on time and faithful to the last hour. He should make his work a study; he should give it thought, as thereby he renders his services so much the more valuable, and his compensation in the end so much better. Probably, if faithful, he may succeed to the business of his employer, or may enter a separate field. It is certain, at any rate, if he proves himself a competent assistant he is the more likely, in time, himself to become a manager of others.

The employer, through kind and pleasant manner, may do much toward making the subordinate worthy and competent. The workman should thoroughly understand what the duty is which he is expected to perform, and he should be required pleasantly yet firmly to execute it to the letter. When once there is a definite understanding on his part as to what is explicitly required, it is not necessary that an employer use harsh . means or a manner in any way discourteous in order to secure obedience to his commands.



ELEMENTS OF THE BEAUTIFUL.



TE love of beautiful adornment is innate in the human mind, and in reality has a great influence in elevating and refining the race. It is true that the mind may sometimes be too much given to personal decoration, but the instincts which cause us to clothe ourselves beautifully are all refining and elevating in character.

The desire to piesse and to be beautiful surrounds us on every hand with grace, elegance and refinement.

The person who cares nothing for personal appearance is a sloven. Were all to be thus, the human race would rapidly degenerate toward barbarism. The person who is careless of dress is likely to be equally regardless concerning purity of character.

The little girl that studies her features in the mirror, while she evinces possibly a disposition to be vain, nevertheless in this act shows herself to be possessed of those instincts of grace which, rightly directed, will beautify and embellish all her surroundings through life.

The boy that cares nothing for personal appearance, that does not appreciate beauty in others, is likely to develop into the man who will be slovenly in habits, whose home will quite probably be a hovel, and himself very likely a loafer or a tramp. But the boy—the rollcsome, frolicsome boy, ready to roll in the dirt, possibly—who, under all this, sapires to appear handsome, who desires a clean face, clean hands and a clean shut, who admires a well-dressed head of hair and a good suit of clothes—that boy possesses the elements which in the man, in an elegant home, will surround him with the artistic and the charming.

The love of the beautiful ever leads to the higher, the grander and the better. Guided by its impulses, we pass out of the hut into the larger and better house; into the charming and elegantly-adorned mansion. Actuated by its influence, we convert the lumbering railway carriage into a palace-car, the swamp into a garden, and the desolate place into a park, in which we wander amid the trees, the streams of limpid water, and the fragrance of beautiful flowers.

All along the world's highway are the evidences, among the most elevated and refined, of the love of the beautiful, which, perhaps more than in any other manner, finds expression in dress.

This tove of personal adornment being an inherent, desirable, refining element of character, it does not, therefore, become us to ignore or to suppress it. On the contrary, it should be our duty to cultivate neatness of appearance and artistic arrangement in dress, the whole being accompanied by as much personal beauty as possible.

In the cultivation of beauty in dross, it will become necessary to disecriminate between amament as displayed by the savage, and the science of beauty as observed in a more highly civilized life. Ornament is one thing; Beauty is quite another. To develop beauty, it is necessary to understand that the combination of a few fundamental principles forms the basis in the construction of all that we admire as beautiful. Of these are—

t, Curved Lines, 2, Symmetry, 3, Contrast, 4, Harmony of Color, 5, Harmony of Association.

The Curved Line.

A prominent feature of beauty everywhere is the curved line. The winding pathway, the graceful outline of tree, cloud and mountain in the distance, the arched rambow, the well-trimmed shrub, the finely-featured animal, the rounded form of everything that is beautiful—all illustrate this principle. The delicately, finely rounded face, hands and general features, are essential to the highest forms of beauty in the person, and the same principles apply in the manufacture of dress. Every line and seam should run in curves.

Symmetry of Proportion.

As harmonious proportions always please the eye in every object, so we are pleased with the symmetry displayed in the human form and features. Thus symmetry will give a well-shaped head, a moderate length of neck, a clearly-defined nose, mouth not too large, shoulders of even height, and all parts of the body of proportionate length and size. The clothing should be made to set off the natural features of the body to the best advantage. Thus the coat should be so cut as to make the shoulders of the man look broad. The dress should be so fitted as to cause the shoulders of the woman to appear narrow and aloning.

Long garments will make the individual appear taller. Short garments will cause the person to seem shorter. Lanes that run perpendicularly add to the apparent height; horizontal lines shorten it.

Contrast.

Another feature of beauty in personal appearance is contrast, or those qualities which give animated expression and vivacity of manner. Thus the sparkling eye, clear-cut features, a color of hair that contrasts with the skin; happy, lively expression of face; graceful, animated movement of body; interesting conversational powers—all these make the face attractive by variety and contrast.

The lady's dress is relieved by flounce, frill, and various other trimmings, with colors more or less pronounced, according to the complexion of the wearer. The gentleman's dress, as now worn, does not admit of so great variety.

Harmosy.

The harmony of colors suitable for various complexions is quite fully detailed elsewhere. Harmony of association will include those principles that derive their beauty chiefly from their association with other objects. Thus the best height and form for man or woman will be the average form of men and women with whom they associate. Anything unusual will detract from this beauty.

Any article of jewelry or dress which may appear out of place for the occasion, or not appropriate with the other articles worn, is also included under this head.

CARE OF THE PERSON.

It is assumed that the reader desires health and beauty, and is willing to govern habits accordingly. Observe then the following regulations:

Retire sufficiently early to get the necessary rest and sleep, that you may arise early in the morning.

Be sure that plenty of fresh air is admitted to the room throughout the night, by the opening of windows. Avoid feathers. A perfectly clean, moderately hard bed is best for health.

The Bath.

Upon arising, take a complete bath. A simple washing out of the eyes is not sufficient. The complete bathing of the body once each day is of the utmost importance to health and beauty. Not more than a quart of water is necessary. Use the hands the same as you do upon the face. No sponge is required, and water is more agreeable to the skin when applied with the bare hand. Use rainwater; and, for a healthy person, the temperature of that which has been in the room throughout the night is about right. Use plenty of soap, and wash quickly. Follow by wiping the skin perfectly dry with a soft towel, and afterward give the body and limbs a thorough rubbing. The glow that is diffused throughout the face and body by this exercise is worth more in giving a ruddy, beautiful complexion, than all the rouge and powder in the world.

The arrangements for this bath are very simple. There is nothing required but a small amount of soft water, a piece of soap, and a towel. No elaborately-fitted-up bathroom is necessary. We have detailed all the appliances that are essential, and they are so simple that the laboring classes and the poor can have them, and be clean, as well as the rich. Occasionally, warm water, with sponge, may be necessary to remove completely all the oily exudations from the body, but for the ordinary bath this is not essential.

The sun and air bath is very excellent for health; therefore to leave the body exposed in the sun for a short time previous to dressing is very invigorating.

Before the breakfast hour the lungs should be completely inflated with fresh air. The meals should be partaken of with regularity, while more or less of fruit, oatmeal, rice, cracked wheat, graham bread, etc., will be found necessary as a diet, in order to keep the skin clear.

The Breath.

The breath should be watched, lest it become offensive. Unfortunately, it is one of the troubles which we may not be aware of, as our friends may not feel at liberty to inform us of the difficulty. Offensive breath may arise from the stomach, the teeth, the lungs, or catarrhal affection of the throat and nose.

Unquestionably, the best remedy for bad breath is a system of diet and treatment that shall remove the cause. As a temporary expedient, when offensiveness arises from a peculiar food or drink which has been partaken of, a few grains of coffee, or cassia buds, cloves, cardamon seeds or allspice, may be used; although if the breath be very strong these will not always prove effective. It is better to remove the cause.

The following remedies for offensive breath are commended by those who have had experience in testing the matter:

Powdered sugar, $\frac{14}{2}$ ounce; vanilla, $\frac{14}{2}$ ounce; powdered charcoal, $\frac{14}{2}$ ounce; powdered coffee, $\frac{14}{2}$ ounces; gum arabic, $\frac{14}{2}$ ounce. Make into pellets of $\frac{14}{2}$ grains each, and take six a day. Bad breath will disappear.

Disagreeable breath arising from decay or secretions about the teeth may be removed by the following:

Rose-water, 1 oance, and permanganate of potash, 1 grain. Rinse the moath every three hours.

To remove catarrh, the following is highly commended:

In a pint of water put two tablespoonfuls of common fine table salt, Heat the water in a tin cup. With the aid of a masal douche, obtained at the drugstore, or even without that, snuff about a teaspoonful of

the brine up each nostril, requiring it to pass into the mouth. Use twice a day—morning and night.

For offensive breath arising from foul stomach, the following is recommended:

To a wine-glass of water add 3 grains of chloride of lime. Take a tablespoonful three times a day, before the meal, and eat of simple food which is easily digested.

Another remedy for foul breath is powdered charcoal, half a teaspoonful, spread on a piece of bread, and eaten once a day for two or three days. Another is a drinkof pure water, taken twice a day, containing each time 20 grains of bisulphate of soda. The taste is made pleasant by a few drops of peppermint essence.

The following is recommended as beneficial for the teeth, and effective in removing the acidity of the stomach:

Take of gum arabic 5 drachms; vanilla sugar, 3 drachms; chlorate of lime, 7 drachms, and mix with water to a stiff paste. Roll and cur into the ordinary-sized lozenge, and eat six each day.

The Skin.

Beware of exterior application of cosmetics for the purpose of beautifying the skin. The greatest beautifiers in existence are plenty of exercise in the fresh air, the keeping of the pores of the skin completely open by bathing, the feeding of the body with a sufficiency of simple, healthy food, and the obtaining of the requisite amount of sleep.

It is true that sometimes a slight touch of art may improve the personal appearance. The very sallow complexion may be improved by a small amount of color applied; the hair, if naturally dry and stiff, may be kept in place by a simple hair preparation, and a white eyebrow may be brought into harmonious color with the hair of the head by a dye; all this being done so adroitly that the external application cannot be detected. But, as a rule, greatest beauty is obtained by a strict observance of the laws of health.

The following preparations, culled from De la Banta's "Advice to Ladies," are recommended for improving the complexion:

Take a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal (kept by druggists), mixed with sweetened water or milk, for three nights successively. This should be followed by a gentle purge afterwards, to remove it from the system. Taken once in two or three months, this remedy will prove efficacious in making the complexion clear and transparent.

ANOTHER.

Tincture of balsam of Peru, a drachms; tincture of tolu, a drachms; tincture of benzoin, a drachms. Mix with one gill of distilled water, and take of melted white wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1/2 ounce; sweet almost oil, 8 drachms, and rose-water, 1 ounce. Mix all the ingredients together, and beat thoroughly, applying to the skin with a sponge.

This may be used with benefit where the skin presents a greasy appearance:

To ½ pint of rose-water, add chlorate of potash, 18 grains; glycerine, 1 ounce. Mix carefully, and use in a pure state. Apply with a sponge or linen cloth. Should it irritate the skin, dilute with more water. These lotions should be applied with care, and are best used at night.

The greasy skin, inclined to pimples, is benefited by the following preparation:

Bicarbonate of soda, 18 grains; essence of Portugal, 6 drops; distilled water, 15 pint. Mix, and bathe the face.

The shiny, polished skin, which is caused by fatty secretions beneath it, may have the difficulty removed by this preparation:

Take I quart of camphor water, pure glycerine I ounce, and 1/2 ounce of powdered borax. Mix, and bathe the face. Let it dry and remain a few minutes after applying it, then wash the face thoroughly with soft water.

If the skin is very pallid, it is improved by the bath in lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, and exercise in the air and sun. The pale skin is improved also by the sunshine. The rough skin is made smooth by the application of glycerine at night, followed by its removal with water and fine soap in the morning.

The skin may be whitened by the following prescription:

To one pint of water add 1 wineglass of fresh lemon fuice, and 10 drops of ottar of roses. Mix, and keep in a well corked bottle. Use once a day.

The sallow and muddy skin is improved by this preparation:

To one pint of water add 2 drachms of lodide of potassium and 1 ounce of glycerine. Mix, and apply with a sponge once 2 day.

To keep the skin clear, beware of pork, cheese and other substances containing much grease. Also avoid alcoholic drinks. Keep the bowels loose by fruit and a sufficiency of coarse food. Take exercise sufficient, if possible, to produce a gentle perspiration each day; bathe daily, and get into the sunshine and open air.

The Hand.

Various are the recipes for keeping the hand beautiful. If not engaged in hard manual labor, and it is very desirable to make the hands present as handsome an appearance as possible, there are a few directions necessary to keep them well preserved. Among these is perfect cleanliness, which is produced by a thorough washing, using an abundance of good toilet soap, and frequently a nail-brush.

Should the hands be inclined to chap, they will be relieved of the difficulty by washing them in glycerine before going to bed. In the winter season, to wash them in snow and soap will leave them smooth and soft.

To make the hands very white and delicate, the person is assisted by washing them several times for two or three days in milk and water, and, upon retiring to rest, bathing in palm oil, and encasing them in a pair of woolen gloves, cleaning with warm water and soap the next morning. They should be thoroughly rubbed to promote circulation, and a pair of soft leather gloves should be worn during the day.

Should the hands become sunburned, the tan may be removed by using lime-water and lemon-juice.

Should warts make their appearance, they may be removed by paring them on the top and applying a small amount of acetic acid on the summit of the wart, with a camel's hair brush, care being taken that none of the acid gets upon the surrounding skin. To prevent this, wax may be placed upon the finger or hand during the operation, or an old kid glove may be used, the wart being allowed to project through.

The nails should be cut about once a week, directly after a bath, and should never be bitten. In rough, hard labor, if it is desired to protect the hands, gloves should be worn.

But however beautiful it may be, the hand should do its full share of work. The hand that is beautiful from idleness is to be despised.

The Feet.

Much care should be taken to keep the feet in good condition. The first important consideration in their management is perfect cleanliness. Some people find it necessary to wash the feet morning and evening. Many find it indispensably necessary to wash them once a day, and no one should fail of washing them at least three times a week, and the stockings should be changed as frequently if much walking be done.

Without washing, the feet are liable to become very offensive to others in a short time. The feet of some persons will become disagreeably so sometimes within a week if they are not washed, more especially if they perspire freely.

A foot bath, using warm water, followed by wiping the feet completely dry, and afterward putting on clean stockings, is very invigorating after a long walk, or when the feet are damp and cold.

To escape chilblains, avoid getting the feet wet. Should they become damp, change shoes and stockings at once. Wear woolen stockings, and do not toast the feet before the fire. The approach of the chilblain is frequently prevented by bathing the feet in a strong solution of alum.

With the first indications of chilblains, as revealed by the itching sensation, it is well to rub them with warm spirits of rosemary, adding to the same a little turpentine. Lint, soaked in camphorated spirits, opodeldoc, or camphor liniment, may be applied and retained when the part is affected.

It is claimed also that chilblains may be cured by bathing the feet in water in which potatoes have been boiled.

Wear boots and shoes amply large for the feet, but not too large, and thus escape corns. A broad heel, half an inch in height, is all that comfort will allow to be worn.

The Hair.

The head should be washed occasionally with soap and water. Follow by wiping perfectly dry, and afterward brush the hair and scalp with a hairbrush of moderate hardness. When the hair is inclined to be harsh and dry, a moderate supply of olive oil, bear's grease or other dressing may be used. With many heads no oil is necessary, and with any an over-abundance is to be avoided. Frequent brushing with a perfectly clean brush is of great service in giving a glossy, beautiful appearance to the hair. The brush may be kept clean by washing every day or two in warm water and soda, or in diluted ammonia.

For removing dandruff, glycerine diluted with a little rosewater is recommended. Rosemary in almost any preparation is a very cleansing wash.

The yolk of an egg, beaten up in warm water, makes an excellent application for cleansing the scalp.

To clip the ends of the hair occasionally is an excellent plan for ladies, as it prevents the hair from splitting.

It is doubtful if a hair-dye is ever advisable, though an eyebrow is sometimes improved by a light application, to bring it into harmonious color with the hair, as is also hair which grows white in patches. There is no objection to the hair growing gray. Indeed the gray is often fully as beautiful as the former color.

Baldness is usually avoided by keeping the head cool. Women seldom have bald heads, but men often do, the baldness commencing upon the head at a point which is covered by the hat. In order to preserve the hair, gentlemen must avoid warm hats and caps, and whatever is worn must be thoroughly ventilated by apertures sufficient in quantity and size to allow all the heated air to escape. The silk hat should have at least twenty holes punched in the top to afford sufficient ventilation.

The beard is nature's badge to indicate manhood. It was an unwise fashion that ordained that the face should be shaved. Gradually men begin to learn that health, comfort and improved appearance come with the full beard, and in later years the beard is acquiring the prestige it held in olden times. Care should be taken to keep the beard and hair so cut and trimmed that they may present a handsome appearance.

The Teeth.

The teeth should be thoroughly cleaned with a toothbrush each morning after breakfast. Some persons clean the teeth after every meal, which is a most excellent habit. By cleaning the teeth regularly, no washes are necessary, though occasionally castile soap will be beneficial. Should tartar collect in such quantity as to be difficult to remove, the dentist should be consulted. Should the teeth begin to decay, they should be immediately cared for by the dentist. Powdered charcoal easily removes stains, and makes the teeth white.

The following also is an excellent wash for the teeth:

Tincture of myrrh, I ounce; compound tincture of cinchona, I ounce; water, I ounce. Put five drops on the toothbrush, dip the brush then in water, and wash the teeth.

Keep the teeth clean. They look badly if not perfectly white and clean.

Ears, Eyes and Nose.

In the daily bath, all the crevices of the ears should be thoroughly cleaned, and the earwax carefully removed whenever it shows itself.

Special pains should be taken to keep the eyes clean. It shows filthy habits to see matter gathered in the corners. If dirtaccumulates between washings, the eyes should be carefully wiped with a soft handkerchief.

Keep the nasal passages perfectly clear. If there is an inclination for accumulations to stop there, snuff water up the nose, and afterward blow it, placing the thumb on one side while you blow the other. Keep the nose so clear that you can breathe through it with ease, and avoid the coarse habit of picking it.

Regularity of Habits.

It is of the utmost importance, if the individual would enjoy health and possess beauty, that all the personal habits be perfectly regular, and that attention be given to these each twenty-four hours at a regular time. Do not let visiting, traveling or business interfere with them. You must be regular in sleep, in evacuation of the bowels, in bathing and in eating. Nature will not be cheated. She requires perfect attention to certain duties. If you attempt to violate her requirements, you will be certainly punished.

Whenever the person complains of sickness, he confesses to a violation, consciously or unconsciously, unavoidably or otherwise, of some of nature's requirements. (See remarks on "Health," in the "Letters of Advice," elsewhere in this volume.)

WHAT COLORS MAY BE WORN.

Nature has her peculiar shades and contrasts, with which she embellishes all her works.

Over the retreating dark gray cloud in the east does the rainbow show itself, strong by contrast, and beautiful in the harmony of its surroundings. Surpassingly lovely are the brilliant rays of the golden sunset, as they lie reflected upon the fleecy clouds at eventide, their charm coming from their surroundings of the gray and azure blue. Dazzlingly bright are the twinkling stars as they smile upon us in their bed of cerulean blue; and very beautiful is the rose, as it perfumes the air and charms the eye amid its accompaniments of green.

Nature thus robes all her works with shades that complement and harmonize; the result being to show the object to the best advantage.

In the higher civilization, men have donned the conventional suit of black, and have abandoned the domain of color to woman, who with her keenly æsthetic nature can never be induced to forego the pleasure that comes from brilliant and harmonious hues. Alive as woman is, therefore, to the principles that make beauty, it becomes us to investigate the subject of personal appearance as affected by color.

Colors that Sult Different Complexions.

Two distinct types of complexion exist among the white race, namely, the light-haired, fair and ruddy complexions, termed Blondes; and the dark-haired and dark-skinned, called Brunettes.

Between these are several intermediate tints and shades, all requiring much close observation to fully discriminate as to the colors most suitable to be worn, to harmonize with the different shades of complexion.

Investigation has proven that the light-haired and rosy-cheeked, with red or golden hair and ruddy complexion, require certain colors in headdress and drapery to harmonize; and the same is true of the dark complexion, with dark hair and eyebrows.

The Shades that Blondes May Wear.

Dark violet, intermixed with lilac and blue, give additional charms to the fair-haired, ruddy blonde. Green, also, with lighter or darker tints, is favorable. With the very ruddy, the blue and green should be darker rather than lighter. An intermixture of white may likewise go with these colors.

The neutral colors are also suitable to the ruddy blondes. Of these are the russet, slate, maroon, and all the hues of brown. Light neutral tints are also pleasing, such as gray, drab, fawn and stone colors.

Transparent and delicate complexions, with light, chestnut or brown hair, should have the same set off by contrast. Thus blue, pale yellow, azure, lilac and black, trimmed with rose or pink, are suitable, as are also the various shades of gray.

Colors that become the Brunette.

Glossy black becomes the brunette; so do white, scarlet, orange and yellow. The scarlet blossom in the hair, gold-colored ribbon and poppy colors, deftly but not too conspicuously woven about the neck and breast, will display the face to fine advantage. Green also befits the dark complexion.

The sallow complexion is improved by the different shades of dark green and red. A vellow complexion is made handsomer by the reflection of yellow about it; especially if relieved by poppy colors or black.

The red and yellow face is benefited by coming in contact with blue or orange. The red face is improved by red around it, red and blue tists being developed thereby. Red and blue are relieved by purple, and the blue and yellow by green. White and black become the pale face, but red and blue become it better. Light colors harmonize with and befs the pale skin, while the dark skin is improved by the darker tists.

Colors in Bonnets.

Black Bonnets, with white, pink or red flowers and white feather, become the fair complexion. They also become the black-haired type when trimmed with white, red, orange or yellow.

White Bonnets, made of lace, muslin or crape, suit all complexions, though not so becoming to the rosy complexion as other colors. A white bonnet may be trimmed with white or pink, but with the bloode is handsomest when trimmed with blue flowers. For the brunette, preference should be given to trimmings of red, pink, orange and yellow—never blue.

Blue Bonnets are suitable only for fair or light, rosy complexions. They should never be worn by the brunette.

Yellow and Orange Bonnets suit the brunette, their appropriate trimming being poppy colors, scarlet, white and black, black and scarlet, black, scarlet and yellow.

Light Blue Bonnets are very suitable for those having light hair. They may be trimmed with white flowers, and in many cases with orange and yellow.

Green Bonnels best become the fair and rosy complexion. White flowers will harmonize in the trimmings, but pink is preferable.

Colors Suitable for the Different Seasons.

Red, in its various tints, being a warm color, when worn in dress, has a pleasing effect in winter.

Purple is appropriate in winter, spring and autumn.

Green is becoming in late summer and in autumn, by contrast with the general somber appearance of dead foliage at that season of the year.

White and light tints in clothing give an appearance of coolness and comfort in summer.

Black and dark colors are appropriate at all seasons.

Colors We See First.

Of a variety of colors to be seen, the white or light-colored will usually attract attention first and farthest, from the fact that, most objects being of dark shades of color, it is strongest in contrast. Next to white comes the scarlet red, which, close by, is one of the most brilliant and attractive colors. Yellow is one of the most noticeable, succeeded by the orange, crimson, blue and purple.

Colors in Dress Most Beautiful at Night.

A dress of a color that may be beautiful during the day, may be lacking in beauty at night, owing to the effect of gaslight; and another, most charming in the evening, may possess little beauty in the daytime. Thus, crimson, which is handsome in the evening, loses its effect upon the complexion in the daytime. So white and yellow, that add beauty at night, are unbecoming by day.

The scarlet, orange and the light brown are also most charming at night.

Colors Most Beautiful by Daylight.

Pale yellow, which is handsome by day, is muddy in appearance by gaslight. So purple and orange, that harmonize and are beautiful by daylight, lose their charm at night.

The beauty of rose color disappears under the gaslight; and all the shades of purple and lilac, the dark blues and green lose their brilliancy in artificial light. Ordinarily, the complexion will bear the strongest color at night.

Apparent Size Affected by Color.

The apparent size is affected by colors. As white upon the building will make it appear larger, so a light-colored dress will have the same effect upon the person. Thus the large figure will appear best in close-fitting black, and next best in the sober hues. The smaller figure will

show to advantage in the light colors. Black, however, for a person of any size, is the most suitable color for nearly all occasions; and, handsomely made, well fitted, artistically trimmed, and suitably relieved at throat and bodice with ribbons, lace and flowers corresponding with the complexion, makes always a most beautiful costume.

Persons whose resources are limited and who cannot afford a varied wardrobe should by this fact be guided to a constant preference for black.

Colors that Contrast and Harmonize.

The object of two or more different tints in dress is to obtain relief by variety, and yet the two shades brought thus in contrast should harmonize, else the beauty of each will be lessened. Thus, a lady with a blue dress would greatly injure its effect by wearing a crimson shawl; as she would also a lilac-colored dress by trimming it with a dark brown.

That the reader may understand the colors that will contrast and yet blend, the following list of harmonizing colors is given:

Blue and gold; blue and orange; blue and salmon color; blue and drab; blue and stone color; blue and white; blue and gray; blue and straw color; blue and maize; blue and chestnut; blue and brown; blue and black; blue and white; blue, brown, crimson and gold.

Black and white; black and orange; black and maize; black and scarlet; black and lilac; black and pink; black and slate color; black and buff; black, white, yellow and crimson; black, orange, blue and vellow.

Crimson and gold; crimson and orange; crimson and maize; crimson and purple; crimson and black; crimson and drab.

Green and gold; green and yellow; green and orange; green and crimson; green, crimson and yellow; green, scarlet and yellow.

Lilac and gold; lilac and maize; lilac and cherry; lilac and scarlet; lilac and crimson; lilac, scarlet, white and black; lilac, gold and chestnut; lilac, yellow, scarlet and white.

Orange and chestnut; orange and brown; orange, lilac and crimson; orange, red and green; orange, blue and crimson; orange, purple and scarlet; orange, blue, scarlet, green and white.

Purple and gold; purple and orange; purple and maize; purple, scarlet and gold color; purple, white and scarlet; purple, orange, blue and scarlet; purple, scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Red and gold; red, white or gray; red, green and orange; red, black and yellow; red, yellow, black and white.

Scarlet and purple; scarlet and orange; scarlet and blue; scarlet and slate color; scarlet, black and white; scarlet, white and blue; scarlet, gray and blue; scarlet, yellow and blue; scarlet, blue, yellow and black.

Tellow and red; yellow and brown; yellow and chestnut; yellow and violet; yellow and blue; yellow and purple; yellow and crimson; yellow and black; yellow, purple and crimson; yellow and scarlet.

FASHION--WHY DOES IT CHANGE?

Because change is one of nature's laws. If there was no change, there would be no motion; and without motion there would be no life.

Change is ever going forward in nature. To-day it is spring, and all nature is waking to new life. A few weeks hence, and every tree and shrub will be clothed in a garb of green, sprinkled with blossoms. Later, the green of various shades will merge into the autumn tints; and later still, nature will doff her garb entirely, only to clothe herself in the coming years again with various changes, according to the seasons.

So mankind instinctively changes in style of costume, oftentimes for better, and sometimes, it must be admitted, for the worse. But the change ever goes forward, fashion repeating itself within the century, often within a generation, almost as certainly as the seasons do within the year.

There is no use, therefore, in issuing a fiat against changes of fashion. Best judgment is shown in accepting of the inevitable and adapting ourselves to the circumstances.

Hints to Gentlemen.

It is best taste to conform to fashion, avoiding extremes.

While it is well to guard against the adoption of a decidedly unwise fashion, it is well also to avoid an oddity in dress.

Well dressed gentlemen wear dark clothing cut and made to measure. Watch-chain, one ring, shirt-stud and sleeve-buttons are all the jewelry allowable for the gentleman.

Other colors than black will be appropriate in their season and for various kinds of employment.

Hints to Parents.

Give the boy a good suit of clothes, if you wish him to appear manly. An ill-fitting, bad-looking garment destroys a boy's respect for himself.

To require the boy to wear men's cast-off clothing, and go shambling around in a large pair of boots, and then expect him to have good manners, is like giving him the poorest of tools, because he is a boy, and then expecting him to do as fine work with them as a man would with good tools.

Like the man or woman, the boy respects himself, and will do much more honor to his parents, when he is well dressed in a neatly fitting suit of clothes. Even his mother should relinquish her rights, and let the barber cut his hair.

As a rule, well dressed children exhibit better conduct than children that are careless in personal appearance. While vanity should be guarded against, children should be encouraged to be neat in person and dress.

The mother should strive also to make her boy manly. Possibly, as a pet, her boy has in infancy had his hair curled. Even now, when he is six or eight years of age, the curls look very pretty. But the mother must forego her further pleasure in the curls; for the boy, to take his place along with the others, to run and jump, to grow manly and strong, must wear short hair. His mother can no longer dress it like a girl's. It will be necessary and best to cut off his curls.

Hints to Ladies.

Best taste will dictate an observance of fashion, avoiding extremes.

Dress the hair so that it will exhibit variety and relief, without making the forehead look too high.

Have one pronounced color in the dress, all other colors harmonizing with that. See "Harmony of Colors."

A dress should fit the form. Well fitted and judiciously trimmed, a calico dress is handsomer than an ill-fitting silk dress.

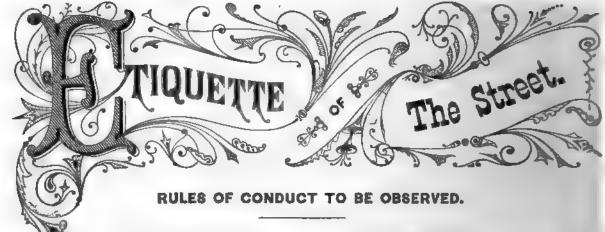
To present a handsome appearance, all the appurtenances of the lady's dress should be scrupulously neat and clean. Every article that is designed to be white should be a pure white, and in perfect order.

Much taste may be displayed in dress about the neck, and care should be observed not to use trimmings that will enlarge the appearance of the shoulders. The dress should be close-fitting about the waist and shoulders, though the lady should not lace too tightly.

As with the gentleman, quiet colors are usually in best taste. Heavy, rich, dark materials best suit the woman of tall figure; while light, full draperies should be worn only by those of slender proportions. Short persons should beware of wearing flounces, or horizontal trimmings that will break the perpendicular lines, as the effect is to make them appear shorter.

Care should be taken to dress according to the age, the season, the employment and the occasion. As a rule, a woman appears her loveliest when, in a dress of dark color, we see her with the rosy complexion of health, her hair dressed neatly, her throat and neck tastefully cared for, her dress in neither extreme of fashion, while the whole is relieved by a moderate amount of carefully selected jewelry.

We have aimed, in this chapter on the toilet, to present the scientific principles of dress — principles that can be applied at all times, whatever may be the fashion. It will now become the read or *> study these principles, and apply them in accordance with the rules of common sense and the fashions as they may prevail.



ADIES and gentlemen, when meeting on the sidewalk, should always pass to the right. Should the walk be narrow or dangerous, gentlemen will always see that ladies are protected from injury.

Ladies should avoid walking rapidly upon the street, as it is ungraceful and unbecoming.

Running across the street in front of carriages is dangerous, and shows want of dignity.

The gentleman should insist upon carrying any package which the lady may have, when walking with her.

Before recognizing a ludy on the street, the gentleman should be certain that his recognition will meet with favor.

No gentleman should stand on the streetcorners, steps of hotels, or other public places, and make remarks about ladies passing by.

A gentleman may take two ladics upon his arms, but under no circumstances should the lady take the arms of two gentlemen.

Upon the narrow walk, for her protection, the gentleman should generally give the lady the inside of the walk (Fig. 21), passing behind her when changing at corners.

Allowing a dress to trail on the street is in exceedingly bad taste. Such a street costume simply calls forth criticism and contempt from the more sensible people.

A gentleman walking with a lady should accommodate his step and pace to hera. For the gentleman to be some distance ahead, presents a bad appearance.

Should protection on the street be necessary, it is customary for the gentleman to give his right arm to the lady; but if more convenient, he may give the left,

It is courtesy to give silent, respectful attention as a funeral procession passes. It shows want of respect to pass between the carriages while the procession is moving.

Staring at people, spitting, looking back after they pass, salating people across the street, calling out loudly or laughing at people as they go by, are all evidences of ill-breeding.

The gentleman accompanying a lady should hold the door open for the lady to enter first. Should he be near the door when a lady, unattended, is about to enter, he will do the same for her.

In the evening, or whenever safety may require, a gentleman should give a lady his arm. It is not customary in other cases to do so on the street, unless with an elderly lady, or the couple be hashand and wife.

unless with an olderly lady, or the couple be hashand and wife.

Sease authorities claim that it is need sensible for the lady to with always at the right of the sendeman, whether on the street or taken trust, is a graved.

A gentleman will assist a lady over a bad crossing, or from an orbital bus or carriage, without waiting for the formality of an introduction.

When the service is performed, he will raise his hat, bow, and page to

In a street car or an omnibus, the passengers who are seated the if strive to give seats to those who are standing, rendering such account dation as they would themselves desire under similar circumstance.

When crossing the pavement, the lady should raise her dress with the right hand, a little above the ankle. To raise the dress with both both is vulgar, and can be excused only when the mud is very deep.

No gentleman will smoke when walking with, or standing is the presence of, a lady on the street. He should remove the eight from her

presence entirely, even though permission granted to continue the smoking.

A gentleman should give his seat to may hely who may be standing in a public conveyance. For this favor she should thank him, which courtesy he should acknowledge by a alight how. In an omnibus he will pass up the ladies' fares.

A true lady will go quietly and unobtrasively about her busions when on the street, never seeking to attract the attention of the opposite sex, at the same time recognizing acquaintances with a courtsons bow, and friends with pleasant words of greeting.

Swinging the areas when walking, esting upon the street, suching the person handles, pushing violently through a crowd, vary losi and bolsterous talking and laughing on the streets, and whispering in public conveyances, are all evidences of III-broading in ladies.

A lady should have the except of a gentieman in the evening. A gentieman at the house where she may call may return with her

if she goes unattended; goes p and scandal are best avoided, however, if she have some one from her home call for her at an appointed how.

On the narrow street-crossing the gentleman will allow the lady to precede him, that he may see that no injury befalls her.

Should a lady stop in the street, when meeting a gentlemen, it is courtesy for him to stop also. Should his business be urgest, he will apologize for not continuing the conversation, and ask to be around. Should it be desirable to lengthen the interview, and the lady resume her walk in the midst of her conversation, it is courtesy for him to turn and accompany her. Should she desire to end the conversation, a slight how from her will indicate the fact, when he should hid her "good day" and take his leave.



Fig. The street-promonade. The gentleman gives the lady the inside of the walk.





EVER exaggerate.

Never point at another,
Never betray a confidence.
Never wantonly frighten others.
Never leave home with unkind words.
Never neglect to call upon your friends,
Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.
Never give a promise that you do not fulfill.
Never send a present, hoping for one in return.

Never speak much of your own performances.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never question a servant or a child about family matters.

Never present a gift saying that it is of no use to yourself.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies.

Never call attention to the features or form of anyone present.

Never refer to a gift you have made, or favor you have rendered.

Never associate with had company. Have good company, or none.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity, or defect of anyone present.

Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch. Speak to

Never purish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

Never, when traveling abroad, be over boastful in praise of your own country.

Never call a new acquaintance by the Christian name unless requested to do so.

Never lead an article you have borrowed, unless you have permission to do so.

Never attempt to draw the attention of the company constantly upon vourself.

Never exhibit anger, impatience or excitement, when an accident happens.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology.

Never enter a room noisily; never fail to close the door after you, and

never slam it.

Never forget that, if you are faithful in a few things, you may be

tuler over many,

Never exhibit too great familiarity with the new acquaintance; you
may give offence.

Never will a gentleman allude to conquests which he may have made with ladies,

Never be guilty of the contemptible meanness of opening a private letter addressed to another.

Never fall to offer the easiest and best seat in the room to an invalid, an elderly person, or a lady.

Never neglect to perform the commission which the friend entrusted to you. You must not forget.

Never send your guest, who is accustomed to a warm room, off into a cold, damp, spare bed, to sleep.

Never enter a room filled with people, without a slight bow to the general company when first entering.

Never fail to answer an invitation, either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received.

Never accept of favors and hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities when opportunity offers.

Never cross the leg and put out one foot in the street-car, or places where it will trouble others when passing by.

Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful, you get your reward. You will get your penushment if you deceive.

Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do, you will soon be known as a person of no business interrity.

Never write to another asking for information, or a favor of any kind, without inclosing a postage stamp for the reply.

Never fail to say kind and encouraging words to those whom you meet in distress. Your kindness may left them out of their despair.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not revive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.

Never examine the cards in the card-basket. While they may be exposed in the drawing-room, you are not expected to turn them over unless invited to do so.

Never, when walking arm in arm with a lady, be continually changing and going to the other side, because of change of corners. It shows too much attention to form.

Never should the lady accept of expensive gifts at the hands of a gentleman not related or engaged to her. Gifts of flowers, books, music or confectionery may be accepted.

Never insult another by barsh words when applied to for a favor, Kind words do not cost much, and yet they may carry untold happiness to the one to whom they are spoken.

Never fail to speak kindly. If a merchant, and you address your clerk; if an overseer, and you address your workmen; if in any position where you exercise authority, you show yourself to be a gentleman by your pleasant mode of address.

Never attempt to convey the impression that you are a genius, by imitating the faults of distinguished men. Because certain great men were poor penmen, wore long hair, or had other peculiarities, it does not follow that you will be great by imitating their eccentricities.

Never give all your pleasant words and smiles to strangers. The kindest words and the sweetest smiles should be reserved for home. Home should be our heaven.

"We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometimes guest;
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah: lips with the curl impatient—
Ah' brow with the shade of scorn,
"Twere a cruel fate were the night too late
To undo the work of the morn."



DIVIDION FENCES BETWEEN HOUSES.



DE kind, and to treat politely the persons with whom we are immediately associated, is not all, nor should civility cease with the casual intercourse between neighbors; it should go beyond. We should regard the rights of the individual. Were all to do so, mankind would take a long stride in advance of the present selfish and thoughtless conduct which too often actuates even those who are reputed to be good and respectable.

This want of regard for the rights of others is shown in many ways. To illustrate

The individual who will conduct a house or an establishment that is unpleasant, injurious to health, or detrimental to the community, evinces a disregard for the courtesy that is due to his neighbors.

The parents who allow children to annov their neighbors, are always a most undesirable people to have in the vicinity.

The people of a community who will deliberately turn horses. cattle and hogs into the street, entirely disregarding the fact that the animals are liable to do much damage to others, demonstrate a lack of regard for neighbors which is in excusable, and can only be explained on the ground that the habit is so common that they do not realize the injury they are doing.

The fact that we accosted Mr. Jones politely, and said pleasant things in his presence, was good so far as it went, but the further fact that we

turned our cattle into the street, well knowing they were hable to tramnle Mr. Jones' sidewalk to meces, and break down his trees, demonstrates that, while we are very agreeable to his face, we care but little what we may do behind his back.

This after discovered for the wants of others causes people generally to become suspicious of their neighbors. It is true that this suspicion is gradually becoming lessened. The time was when the inhabitants built a cistal is nearly as possible impregnable, around that was built a high encourse, and still outside of that was a canal with a drawbridge. Gradually the fact has dawned that we need not be thus suspicious. We need not build a house of stone, we need not comcanal, but we still adhere to the high wall or fence, as we are offence compelled to because of the disposition of the neighbor to trample upo our rights by allowing his animals to destroy our property.

The reader has doubtless seen a town in which the people allowed their domestic animals to run at large, the hogs to root the turf to places by the roadside, the cattle to destroy sidewalks, to brunk through fences and to tear down trees. This want of courtesy is not uncommon. In short, it is altogether too common in many towns of the country, and upon the part of the owners of animals it shows a complete disregard of the rights of those who would beautify their homes, and thus correspondingly beautify the town.

The code of etiquette should not alone apply among individuals when

directly associated together. It should extend further. It should go out and permente a seighborhood. D should diffuse Itself thronebout a town. It should bind together the people of a State of a nation. It should be a rule of action among all nations. Already the evidences of courtesy smong mations begins to manifest itself. The international Congress is based upon this principle. The idea of irlendly association of the representatives of nations for mutual adinstruent of differences, is the beginning of a recognition of the rights of each other.

This is evidence of

a bigher civilization.

When we can rise su-

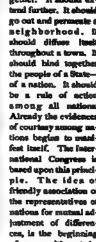




FIG. 22. PEOPLE WHO ARE TROUBLED BY THEIR NEIGHBORS.

neighbors suspect each other, and they destroy the beauty | walks, to destroy shade trees and to despoil the neigh of their grounds in the attempt to shat each other out. Butpicion and erifishmens rule. Regardless of the rights of .

others, animals are allowed to trample to pi yard. Inharmony, disorder, and ill-feeling ame ple are characteristics of the neighborhood.

when we are willing to consider the rights and the requirements of others, when we are governed by the generous spirit of doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us, then we are directed by a power that will make an entire people, as a whole, what the laws of etique

determine they shall be individually, in their intercourse with each oth The illustration (Fig sa) upon this page represents a scene which may be observed in many villages or cities - a group of residences, mor and beautiful in architecture, surrounded and disfigured by high inclosares out up to guard against people who allow their cattle and other animals to destroy their neighbor's property.



BARRIERS BETWEEN NEIGHBORS REMOVED.

iE fences shown upon the opposite page, separating houses and lots, often prevent acquaintance with neighbors being made. The result of this non-intercourse is usually a suspicion that the neighbor is unworthy of confidence, an opinion which is never overcome except by interchange of civilities which would show each the worth of the other.

Unacquainted with his neighbors, the resident, ceasing to consider their rights, grows exceless of his obligations toward ers, and consequently becomes a less worthy citizen.

The illustration upon this page (Fig. 23) represents the scene very much changed. Again we have the same residences, and the same neighbors, who have become acquainted and have learned to value

each other. The result of this social intercourse and evident observance of the rights of others has wrought a vast change in the appearance of the homes, which is manifest at a glance.

It is plainly apparent in the scene that a higher civilization pervades the neighborhood. The animals, that broke down the trees and devastated the sidewalks and grounds, have been with drawn by their owners, and sent to postures, where they belong. Thus of stuelf is evidence of decided advancement.

Examine the acene further. The fences have disappeared, save a low coping that determines the outer edge of the lot. In

this alone a heavy item of expense has been removed, while with it has come the enlargement of grounds, which, studded with finely trimmed trees, and intersected with winding pathways, surround every residence with a most elegant park. That this improvement is enjoyed, is shown in the congregating of the neighbors together in the shady nook, the gambols of the children on the lawn, and the promenade of the ladies and gentlemen throughout the beautifully embellished grounds. All delight in the scene, and all are made better by it. While the resident could be coarse and miffah in his own little lot, he is now thrown upon his good avior as he mingles with others on the beautiful grounds, and thus

it evidently do anto others as they wish others to do unto

them. They trust each other. The barriers between them

are removed. He animal is allowed to do tajury. Enjoying

all are improved. Even the cat and dog that quarrelled in the former scene are now acquainted with each other, and happily play together.

To maintain pleasant relations among neighbors, there are a few things which the citizen must avoid. Among these are the following: Never allow children to play upon a neighbor's grounds or premises unless they are invited and made perfectly welcome by the neighbor.

Never allow fowls or animals of any kind, which you have control over, to trespass upon the premises or rights of other people.

Never borrow of neighbors if it be possible to avoid it. It is better to buy what you need than to frequently borrow. There are a few things which a neighbor should never be expected to lend. Among these are fine-edged tools, delicate machinery, and any article liable to easily get out of order. The less business relations among neighbors, the better,

Fig. 23. THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE PEOPLE LIVE IN HARMONY.

e and beauty they evidently desire that the neighration, kindures and reshall share the same. This co-operation, hindness and re-gard for all, give the beauty, the harmony, the peace, and

Articles of provisions which may be borrowed should be very promptly returned in larger quantity, to pay interest, and

Never fail to return.

with thanks, any arti-

cle borrowed, as soon

as you have finished

using it, and see that

it in in as good or bet-

ter condition than

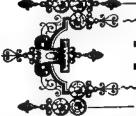
when you received it.

better in quality if possible. In no way can a neighbor lose character more effectually in husiness dealing than by the petty meanness of borrowing and failing to pay, or by paving with a piorer quality and in less unount

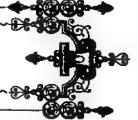
Avoid speaking evil of your neighbor. As a rule it is only safe to compliment and praise the absent one.

If any misunderstanding arises between yourself and a neighbor, endeavor to effect a reconciliation by a full explanation. When the matter is fully understood you will very likely be better friends ever afterwards.

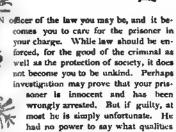
Never fail, if the grounds run together, to keep your premises in as good order as your neighbor's. Should you own the house and grounds, and others occupy the same, you will do well to arrange to keep the exterior of the premises in order at your own expense, as tenants have not the same interest. The improvements of grounds among neighbors thus will always be kept up; you will be compensated by securing the best class of texants, and the neighborhood will be greatly improved.



Kindness to the Erring.



A PLEA FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.



of mind he should inherit, what his temperament should be, or what training he should receive in infancy, all of which are usually determining causes that fix man's destiny in after life.

He stands before you largely the victim of unfortunate circumstances. He lacks the moral strength which others possess, and hence his weakness and his errors. True, he must pay the penalty of his transgression, but rou can temper the administration of your government with such justice as will tend to the improvement and, possibly, the reformation of the criminal. Whatever the conduct of the prisoner, you

should always rise superior to the feelings of passion or revenge.

In a thousand ways our paths in life will be crossed by those who commit errors. It will be easy to find fault; it will be natural to blame. But we must never forget that further back, far beyond our sight, lie causes that tended to produce these results.

Well may the mother look with deep anxiety upon the infant, wondering what destroy lies before it. Alas: that a mother's hopes and prayers often do not avail. Drifted away from parental control, the footsteps full amid temptation, and a life of sorrow is the result.

We should never forget, in our treatment of the erring, that, were the mother present, she would plead with us to deal gently with her child. Very touchingly does the following poem ask that we be lenient for her sake



Some Mother's Child.

home or away, in the alley or street, Whenever I chance in this wide world to meet A girl that is thoughtless, or a boy that is wild, My heart echoes sadly, ""Tis some mother's child!"

And when I see those o'er whom long years have rolled, Whose hearts have grown hardened, whose spirits are cold—Be it woman all fallen, or man all defiled.

A voice whispers sadly, "Ah' some mother's child!"

No matter how far from the right she hath strayed; No matter what inroads dishonor hith made. No matter what element cankered the pearl— Though tarmshed and sullied, she's some mother's girl.

No matter how wayward his footsteps have been; No matter how deep he is sunken in sin. No matter how low is his standard of joy — Though guilty and loathsome, he's some mother's boy.

That head hath been pillowed on tenderest breast; That form hath been wept n'er, those lips have been pressed; That soul hath been praved for in tenes sweet and mild; For her sake deal gently with "some mother's child." HILE error must be deplored and virtue ever commended, we should deal carefully and considerately with the erring, ever remembering that a myriad of untoward circumstances are continually weaving a network around the individual, fetturing and binding a soul that otherwise would be white and pure.

It is a most fortunate circumstance for the child to be bern of an excellent parentage, to be reared amid kindness, and to be guided in youth by wise counsels. Given all these favoring circumstances, and the chances are that the pathway in life will be honorable. Deprived of these advantages, the individual is likely to fall short in excellence in proportion as the circumstances have been unfavorable.

There are those who seemingly have only a smooth pathway in life. They were so fortunate as to be born with an excellently balanced organization of mind. They have no passion unduly in excess. They have no abnormal longings, no eccentricities, no weaknesses. Roses strew their way, and they live a life well rounded out and full of homes.

But while there are those who are apparently exempt from temptation, all are not so fortunate in ability, in strength of purpose and in power of will which may enable them to resist evil. Some are liable to easily err, and it will take, possibly, but a trivial circumstance to carry them aside. In the transgression they will get their punishment—they will suffer sufficiently. It does not become the more fortunate, therefore, to take too much credit to themselves for being more virtuous and free from error. It is vastly more noble and charitable to extend sympathy and compassion. This sentiment is well expressed in the following poem, by Millie C. Pomeroy:

You Had a Smooth Path.

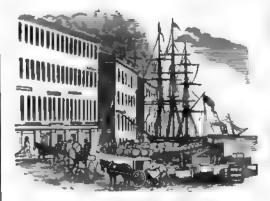
NE morning, when I went to school, in the long-vanished Yesterday, I found the creek had burst its banks, And spilled its witers o'er my way.

The little path was filled with mud; I tried to cross it on a log; My foot slipped, and I, helpless, fell Into a mass of miry bog.

My clothes were pitiful to see: My hands and face were covered quits. The children laughed right heartily. And jeered me when I came in sight. Sweet Jessie Brown, in snow-white draw Stond, smiling, by the teacher's desk, The while he, gravely as he might, laquired the accret of my plight.

Then Jossie shook her snow-white dress, And said, "What will you give to me For coming here so nice and clean? My very shoes from dirt are free." The tutor frowned, and answered her, "You merit no reward to dut! Your clothes and hands are clean, because You had a smooth path all the way."

And so, I think, when children grown. Are white in grace or black with ain, We should not indge until we know. The path fate had them travel in; For some are led on sunny heights, Beyond the power of Sin to sway; While others grope in darksome paths, And face temptation all the way.





Commercial Forms.



NOTES, BILLS, ORDERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, Etc., Etc.

N the transaction of business, it becomes necessary for all persons to occasionally write various business forms. Among those in most frequent use are Receipts, Orders, Bills of Articles Purchased, Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts, etc.

To better understand these, it is well to be acquainted with the meaning of the various commercial terms to be constantly seen in our general reading.

Definition of Commercial Terms.

means dollars, being a contraction of U.S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£ ___ means pounds, English money.

@ stands for at or to. ib for pound, and bbl. for barrel; if for per or by the. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c is to, and Flour at \$8@12 is bbl.

% for per cent and if for number.

k

May 1.— Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, "seller June." Seller June means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling short, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the

market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying long, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

Promissory Notes.

A promissory note is a promise or engagement in writing to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named, or his order or assigns, or to the bearer. The person making the note is called the drawer or maker.

A note is void when founded upon fraud. Thus, a note obtained from a person when intoxicated, or obtained for any reason which is illegal, cannot be collected.* A note given upon Sunday is also void in some States.

Notes bear interest only when it is so expressed; after they become due, however, they draw the legal rate of the State. † Notes payable on demand or at sight, draw no interest until after presentation or demand of the same has

Off, however, the note is transferred to an innocent holder, the claim of fraud or no value received will not avail. The party holding the note can collect it if the maker is able to pay it.

been made, unless they provide for interest from date on their face; they then draw the legal rate of interest of the State.

If "with interest" is included in the note, it draws the legal rate of the State where it is given, from the time it is made.

If the note is to draw a special rate of interest higher than the legal, but not higher than the law allows, the rate must be specified.

If the note is made payable to a person or order, to a person or bearer, to a person or his assigns, or to the cashier of an incorporated company or order, such notes are negotiable.

When transferring the note, the indorser frees himself from responsibility, so far as the payment is concerned, by writing on the back, above his name, "Without recourse to me in any event." *

When a note is made payable at a definite period after date, three days beyond the time expressed on the face of the note (called days of grace) are allowed to the person who is to pay the same, within which to make such payment. Notes payable on demand are not entitled to days of grace.

If a note is payable at a bank, and is held there on the day upon which it falls due, until the usual hour for closing, ready for receiving payment thereon, no further demand upon the maker is necessary, in order to charge the indorser. The demand must, in all cases, be made upon the last of the days of grace; a demand before that time passing for nothing as against the indorser.

The days of grace, which must be computed according to the laws of the State where the note is payable, are to be reckoned exclusive of the day when the note would otherwise become due, and without deduction for Sundays or holidays; in which latter case, by special enactments in most of the States, notes are deemed to become due upon the secular day next preceding such days. Thus, a note, due upon the twenty-fifth day of December, is payable on the twenty-fourth, as the day when due is Christmas day; if the twenty-fourth chance to be Sunday, it is due upon the twenty-third.

In order to charge an indorser, the note, if payable at a particular place, must be presented for payment at the place upon the very day it becomes due; if no place of payment be named, it must be presented, either to the maker personally, or at his place of business, during business hours, or at his dwelling house, within reasonable hours; if payable by a firm, a presentment may be made to either of the partners, or at the firm's place of business; if given by several persons jointly, not partners, the demand must be made upon all. If the note has been lost, mislaid, or destroyed, the holder must still make a regular and formal demand, offering the party, at the same time, a sufficient indemnity in the event of his paying the same

RICHARD ROE.

"For value received, I (or we) hereby guarantee the payment of the within note at maturity, or at any time thereafter, with interest at — per cent, until paid; and agree to pay all costs or expenses paid or incurred in collecting the same."

RICHARD ROE.

To avoid the danger of the signer of the guarantee claiming at a future time that said guarantee was written above his name without his knowledge, it is best to have his signature written twice, once above the guarantee, to serve as a transfer, and once below to serve as the guarantee, as shown above.

Negotiable Note.

With interest at legal rate per cent. from date.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 1, 18-

Three months after date, for value received, I promise to pay Charles Mix, or order, Five Hundred dollars, with interest.

ORSON KENDALL.

Negotiable Note.

With interest at ten per cent. after maturity, until paid.

DES MOINES, LA., April 2, 18-

For value received, ninety days after date, I premise to bay Orlando Warner, or order, One Hundred dollars, with interest at ten per cent. after m sturity, until paid.

CHES 'ER BUTTERFIELD.

[•] The simple indorsment of the name of the person selling the note, which serves as a transfer, upon the back of the same, is not in some States a guarantee for the payment of the note at maturity. When it is designed particularly to be a guarantee, it should be so stated on the back of the note, as follows:

Form for Pennsylvania.

For value received, I promise to pay to the order of Arthur Bennett, Two Hundred dollars, ninety days after date, without defalcation

Hiram Wentworth

Note not Negotiable.

#500.

Suffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2, 18.......

Nine months after date, for value received, I promise to pay Harvey Baldwin, Tive Hundred dollars.

Barton King.

Note for Two or More Persons.

Note on Demand.

\$100.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., March 1, 18-.

On demand, I promise to pay Clinton Briggs, or order, One Hundred dollars, value received, with interest.

McREA BROWN.

Married Woman's Note In New York.

\$50. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10, 18—.

For value received, I promise to pay A. B. Smith, or order, Fifty dollars, one year from date, with interest. And I hereby charge my individual property and estate with the payment of this note.

MARY H. WILLIAMS.

Note Payable by Installments.

\$700.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 10, 18-.

For value received, I promise to pay to Simon Butterfield, or order, Seven Hundred dollars, in manner following, to-wit: Two Hundred dollars in one month from date; Two Hundred dollars in two months; and Three Hundred dollars in three months, with interest on the several CALEB PRINDLE. sums as they become due.

Judgment Note.

\$999,33

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 1, 1878.

Ninety days after date, we promise to pay to the order of The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co. of Chicago, at its office, Nine Hundred, Ninety-Nine and 99-100 dollars, for value received, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, after due.

> CLARK D. BROWN. SEAL. SOLON P. WELLS. [SEAL.]

Know all Men by these Presents, That we, the subscribers, are justly indebted to The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago, upon a certain Promissory Note, bearing even date herewith, for the sum of Nine Hundred, Ninety-Nine and 99-100 dollars, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, after due, and payable ninety days after date.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, we do hereby make, constitute and appoint Wm. H. King, or any Attorney of any Court of Record, to be our true and lawful Attorney, irrevocably, for us and in our names, place and stead, to appear in any Court of Record, in term time or vacation, in any State or Territory of the United States, at any time before or after said note becomes due, to waive the service of process, and confess a judgment in favor of The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., of Chicago, or its assign or assigns, upon the said Note, for the amount thereof, and interest, together with costs, and ten dollars Attorney's fees, and also to file a cognovit for the amount thereof, with an agreement therein that no writ of error or appeal shall be prosecuted upon the judgment entered by virtue hereof, nor any bills in equity filed to interfere in any manner with the operation of said judgment, and to release all errors that may intervene in the entering up of such judgment, or issuing the execution thereon; and also to waive all benefit or advantage to which we may be entitled by virtue of any Homestead or other exemption law now or hereafter in force, in this or any other State or Territory, where judgment may be entered by virtue hereof. Hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said attorney may do by virtue hereof.

Witness our hands and seals this first day of October, A. D. 1878.

IN PRESENCE OF NATHAN WHITMAN. CLARK D. BROWN. [SEAL.] SOLON P. WELLS. [SEAL.]

Note in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 1, 18-.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to Orson Barber, Four Hundred dollars, for value received; negotiable and payable, without defalcation or discount.

MURRAY SIMPSON.

Note Payable in Merchandise.

\$1,500.

CHESTER, VT., July 14, 18-.

For value received, on or before the first day of October next, we promise to pay H. Miller & Co., or order, Fifteen Hundred dollars, in good merchantable White Wheat, at our warehouse in this city, at the market value, on the maturity of this note.

ARMSTRONG & PHELPS.

Joint Note.

\$900.50

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 10, 18-.

One year after date, we jointly and severally promise to pay Smith Fairbanks, or order, Nine Hundred and 50-100 dollars, for value received, with interest at ten per cent.

> PAUL KENYON. JACOB HAWKINS.

Form of a Note for Indiana.

\$100_50 0 0 1

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 1, 18-.

On demand for value received, I promise to pay Clinton Briggs, or order, One Hundred and 50-100 dollars, with interest; payable without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisement.

DANIEL BURLINGAME.

Form of Guarantee.

For and in consideration of One Dollar, to me paid by H. B. Clefin & Co., of New York, who, at my request, purpose opening a credit with John Smith, of Aurora, Ill., I do hereby guarantee the payment to H. B. Classia & Co., their successors and assigns, of all indebtedness which said John Smith has incurred or may incur for goods and merchandise sold to him, or delivered at his request, by said H. B. Claffin & Co., their successors and assigns, upon credit or for cash, or on note, or otherwise, without requiring any notice in respect thereto.

This guarantee to be open and continuing, covering all interest on any such indebtedness, and also any costs and expenses which may be incurred by H. B. Claffin & Co., their successors and assigns, in col-

Further, it shall remain in full force until revoked by a written notice from me, provided, however, that my liability hereunder for purchases made shall not at any time exceed \$5,000.

Witness my hand and seal, New York, Jan. 1, 1878.

WM. H. HAWKINS.

DUE-BILLS.

Form of Due-Bill Payable in Money.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 2, 18-

Due Walter P. Kimball, or order, on demand, One Hundred dollars, value received. C. T. MARSH.

Payable in Flour.

\$400.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 1, 18-. Due on demand, to Sanford Burton, Four Hundred dollars, in Flour,

at the market value when delivered. Value received.

CHAS. H. WALKER.

Payable in Money and Merchandise.

KECKUK, IOWA, May 19, 18-

Due, on the 10th of June next, to A. B. Condit, or order, One Hundred dollars in cash, and One Hundred dollars in merchandise from our store.

BELDEN, GREEN & CO.

Payable in Merchandise.

WEST ARLINGTON, Vt., April 9, 18—. Due Wright Marsh, Twenty Dollars, in merchandise from our store.

R. T. HURD & CO.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO RATES OF INTEREST, AND PENALTIES FOR USURY.

States and Territories.		Rate allowed by Contract.	Penalties for Usury.	States and Territories.		Kate allowed by Contract.	Penalties for Usury.
Alabama Arizona Arizona Arkansas California Colorado Connecticut Dakota Delaware Dist. of Columbia Florida Georgia Idaho Illinois Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky Louisiana Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi	8	Any rateIO Any rate. Any rateIO Any rateIO Any rateIO	Forfeiture of prin'l and int. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of principal. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of excess of int. Ten pr ct. on entire contract. For. of ex. of int. above 12%. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest. For. of ex. of int. above 7%. Forfeiture of entire int. Forfeiture of entire int.	Montana Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico New York North Carolina Ontario, Canada Oregon Pennsylvania Quebec, Canada Rhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Wash. Territory West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming	10	Any rate	Forfeiture of entire interest. For. of thrice the ex. & costs Forfeiture of int. and costs. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of contract. Forfeiture of entire interest. For. of excess above 6%. For. of principal and int. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of all interest. Forfeiture of excess of int. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest. Forfeiture of entire interest.
MISSOUTI	0	10	Forfeiture of entire interest.	Except	n cases	defined by	Statutes of the State.

STATE LAWS RELATING TO LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

LIMIT OF TIME IN WHICH ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT ON THE FOLLOWING:

States and Territories,	Assault and slander.	Open Acc'ts.	Notes.	Judg- ment.	Sealed and wit- nessed Instru- ments.	States and Territories.	Assault and slander.	Open Acc'ts.	Notes.	Judg- ment.	Sealed and wit- nessed Instru- ments.
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Arkansas			5		IO	Nebraska		4			
California		2	4	5	5	Nevada		4	4	5	14
Colorado				6	6	New Hampshire	2	6	6	20	20
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Dakota	2	6	6	20	20	New Mexico	2.	4	6	15	6-
Delaware	8	3	6	20	20	New York	2	6	6	20	20
District of Columbia		3	3	12	12	North Carolina	I+.	3	3	10	10
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Idaho	8	4	5	6	5	Oregon	2	6	6	10.	10
Illinois			10		10	Pennsylvania		6	6	20	20
Indiana	2	6	10	10	10	Quebec (L. Canada)	_ I. 2 _	5	5	30	30
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Kansas		33	5	5	15	South Carolina		6	6*.	20	20
Kentucky						Tennessee		6	6	10	6
Louisiana						Texas		2	4	10	41-
Maine			20*			Utah		2			44
Maryland			3	12	12	Vermont			14*	8	8
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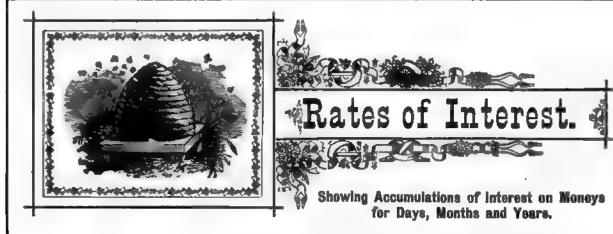
^{*} Promissory notes in Massachusetts, Maine, South Carolina and Vermont barred in six years, unless signed by attesting witnesses. † Slander, 6 months.

[‡] Seals abolished.

S Assault, 4 years,

[|] Store accounts, 2 years. || Store accounts, 3 years.

^{§§}In certain courts, so years.



HOW TO COMPUTE INTEREST ON ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY AT ANY RATE PER CENT.

On the following page will be found several | States in the Union, and the means by which legal rates of interest as adopted by the various | money, can be almost instantly computed.

valuable Interest Tables, giving the principal | the interest, at any rate, on any amount of



By reference to the table on the following page, the time or number of days, months, and years, will be found at the top of the columns; | \$60, etc., multiply the interest on \$10, by 2, 4,

and the amount of money upon which interest is computed, in the left hand column.

Thus: If we wish to find the interest on \$1,108 for one year, 8 months, and 29 days, at 7 per cent we trace from amounts towards the right.

shown in the accompanying example.

To find the interest for more than one year multiply by the number of years. For \$20, \$40,

and so on. The same rule applies for hundreds or thousands. The interest at five per cent is one-half of ten per cent; hence, divide by 2. The interest at 12 per cent is double 6 per cent; hence, multiply by 2. Other rates

and from time, downwards; resulting as will be found thus by division and multiplication.

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TABLES OF NTEREST. 3

INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.

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INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT.

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INTEREST AT EIGHT PER CENT.

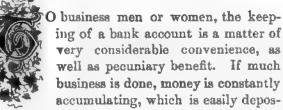
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\$1.000	28	56	88	1.11	1.3	1.6	7_1.	94 1	.22	2,50	2.78	8,06	3.88	8.61	2.89	4.17	44	4.72	5.00	5.95	6.66	6.83	6.11	6.89	L67 (L94 1	.22	.50 7	.78 &	.08	8.88	16.67	25.00	28.20	41.67	60.00	64.80	66.67	78.00	88.88	91 67	100.0

BANK FORMS.

Importance of Keeping a Bank Account,



ited, and is usually more secure from burglary in a reliable bank than elsewhere. It is true that money will sometimes be lost, through the robbery or failure of a bank; but of all the chances for loss which business people have to contend with, that by failure of banks is the least; while it is found that the practice of depositing each day's accumulations in a bank, having the same in readiness to draw whenever wanted, as a whole, works greatly to the advantage of people doing a large amount of business.

Of course, where the deposits are large, and the rates of interest are good, the banker is sounsiderably benefited by having the use of the money. Bankers, however, realize their indebtedness to the customer, and in various ways, through their acquaintance and influence with wealthy men, often render such aid to their patrons in a time of need, as enables them to carry forward certain enterprises that would be found oftentimes very difficult to accomplish without such aid.

If it is intended, when depositing money in a bank, to allow the same to remain for several weeks or months, the banker will usually give the person so depositing a "Certificate of Deposit;" if, however, it is desired to draw the money out frequently, while daily, perhaps, adding more, the banker will present the depositor with a Pass Book, a Check Book, and Deposit Tickets. The Deposit Ticket is a blank form, which the customer will fill up, indicating when, as well as the amount, and kind of funds deposited. The following exhibits the form of a deposit ticket. That printed in Roman type represents the printed matter on the same; the

wording in script illustrates what is written by the depositor, thus:

Deposit Ticket,

Beposited in	THIRD	NATION	AL BANK,
By .	George	Smith	
	NEW Y	ORK, Lu	ns 1, 1873.
•		***	\$5,500
Checks		a aad	-[]
		3,000	2,500
	- 1		#8,000

The Pass Book.

The Pass Book is a memorandum book, in which the receiving teller of a bank enters the date and amount of deposits. On the opposite page is shown the amounts drawn out. From time to time a balance is struck, showing the amount of deposits then in bank. The following shows the ordinary form of keeping the bank account:

Dr. Third National Bank in Ge.	WITH GROBES SELVE.	Cr.
1873. June 6 To Cash 8.000 1.400 1.5 300 July 7 156 5.000 14,850 Aug. 7 Balance 8,079 75	Aug. 7 Balanco 6 Voucle's ret'd M	800 10 400 15 640 1,010 1,000 1,079 Tb

The Check Book is a book of blank orders, or checks as they are called, with a margin on which to make a memorandum of date, amount, and to whom the check is given. When the check is filled, it goes to the bank where the individual giving the check deposits money, while the memorandum remains in the book. An idea of the check book may be obtained from the following:

Form of a Check Book.

	Fo	rm of a Check Book.
No. 1. Ol. D Brown, Clerk Hire. June 16, 1878.	800 10	No. 1. New York, June 16, 1878. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pay to A. D. Braum, or Order, Gight Hundred
No. 2. N. Y. Independent, for Advertising. July 1, 1878.	400 15	No. 2. New York, July 1, 1878. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pay to New York Independent, or Order, Faus Hundred Hos Dollars, \$400111 George Smith.
No. 8. Am. Ez. Company, Freight acc. July 5, 1878.	560	No. 3. New York, July 8, 1873. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pay to American Express Es, or Order, Five Hundred and Suly 100 Dollars, \$560. Beauge Smith.
No. 4. Brown & Jones, Reilbons and Laces, July 21, 1878,	1,010	No. 4. New York, July 21, 1873. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pay to Grown & Jones, or Order, C'ne Thousand and Ten 100 Dollars, \$1,010. Beorge Smith.
No. 5. Williams & Sent, Silks. August 7, 1878.	3,600	No. 5. New York, August 7, 1873. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pay to Williams & Gent, or Order. Three Thousand

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

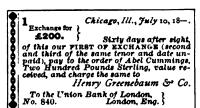
A Bill of Exchange is an order addressed to some person at a distance, directing him to pay a certain amount to the person in whose favor the bill is drawn, or to his order. A merchant in Chicago, owing a sum of money for goods to a merchant in London, instead of remitting money or goods to the amount of the debt, goes into the bank and buys from the banker, who keeps an account in London, a bill of exchange for the amount, and sends it to his creditor; in this way the creditor gets payment from a person in his own city, generally a banker, who keeps an account with some American banker for the purpose of paying such drafts.

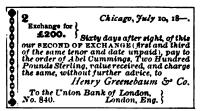
Letters of Credit have come largely into use, of late years, with tourists abroad, though Bills of Exchange are yet frequently used by persons who wish to travel in foreign countries. Thus, if A, an American, wishes to travel over Europe, he estimates the expense of the journey, and finds it to be, perhaps \$3,000. To carry this with him, in gold, would be unsafe and troublesome. He, therefore, goes to a banker and gets a bill of exchange for a thousand

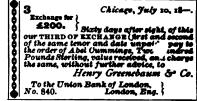
dollars, which is the amount he thinks he may require while in England. The banker also having money deposited in Paris, perhaps, and also in Vienna, he takes a bill for a the sand on a bank in each of those places. With these bills in his possession, he commences his journey, with only money in his pocket sufficient to pay the incidental expenses of the trip, and draws on the London, Paris, and Vienna bankers as occasion requires. The object of this arrangement is to secure travelers against loss, the bankers affording this accommodation to merchants and travelers for a percentage, which is paid them when they sell the bill of exchange.

In issuing these bills of exchange, it is customary for the banker to issue a set of two or three, worded nearly alike. One of these is kept by the purchaser, to be presented by him to the foreign banker, the other two are transmitted by mail, at different times, to the same bank. Thus, if the first bill is lost, the second or third, that goes by mail, will still be a: ailable, and the holder can obtain the money without being subjected to the delay of writing to America for another bill. These pills are worded as follows:

Set of Foreign Bills of Exchange.







DRAFTS.

A draft may properly be called an inland bill of exchange. It is customary for the bankers in all large cities, to make deposits with bankers in other large cities, and also for the banks in the interior towns to make deposits with some one bank in the nearest metropolis. Thus, the bankers of Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis, have deposits in New York, so that any person wishing to pay a certain sum of money to another person, East, has only to step into a bank and

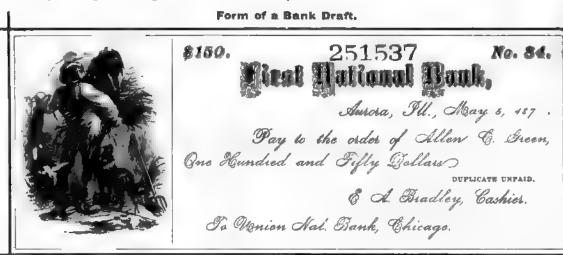
purchase a draft for the amount on New York, which he sends by mail to the creditor, who can usually get the amount the draft calls for, at the nearest bank.

The banker, as with bills of exchange, charges a certain commission to pay him for his trouble, which is termed "Exchange." There being less liability to lose these inland bills, only one is usually issued. The merchant in the interior town, or other person, wishing to send money to Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any other

large city, can generally buy, of their home bank, drafts, thus, on the nearest metropolis, by the seyment of the exchange.

The object in purchasing a draft is to avoid bank draft.

the danger of loss when sending money from one part of the country to another. Such form is worded as follows, and is known as a bank draft.



In taking collections of money, drafts are frequency used, which are usually sent through the banks. A sight draft is used where the person upon whom it is drawn is expected to pay the ebt immediately. In the time draft the same is made payable in a certain number of days.

Sight Draft.

\$400. Cincinnati, O., June 10, 18—.

At sight, pay to the order of Higgins & Co., Four Hundred Doi' as, value received, and charge the same to our account.

To B. L. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis. POLLOK BROS. & CO.

Time Draft.

\$50. MEMPHIS, TENM., April 4, 18—,
Thirty days after date, pay to the order of Cobb & Co.,
Fifty Dollars, value received, and charge to our account.
To Harmon, Moseme & Co.,
Buffalo, N. Y

Acceptance.

The acceptance of a draft is effected by the drawee, or the person upon whom the same is drawn, if he consents to its payment, writing across the face of the draft, thus: "Accepted, June 12, 1873. B. L. Smith."

LAWS OF GRACE ON SIGHT DRAFTS.

Grace on Sight Drafts is ALLOWED in the following States:

Alabama, Nebraska, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana. North Carolina, Iowa, Oregon, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maine. South Carolina, Massachusetts. Utah. Michigan) Wisconsin. Minnesota, Wyoming. Mississippi, Canada. Montana,

Grace on Sight Drafts is NOT ALLOWED in the following States:

California, Maryland, Colorado. Missouri. Connecticut, Nevada, Delaware. New York, District of Columbia. Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Tennessee, Idaho, Texas, Illinois. Vermont. Kansas, Virginia, Louisiana, West Virginia.



Book-Keeping.



RULES, DIRECTIONS, AND FORMS FOR KEEPING BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.



VERY person having occasion to keep an account with others, is greatly benefited by a knowledge of book-keeping. There are two systems of keeping books in use one known as SINGLE ENTRY; the other, as DOUBLE ENTRY,

In this chapter it is the design to give simply an outline of Single Entry, a method of keeping books which answers every purpose with the majority of people, besides being a system so plain and simple as to be readily comprehended.

The books used in Single Entry are generally a Day-book, in which are recorded each day's sale of goods, or labor performed, and money, service, or goods received; and a Ledger, in which the sum total of each transaction is put in its proper place, so arranged as to show, on a brief examination, how the account stands. These books, of different sizes, may be found at the bookstores; though, in case of necessity, they can easily be made with a few sheets of foolscap paper, ruled as here-

Persons having many dealings with customers should use a Daybook, in which is written each transaction; these being afterwards transferred to the Ledger. Where, however, accounts are few, the nocount may be made complete in the Ledger, as shown in several forms on the following page.

In making charges in a book and giving credit, it is necessary to keep clearly in mind whether the person of whom we write gives or receives. If the Individual gives he is a creditor, which is designated by the abbreviation, Cr. If the person receives, he is a Debtor, the sign for which is Dr. In the passage from the creditor to the debter of any article, we get the word "To," with which the creditor commences the account. In the reception by a debter of an article from a creditor, we get the word " Br."

The following forms show the manner of keeping an account by Arthur Williams, a merchant, with Chas, B. Strong, a farmer, who buys goods and acties his bills, usually, at the end of every month; in the meautime taking to the store various kinds of produce, for which the merchant gives credit according to the market value. Mr. Williams keeps two books, a Day-book and Ledger.

	DAY BOOK.
	Saturday, July 10, 15;5. 14
66	('has, B. Strong, Dr. To 1 lb. Tea, \$1.25 "10 " Sugar, 10c. 1.00 2.25
66	Monday, July 19, 1875. 88 Chas. B. Strong, Dr. To 20 Yds. Calico, 10. 2.00 " 1 Scoop Shovel, 1.25 325
66	B _V 2 Bu Potatocs, 80c. 1 60 " 10 Lbs. Butter, 25c. 2 50 4 10
66	Saturday, July 24, 1875 80 Chas. B. Strong, Dr., To I Pr. Rubber Boots, Per D Wikox, 7,00 700 Freday July 30, 1175 84
4.4	Chas B. Strong, Cr.

By Cash, to Balance Account,

	Dr.			Ch	arte	ંક હૈ	B. G	tros	ng.	9	Br.	06
1875 July	10	F.		38	11	25	1875 July			36	4	10
(24		**	80	7 12 -	50			_			30

LEDGER.

Remarks Concerning the Ledger.



will be seen by the example in the Ledger, the first column contains months; second, day of the month; third, "To D" means To Day-book. In the fourth column, the 14, 38, and 80 refer to the No. of the page in the Day-book which by reference fully explains the transaction. The afth and sixth columns contain the totals of each purchase or sale as recorded

in the Day-book. The Ledger should have an index in the first part which, under the head of S, will contain "Strong, Chas, B," opposite which is the number 66, showing that Strong's account may be found on page 66 of the Ledger. When the account is balanced and closed, a sloping line is drawn down the space containing the least writing and double lines are made beneath the totals, indicating that the account

The Day-Book.

In the foregoing example only Chas. B. Strong's account is shows on a page of the Day-book. This is, however, a long book usually, each page being of sufficient imugin to contain the accounts of several customers. At the top of each page, the day of the week, day of the month, and year, should always be written. If the day's entries es mence in the middle of the page, write the day of the week and day of the month distinctly above the first, and thus at the beginning of each day's entries.

When the total of the entry on the Day-book is transferred to the Ledger, the Me. of the page in the Ledger where the account is kept, is placed, beside the entry in the Day-book, which shows that the account has been "posted" to the Ladgue,

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO ESTABLISHED RULES OF BOOK-KEEPING.

Importance of Book-Keeping.



TRANGE as it may seem, there are but very few people who can keep the simplest form of account correctly. Most individuals are evidently deterred

idently deterred from learning correct forms, from the supposition that the art of book-keeping is difficult to master. The fact is, however, all the book-keeping necessary to be understood by people having few accounts, is very easily learned, as will be seen by studying, for a little time, the accompanying forms.

The importance of this knowledge cannot be over-estimated.

THE MERCHANT

who is successful in business, keeps his accounts in a form so condensed and clear, that his assets and liabilities can be determined in a few minutes of examination.

THE PARMER

who would be prosperous keeps his books in such a manner, that he can tell at a glance what product is most profitable to raise, what he owes, and what is due him from any source.

THE MECHANIC

who keeps himself free from litigation, and conducts his business successfully, has his dealings all clearly expressed in his accounts, and settles with his customers, if possible, once a month.

THE TREASURER

of an association, whose accounts are clear, explicit, and correct, is justly appreciated for the evident honesty of the financial exhibit, and is selected for other places of responsibility and trust.

TOE GUVESTEETER

who avoids misunderstandings with her servants, has her account written so clearly that no mistake is made, and no ill feeling is thus engendered in her settlements.

ALL PERSONS.

in short, who have occasion to keep accounts with others, should have a plain condensed form, which will show at a glance how the account stands.

The accompanying forms show the correct methods of keeping accounts in the Ledger, according to the established principles of book-keeping by Single Entry. Farmer's Account with the Merchant.—Chas. B. Strong, having but few accounts, requires only the Lodger in which to keep them. He records his transactions with the merchant as follows:

	Dr	. ARTHUI	5 W	ILLIA	MS.	Cr.
1675 July	19 19 30	To Hu. Potatoes, Soc. 1 10 Lds. Buster, 85c. 1 1 Cash, To Halabon,	40	1875. July.	10	1 25 1 00 2 00 1 25 7 00 12 50

Farmer's Account with Hirod Man. - A Memorandum in the back part of the Ledger should state the contract between the farmer and bired man. The Ledger shows how the secount stands.

	Dr.	HI	ENRY	WEL	Lŝ			Cr	
1975 April May July Sept	18	To 1 Patr of Hoots, "Wm. Wells, for Clothing, "R. R. Ticket to Boston, "Osth, "NOTE AT 8 Mos. To BAL.	7 50 11 50 8 00 5 00 60 00 98 00	1875. July Aug Sept	3125	By 4 Months Labor at	16.00 10.00 1.00	54 20 8	00 00

Farmer's Account with Crops.—That the farmer may know the profit on any of his crops, he may keep an account as follows. In like manner, an account may be kept with any enterprise.

Dr		Acc't wit	h C	orn	fleid	; 1	6 Acres.	Cı	F
1878. May 10 14 14 14 15 15 87pt. 12 877. Mar. 15 May 4	To	Planting, 1.00 3 Bu. Seed Corn, 2 Days Cultivating, 2.00 3 Cutting, 1.00 Husking and Oribbing, Shelling 800 Hushels,	15 4 4 10 80 82 82 82 82 87 458	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1876. Oct. 1877. Mar.	18 20	By Statks for Fodder, "Husks for Beds, "Mats, "S00 Bushels Corn, 50c.	30 90 8 400	00 00 00 00

Blacksmith's Account with Farmer where Day-book and Ledger are Kept.

When the account is not settled at the end of the month, it may be "closed," and the balance carried over into the next month, as follows

I	Dr	. 3/	LMI	8	H.	WAT	801	i		Cr.
Sept.	19 18 24 19 15	To Shoring & Horsee, "Repairing Wagon, "Shoring Horse, "Mending Shovel, "Hending Shovel, TO BAL Bao'r Down, "Repairing Resper, "Ironing Wagon,	* 7 11 15 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	16 4 8 17 29	00 00 00 60 80 10 00 00	1974. Aug. Sept. Sept.	12 20 84 1 17 30	By 4 Bu, Potatoes, 60c. 1 6 "Apples, 50c. 1 Ton Hay, By 20 Lbs, Butter, 20c. 2 Cds, Wood, 7 00. CASH, TO BALLANOE,	7 14 15 29 34 50	2 4 3 0 7 0 4 1 16 5 4 0 14 0 11 1 29 1

"The figures in this anisms refer to the auxiliar of the page in the Day-book , a book in which should be fully recorded each day's exametrions.

Book-Keeping for Housekeepers.—The following form of account, with the servant, is applicable to all domestic affairs, such as accounts with grocerymen, boarders, etc.

I	Dr.	MARK.	EX.	FEA	STRE	2 M.C		Cr.
1878. June 1	27 - 4	Yds. Cotton Cloth, 16 Cash, pairs Stockings, 25 Casil, to Balason,		90 75 00 45 00	1873. June, " 2	(III	Washing and Ironing, Washing and Cleaning, Cleaning Windows, Washing and Ironing,	1 50 2 00 3 00 50 8 00

Book Reeping for Treasurers and Others -Treasurers of Societies are shown the correct method of keeping their accounts in the following form

	Dr	. Salem Lyceur	n In .	Acc't v	viti	Wm. Brown.	Cr	
1878. Jan'y Mar April Doc.	7 10 10 31 81	To 8 Months Rent of Hall, 2 Tons of Coul. Lecture by J. Webb, Ges, 6 Months Rent of Hall, Balance of Hall,	50 0 20 0 25 0 10 0 50 0 185 5	1872. Jan. Mar. Nar Dec.	10101	By Cash from Last Fear, "Dura, "Initiation Fess, "Duca	34 140 94 70	50 00 00 00



For Money.

Whitewater, Wis. Jan. 8, 18

Mr. D. B. Foster

Please pary Geo. O. Stevens,

or bearer, Five Vollars, on my account.

Guman Gales

For Merchandise Not Exceeding in Value a Specified Sum.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 9, 18-

MESSES. BROWN, JONES & Co. :

Please deliver to the bearer.

W. H. Wing, such goods as he may desire from your store, not exceeding in value the sum of Fifty Dollars, and charge the same to my account.

K. L. BAXTER.

For Merchandise.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Dec. 1, 18-.

MR. J. M. HUNTER:

Please pay John Wilkins, Seventy-five Dollars in merchandise, and charge to

GOODRICH & SMITH

For Goods Stored.

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 11, 18-.

MESSES. STEVENS, COBB & Co. :

Please Deliver to B. Hooper, or order, One Hundred Barrels of Flour, stored by me in your warehouse.

GEORGE WAKEFIELD.



RECEIPTS. + - ---



For Money On Account.

Freewood, Augusta, Ba., Lov. 18, 1893, of

Warren From, Fifty Follars on account

Fyson Tompster

In Full of All Demands.

Received of John H. Warfield, One Quandred Bollaw in full of all demands to

FILO.

\$100.

Simon Butterfield.

In Full of All Accounts.

Little Bock, Ask, Sion 10, 13

Received of Barnard Vettibone, One

Hundred and Sinty Follow in full of all

South, Steele & Co.

For Money Advanced on a Contract.

HENDERSON, KY., July 16, 18-Received of Harvey Maynard, One Thousand Dollars in advance, on a contract to build for him a brick house at No. 1171 Walnut street, St. Louis. SMITH MERRIAM.

RICHMOND, VA. May 1, 18-. Received of Walter B. Haskins, Twenty-

Violating, Wiss., Ung. 3, 18 five Dollars, for rent of dwelling at No. 784 Washington street, for month of May, 18-

P. H. WATERMAN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 81, 18-Received of Goldwin Hubbard, his note at ala days for Five Hundred Dollars, in full of account MURRAY CAMPBELY

For a Note of Another Person.

PERSACOLA, FLA., May 👟

Received of Herbert Spence Robt. Hatfield, for the sum of Two Hand which, when paid, will be in full of

SAMPSO X

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

A Bill of Purchase is a statement of goods or | purchase, it should be receipted by the seller,

wares bought at one time, embracing both the as in the first of the following examples; if quantity and price of each article and the settled "by note" as in the second example, amount of the whole. If paid at the time of or if "charged on acc't," it may be so stated.

Forms of Bills of Purchase.

Moss. Charles D	g. In	_			_		uary 2, s	1878
2 Leghorn Hats,	@ #	11.87,			•	•	•	#8.74
2 Pair Bloves,	"	1.62,					. ,	8.24
g Pair Alk Hose,	"	1.00,	•		•	•	-	2.00
				,				\$8.95
	d	Receiv	ed Ta	yment,	<i>.</i>			
					M6.	ary A.	Cumm	sings.

Danbury, Ct., Dec. 2, 1872. Mr. Wm. W. Wells,
Bought of David C. Hoyt,
24 Seamless Bags, at .81, = = = = \$7.44
20 lbs. Brown Sugar, ,, .07, = = = = = 1.10
14 " Bice, ,, .05, = = = .70
1 " Black Tea, ,, = = = = .75
Received Payment, by Note at 30 days. \$10.29
Received Payment, by Note at 80 days. \$10.29 David & Hoyt,
per Wilder.





STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

> Carefully Selected to the Latest Dates, Critically Examined by the Best Lagst Talent, and Adapted to the Requirements of People in all Regions of the Country.

Doeds, Guaranty, Leases, Licenses, Mortgages, Patents,

Pensions, Wills, Etc.,

Forms of Agreements and Contracts.



upon which may arise a difference of opinion or misunderstanding, that contracts be reduced very explicitly to writing, thereby frequently saving the parties to the contract a long and

expensive law-suit.

Agreements should show that they are made for a lawful consideration, else they are void in law.

It is well to have a written agreement signed by a witness, though the witness need not know the contents of the document.

While a signature, or mark, written with a pencil, if proven by witnesses, is good in law, it is always safest to execute the contract with pen and ink.

A discovery of fraud, or misrepresentation by one party to the agreement, or changing of the date, renders the contract void.

Every agreement should state most distinctly the time within which its conditions are to be complied with.

Copies of an agreement should always be prepared in duplicate, and each party to the agreement should retain a copy.

General Form of Agreement.

This Agreement, made the first day of August, 18-, between Issac E. Hill, of Turkio, county of Atchison, State of Missouri, of the first part, and Vardemon Blevins, of Fairfax, Mo., of the second

WITNESSETH, that the said Isaac E. Hill, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, con-

iracts and agrees to and with the said Vardemon Blevinn, that he will deliver, in good and markelable condition, at the village of Corning, Mo., during the month of September, of this year, one hundred tone of prairie hay, in the following tots, and on the following specified terms; namely, twenty-five tone by the seventh of September, tunning five tone additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tone

more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tone to be all delivered by the thirtieth of September.

And the said Vardemon Blevins, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said Isaac E. Hill, to pay for said hay Six Dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other *One Hundred Dollars* as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

ISAAC E. HILL, VARDEMON BLEVINS.

Agreement to Convey Land By Deed.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this seventh day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Luther Henderson, of Sandy Hill, Washington county, State of New York, party of the first part, and William W. Stewart, of Jamaica, county of Windham, State of Vermont, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees, that if the party of the second part shall first make the payment and perform the covenants hereinafter mentioned on his part to be made and performed, the said party of the first part will convey and assure to the party of the second part, in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances whatever, by a good and sufficient warranty deed, the following lot, piece, or parcel of ground, viz.: The west fifty-five (55) feet of the north half of lot number six (6) in block number three (3) Whitford's addition to Chicago, as recorded at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois.

And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said party of the first part the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in the manner following: Three Hundred Dollars, cash in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance in three annual payments, as follows, viz.: Two Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1874; Two Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1875; and Three Hundred Dollars, June 7, 1876; with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, payable on the dates above specified, annually, on the whole sum remaining from time to time unpaid, and to pay all taxes, assessments, or impositions that may be legally levied or imposed upon said lands subsequent to the year 1878. And in case of the failure of the said party of the second part to make either of the payments, or perform any of the covenants on his part hereby made and entered into, this contract shall, at the option of the party of the first part, be forfeited and determined, and the party of the second part shall forfeit all payments made by him on this contract, and such payments shall be retained by the said party of the first part, in full satisfaction and in liquidation of all damages by him sustained, and he shall have the right to re-enter and take possession of the premises aforesaid, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereon, paying said Wm. W. Stewart the appraised value of said improvements and appurtenances; said appraisement to be made by three arbitrators, one being chosen by each of the said parties, the other being chosen by the first two.

It is mutually agreed that all the covenants and agreements herein contained shall extend to and be obligatory upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

LUTHER HENDERSON

Presence of Hartly D. Wells.

WM. W. STEWART.

L. 8.

Agreement with Clerk for Services.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between Thomas Babcock, of Ohio City, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, party of the first part, and

Perley White, of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, State of Ohio, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that said Perley White agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Thomas Babcock, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time, he, the said White, in the store of said Babcock, of Ohio City, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Babcock.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said White, the said Babcock agrees to pay to said White the annual sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said White shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by this agreement due and payable by the said Babcock to the said White.

Witness our hands.

THOMAS BABCOCK, PERLEY WHITE.

Agreement for Building a House.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Jesse Perry, of Germantown, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and Abijah Howe, of the same town, county and State, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said Jesse Perry, party of the first part, for considerations hereinafter named, contracts and agrees with the said Abijah Howe, party of the second part, his heirs, assigns and administrators, that he, the said Perry, will, within one hundred and twenty days, next following this date, in a good and workmanlike manner, and according to his best skill, well and substantially erect and finish a dwelling-house on lot number six, in block number nine, in Solomon's addition to Germantown, facing on Talpehocken street, which said house is to be of the following dimensions, with brick, stone, lumber and other materials, as are described in the plans and specifications hereto annexed.

[Here describe the house, material for construction, and plans in full.]

In consideration of which, the said Abijah Howe does, for himself and legal representatives, promise to the said Jesse Perry, his heirs, executors and assigns, to pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Perry, or his legal representatives, the sum of Seven Thousand Dollars, in manner as follows, to wit: One Thousand Dollars at the beginning of said work, One Thousand Dollars on the fitteenth day of May next, One Thousand Dollars on the first day of June next. Two Thousand Dollars on the first day of July next, and the remaining Two Thousand Dollars when the work shall be fully completed.

It is also agreed that the said Jesse Perry, or his legal representatives, shall furnish, at his or their own expense, all doors, blinds, glazed sash and window frames, according to the said plan, that may be necessary for the building of said house.

It is further agreed that in order to be entitled to said payments (the first one excepted, which is otherwise secured), the said Jesse Perry, or his legal representatives, shall, according to the architect's appraisement, have expended, in labor and material, the value of said payments, on the house, at the time of payment.

For failure to accomplish the faithful performance of the agreement aforesaid, the party so failing, his heirs, executors or assigns, agrees to forfeit and pay to the other party, or his legal representatives, the penal sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages, within one month from the time of so failing.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the year and day first above written.

JESSE PERRY, ABIJAH HOWE.

Agreement for Sale and Delivery of Personal Property.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, made this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Arthur Belden, of Salem, Washington county, New York, party of the first part, and Lemuel Baldwin, of Jackson, Washington county, New York, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part hereby covenants and agrees, that if the party of the second part shall first make the payments and perform the covenants hereinafter mentioned on his part to be made and performed, the said party of the second part will, on or before the first day of August next, deliver, in a clean and marketable condition, twelve hundred pounds of wool, of his own production, at the wool-house of Barnard & Cline, in Albany, New York. And the said party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to pay to said party of the first part the sum of fifty-five cents per pound, in the manner following: One Hundred Dollars cash in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the balance at the time of delivery of said wool. And in case of the failure of the said party of the second part to make either of the payments, or perform any of the covenants on his part hereby made and entered into, this contract shall, at the option of the party of the first part, be forfeited and determined, and the party of the second part shall forfeit all payments made by him on this contract, and such payments shall be retained by the said party of the first part in full satisfaction and in liquidation of all damages by him sustained, and he shall have the right to take possession of said wool, remove, and sell the same elsewhere, as he may deem for his interest.

It is mutually agreed that all the covenants and agreements herein contained shall extend to and be obligatory upon the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the respective parties.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

> ARTHUR BELDEN. LEMUEL BALDWIN.



O ACKNOWLEDGE anything is to admit of its existence, whether it be any known fact or circumstance, or the confession of any sentiment or act known only to ourselves.

In law, an acknowledgment is the assent of any individual, in writing, made before a competent legal authority, that any document to which it is appended is true in fact, or that it is a voluntary act on the part of a person in transferring property or any personal right to another.

The law makes it necessary that persons who execute deeds for lands, or mortgages covering any property, should acknowledge the execution of the paper in order that it may be recorded.

An unmarried person's acknowledgment alone is sufficient on any legal document; but, if married, both husband and wife must sign the acknowledgment jointly, and the wife must also, in some States, make her voluntary and separate acknowledgment apart from her husband, wherever the sale or mortgaging of land is effected.

The forms of acknowledgments closely resemble each other, and but a few of them are here introduced as examples.

Examining Witnesses to a Deed, on Oath.

UPON THE BIBLE:

You do solemnly swear that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to you in regard to the parties to the deed here shown to you, and the execution thereof; so help you God.

HOLDING UP THE RIGHT HAND:

You do swear, in the presence of the everliving God, that you will true answers make to such questions as shall be put to you touching the parties to the deed here shown to you, and the execution thereof.

A Single Grantor's Acknowledgment.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, | 88. County of Cook, I, Martin Stone, a notary public for and within said county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Lewis Nott, personally known to me as the real person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing deed as having executed the same, appeared before me in person and acknowledged that he

signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth. Given under my hand and seal of office, this tenth day of December, A. D. 1882.



MARTIN STONE, Notary Public.

Joint and Separate Acknowledgment of a Deed by Husband and Wife.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

Before me, Martin Stone. a notary public for and within said county, in the State aforesaid, appeared the above-named Elias Robinson and Rhoda E., his wife, both personally known to me as the real persons whose names are subscribed to the annexed deed, as having executed the same, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument of writing as their free and voluntary act, for the use and purposes therein set forth.

And the said Rhoda E., wife of the said Elias Robinson, having been by me examined, separate and apart, and out of the hearing of her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument of writing having been by me fully made known and explained to her; and she also by me being fully informed of her rights under the homestead laws of this State, acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, and also all the rights and advantages under and by virtue of all laws of this State relating to the exemption of homesteads, without compulsion of her husband; and that she does not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1882.



MARTIN STONE. Notary Public.



FFIDAVITS are of a confirmatory nature, and consist of written statements of facts, signed and sworn to (or affirmed) as true by the persons who make them. The cases in which they are used are numerous.

In courts of law or equity they are not testimony, because the makers of them (called affiants) are not cross-examined; but a false affiant may be punished as a perjurer, when the affidavit is required by law.

A Common Form of Affidavit, Attached to a Declaration of Any Kind.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, Sec. CHICAGO, November 6, 1882.
Then the above-named Jesse James personally appeared and made

Then the above-named Jesse James personally appeared and made oath (or solemnly affirmed) that the foregoing declaration, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me,

GEORGE MOORE, Justice of the Peace.

Form of Affidavit of Publication of a Legal Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, & 88.

FRITZ MEYER

vs.

GEORGE C. Lowe.

In the Superior Court of the City of Chicago,
Illinois, of November term, 1882.

Frank Smith, being duly sworn (or affirmed) according to law, says that he is the publisher of a weekly newspaper in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, called the *Chicago Clarion*, and that the above notice was published in his said newspaper for six consecutive weeks, the last publication of it being upon Saturday, November 18, A. D. 1882.

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of November, A. D. 1882.

MOSES WILLETT, Justice of the Peace.

Affidavit Requiring a Debtor to be Held to Bail.

STATE OF OHIO, Cuyahoga County, } 88.

EDWARD PLACE
vs.

ROBERT GRIMES.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland,
of November term, A. D. 1882. No. 283.

Edward Place, of Cleveland, in said county, butcher, on oath declares that he has a demand against the within-named Robert Grimes, upon the cause of action stated in the within writ, which he believes to be justly due, and upon which he expects that he will recover Twelve Dollars and fifty three cents, or upwards; and that he

has reasonable cause to believe that the said Robert Grimes is about to depart beyond the jurisdiction of the court to which said writ is returnable, and not to return until after judgment may probably be recovered in said suit, so that he cannot be arrested on the first execution (if any) which may issue in said suit.

EDWARD PLACE.
Subscribed and sworn to this twenty-second day of November,
A. D. 1882. Before me,

JOHN BROWN, Justice of the Peace.

Affidavit of a Creditor's Attorney, Requiring a Debtor to be Held to Bail.

STATE OF OHIO, Cuyahoga County,

EDWARD PLACE
ts.

ROBERT GRIMES.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cleveland,
of November term, A. D. 1882. No. 282

George Phillips, of Cleveland, in said county, a lawyer and attorney of Edward Place, of said city, county and State, butcher, on oath declares that the said Edward Place has a demand against the within-named Robert Grimes, upon the cause of action stated in the within writ, which this deponent believes to be justly due, and upon which he expects that the said Edward Place will recover Twelve Dollars and fifty-three cents, or upwards; and that this deponent has reasonable cause to believe that the said Robert Grimes is about to depart beyond the jurisdiction of the court to which said writ is returnable, that is to say, into the Province of Ontario, Canada, and not to return till after judgment may probably be recovered in said suit, so that he cannot be arrested on the first execution (if any) which may issue in said suit.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.

Subscribed and sworn to this twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1882. Before me,

NOTARIAL MEAL

QUARTUS K. RICE, Notary Public.



APPRENTICE may be either a boy or a girl, usually not younger, if a lad, than fourteen years of age.

No child can be apprenticed for a term extending beyond his twenty-first birthday.

The usual motive for apprenticing children is that they may be thoroughly taught some honorable trade or calling, becoming perfectly familiar with which, they may always be able to earn a livelihood and acquire wealth.

The methods of apprenticing children and for protecting their rights and interests are generally provided for in the laws of the several States. These methods differ but little, however, in any of the States.

No minor can alone bind himself or herself

to learn any trade or calling. The parents, guardians, or overseers of the poor must give their consent, and the child must be willing to be bound.

Any act or habit of the master that may be injurious to the morals or intellect of the apprentice is a sufficient cause for the proper authorities to dissolve the contract of apprenticeship. No apprentice, for instance, can be compelled to

work on Sundays, except in a case of absolute necessity.

Should the master die before the expiration of the apprenticeship, unless the contract includes the master's "executors and administrators," the apprentice is free to seek a new master.

The following forms will serve to indicate what is particularly expected of parents, children and masters.

Binding an Apprentice--- A General Form.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882, between Parker Ellis, the father, and Allen Ellis, his son, aged fourteen years, both of Pittsburgh, in Allegheny county, and State of Pennsylvania, of the one part, and Marcus Moran, blacksmith, of the same place, of the other part, witnesseth:

That the said Allen Ellis, with the consent of his father, Parker Ellis, does by these presents bind himself out as an apprentice to the said Marcus Moran, to be taught and exercise and employ himself in the trade of a blacksmith, in which the said Marcus Moran is now engaged, and to live with and serve as an apprentice until the expiration of six years, ten months and four days from the date hereof. That during said time said Allen Ellis shall and will, to his best and utmost ability, skill and knowledge, intelligently and faithfully serve, and be just and true to his said master, keep his secrets and counsel, and everywhere, and at all times, shall obey his lawful commands. That he shall do and attempt no hurt to his said master, in person, goods, estate, or otherwise, nor willingly suffer injury to the same to be done by others, but forthwith give his said master notice when he shall have any knowledge of such injury done or about to be done. That he shall not convert to his own use or waste his said master's goods or money, nor suffer the same to be done by others. That he will not lend his master's goods or effects to any person or persons whomsoever, nor allow any one else to do so without his master's consent That he will not buy or sell any merchandise of his own or of others, during his term of apprenticeship, without his master's permission. That he shall not play with cards or dice, nor take part in any unlawful games of skill or chance, whereby his master shall suffer loss or damage. That he shall not loiter about or in playhouses, theaters, saloons, or other disreputable resorts, nor visit them, except the business of his master shall require him to do so. That he shall not, at any time, willfully absent himself from his master's premises or service without leave. That in all things he will behave as a faithful apprentice ought to do throughout his term

And the said Marcus Moran, in consideration of these premises and the sum of Twenty Dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby

acknowledged, does hereby promise, covenant and agree: That he will comfortably clothe and provide for the said Allen Ellis, his apprentice, and in sickness and in health supply him with sufficient and suitable food, lodging and medicine; and will instruct and teach his said apprentice, either by himself or others, whatever may be learned of the trade and mystery of blacksmithing during his said term of service. That he shall cause his said apprentice to be taught to read and write, and the elementary and compound rules of arithmetic and the rule of three. That he will, when the said term of apprenticeship shall legally expire, give the said Allen Ellis, over and above the clothing he shall then possess, the following articles of apparel (name them here particularly), of quality, fit, and suitable for his condition in life.

And for the true performance of all and singular the covenants and agreements aforesaid, the said parties bind themselves each to the other firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set their hands the day and year first above written.

(Apprentice) ALLEN ELLIS, (Master) MARCUS MORAN, (Parent) PARKER ELLIS.

Witnesses. | SARAH ELLIS, JOSEPH MORAN.

Consent of a Parent, Indorsed on Indentures of Apprenticeship.

I do hereby consent to, and approve of, the binding of my son, William Blair, as in the within indenture mentioned. Dated the twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882.

LOIS BLAIR.

Certificate of a Justice as to Death of the Father of an Apprentice.

I, Matthew Marr, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Cook and State of Illinois, residing in the town of Lake, in said county, do hereby certify that Thomas Blair, the father of the infant named in the within indenture, is dead (or has abandoned, and neglects to provide for, his family). Dated this twenty-second day of November, A. D. 1882.

MATTHEW MARR, Justice of the Peace.



HE SUBMISSION of any question concerning the rights of persons or personal property, by parties in dispute, to the decision of one or more disinterested individuals, mutually agreed upon, instead of taking the controversy before a court of law, is called an arbitration.

Both parties may have sufficient confidence in some one person to abide by his single decision. Usually, however, each party selects one individual, and the two thus appointed choose a third one, who is called the umpire, to assist them in forming their judgment. In such a case the decision is made either by all agreeing, or the

agreement of two against the other, as may be provided in the submission.

The parties engaged in determining disputes in this manner are known as arbitrators.

The decision of the arbitrators is called an award.

Arbitrations, and their determination of cases, are sometimes regulated by the laws of the State in which they occur.

Arbitrations are not always voluntary on the part of the persons in dispute, for in some States one party may compel the other to refer the case to arbitrators, if he refuses to do so. This is called a reference.

The courts may also sometimes order a disputed case to be settled in this manner, with the consent of both parties.

A party cannot be compelled to agree to arbitrate, nor after he has signed the agreement can he, as a general rule, be compelled to select his arbitrators, nor after the arbitrators are appointed can he be compelled to submit his side of the case. But after a valid award has been made the courts will enforce it. Either party may recall his submission to arbitration, how-

ever, at any time before the award is written out; but the party who thus recalls the arbitration is responsible for all the costs and damages that have accrued in consequence of his previous consent to submit his case to arbitrators.

If an award is illegal, unreasonable, incapable of being executed, or indecisive of any or all matters submitted to the arbitrators, it is not binding.

Beside the agreement to submit the questions in dispute, called a submission, the parties usually execute to each other, with sureties, a bond to abide by and perform the award, on which also a suit can be brought, if the award is not performed.

Arbitrations are customary in disputes relating to wages for services, current accounts, failures to fulfill contracts, partnerships, annuities in lieu of dower, land titles, boundaries and trespasses.

Awards may cover the payment of moneys, the fulfillment of agreements, the delivery of goods or writings, the assignment of mortgages and leases, and the specific conveyance of land, but not as to the title to land.

Form of Submission to Arbitration.

The following is the general form to be used in referring all matters in dispute between the parties at issue; the special form is used where the controversy is confined to one or two particular disagreements:

Know All Men by These Presents, That we, the undersigned, hereby mutually agree to submit all the matters in difference between us, of every kind, name and nature, to the determination and award of Edward Blair, Edward R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, of Villisca, Montgomery county, Iowa, as arbitrators. That said arbitrators, or any two of them, shall hear and determine the matters in dispute between us, and award the payment of all the costs and expenses incurred in such arbitration. That the said arbitrators shall make their award in writing on or before the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883. Done at Villisca, Iowa, December 1, A. D.

JOHN CLEVER, Witnesses.

MERRICK WELCH, SIMON J. GROVER.

Form for Special Arbitration.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the undersigned, are partners doing business under the firm-name of Welch & Grover, at Villisca, Iowa, and are about to dissolve our partnership. That a controversy exists between us concerning the settlement of the firm business, and the business transactions and claims by and between us, subsequent to the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882. That we hereby mutually agree to submit these matters in difference between

us to the determination and award of, etc. (As in the form of general submission, to the end.)

[Other special grievances may be embodied in a similar form.]

Bond for Submission to Arbitration.

Each party in dispute executes this bond to the other, so that both are equally bound to submit to the award of their chosen arbitrators.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Merrick Welch (or Simon J. Grover), of the town of Villsca, in the county of Montgomery, and State of Iowa, am held and firmly bound to Simon J. Grover (or Merrick Welch) in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, for the payment of which I bind myself and my legal representatives by these presents.

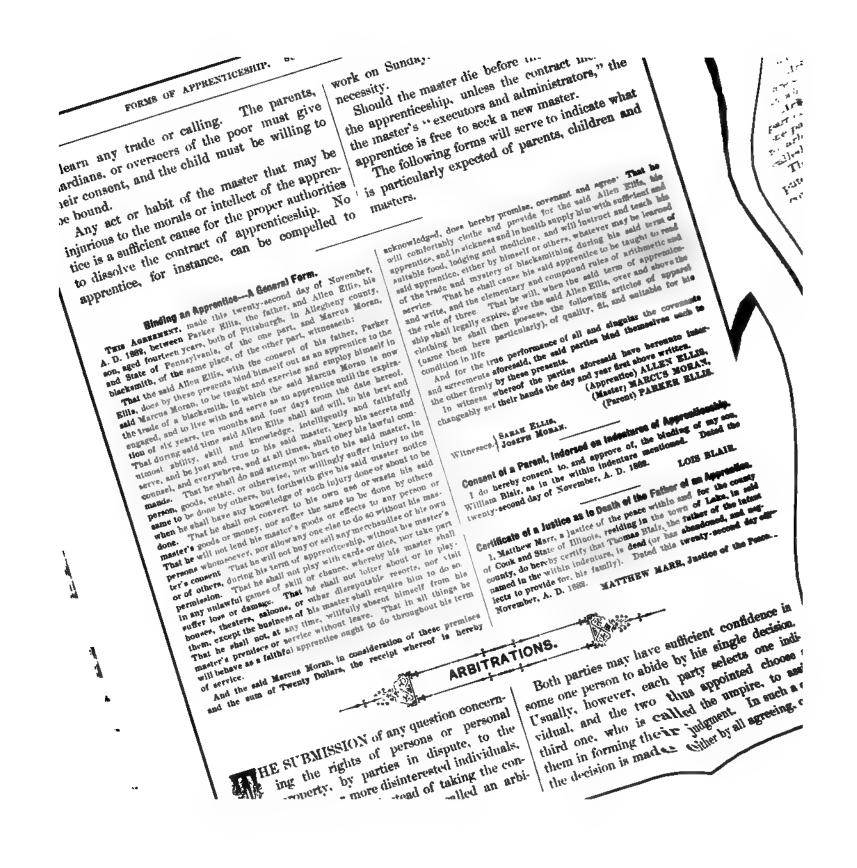
The condition of this obligation is: That if the above bounden Merrick Welch (or Simon J. Grover), or his legal representatives shall submit, perform, and comply with the award, determination, judgment and orders of Edward Blair, Edgar R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, the arbitrators named and selected by the said Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover to award, determine, judge and order of and concerning the controversy existing between them, as partners, as to the settlement of the firm business and the business transactions and claims by and between them subsequent to the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882 (with power to award payment of costs and expenses incurred in said arbitration), then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall remain in full force.

Sealed with my seal and dated this first day of December, 1882.

JOHN CLEVER,
T. S. WALLER,
Witnesses.

Witnesses.

(Or SIMON J. GROVER.)



Sometimes the limitations of the time in which the arbitration award shall be made is embodied in the bond, as well as in the agreement of submission to the arbitration.

Form of Notice to Arbitrators.

EDWARD BLAIR, EDGAR R. STIMPSON and ROBERT MERRITT:

GENTLEMEN—You have been chosen arbitrators on behalf of the undersigned, to arbitrate and award between them, in such matters and things as set forth in their submission, which will be open to your inspection when you meet at the Runals House, in the village of Villisca, Iowa, on the second day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to hear the allegations and proofs of

MERRICK WELCH, SIMON J. GROVER.

Dated at Villisca, Iowa, this fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1882.

From of Subpoena of Witness.

The people of the State of Iowa, to Edmund W. Thomas and Samuel M. West: You, and each of you, are commanded personally to appear and attend at the Runals house, in the village of Villisca, in Montgomery county, Iowa, on the second day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, before Edward Blair, Edgar R. Stimpson and Robert Merritt, of Villisca, arbitrators chosen to determine a controversy between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, then and there to testify as a witness in relation thereto, before said arbitrators, on the part of the said Merrick Welch. Hereof fail not at your peril. Given under my hand, this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1882.

ERICK LARSON, Justice of the Peace.

It is customary to allow fees to arbitrators for their services equal to those given referees appointed by courts of law to determine cases.

Form of Arbitrators' Oath.

Before entering upon their duties, the arbitrators should, if required by law or the submission, go before a judge of some court of record, or a justice of the peace, and make oath as follows:

You do severally swear, faithfully and fairly to hear and examine the matters in controversy between Merrick Welch, of the one part, and Simon J. Grover, of the other part, and to make a just award according to the best of your understanding. So help you God.

The arbitrators can administer the oath to witnesses before them, in the usual form of courts of law, when they are acting under the order of a court or statute.

General Form for the Arbitrators' Award.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THERE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, arbitrators of all matters in difference, of every kind, name and

nature, between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, by virtue of their agreement of submission of said matters, dated at Villisca, Iowa, on the first day of December, A. D. 1882, do award, order, judge and determine of and concerning the same as follows:

1. That, etc.
2. That, etc.
3. That, etc.
4. That, etc.
4. That, etc.
7. Plainly selling forth each point of difference between the parties, and the decision reached by the arbitrators on each item, in accordance with law and equity, and with the testimony presented.

In witness whereof, we have, in the presence of each other, hereunto set our hands this third day of January, A. D. 1883.

EDWARD BLAIR, ROBERT MERRITT, EDGAR R. STIMPSON.

Special Form of the Arbitrators' Award.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, the undersigned, arbitrators of the controversy existing between Merrick Welch and Simon J. Grover, partners, doing business at Villisca, Montgomery county, Iowa, under the firm-name of Welch & Grover, relative to a settlement of their firm business, and especially of the business transactions by and between them since the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882, by virtue of their submission to us of the settlement of said matters, dated at Villisca, Iowa, on the first day of December, A. D. 1882, do award, judge and determine of and concerning the same as follows:

- That the said partners are each equally liable for one-half of the indebtedness of said firm.
- 2. That each of id partners is fully entitled to receive one-half of all profits accruing to their said business, if any there be, since the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1882.
- 3. That the copartnership heretofore existing between the said Welch and Grover be, and hereby is, fully dissolved from and after the date hereof.
- 4. That John Allen, of Villisca, Iowa, merchant, is hereby appointed and confirmed a receiver to take charge of all accounts and evidences of debt of said firm, and to sell to the best advantage, for cash, within one year, all the real estate and personal property of every kind, held and owned by said partners.
- 5. That the money realized from the sales of the said property by the receiver of the said firm shall be discreetly used only for the payment of the indebtedness of said firm of Welch & Grover, until the expiration of two years from this date, at which time the surplus funds arising from such sales, and remaining after the indebtedness of the said firm, is all paid (if any such surplus shall exist), shall be equally divided between said partners by the said receiver.
- 6. That the promissory note executed June 15, A. D. 1882, by the said Merritt Welch to the said Simon J. Grover, for the sum of One Thousand Dollare, which was given as a collateral security in a contingency which we, the said arbitrators, find did never exist, is declared void and uncollectable for want of a proper consideration therefor.

In witness whereof, we have, in the presence of each other, hereunto set our hands the third day of January, A. D. 1883.

EDWARD BLAIR, EDGAR R. STIMPSON, ROBERT MERRITT.



ASSIGNMENT is the act which transfers the title to a right of property. The act may be by words, accompanied by delivery of the thing assigned, or may be in writing.

Corporations, legally existing, may lawfully assign their interest in papers or property to other corporations, or to individuals.

The writing by which ownership is thus transferred is called an assignment.

An assignor is one who transfers his interest, right or title to another.

An assignee is one to whom a transfer is made. Certain assignments must be in writing, as transfers of real estate.

All assignments relating to lands and tenements must be properly signed, sealed, acknowledged and recorded, like a deed.

The usual phrase in making an assignment is "assign, transfer and set over;" but the words, "give, grant, bargain and sell," will constitute an assignment.

Where property of any kind is assigned for the benefit of creditors, its immediate delivery to the assignee is required.

An assignment may convey the whole property absolutely, or in trust, or only an equitable right to the benefit of it, the legal title remaining in the assignor.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors may be at common law, or under a statute. At common law the assignor may prefer creditors. By statute he can not.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors must provide that the property be turned into cash and divided amongst creditors, and must not reserve any benefit to the assignor. Such an assignment should be of all the assignor's property liable to and not exempt from execution.

Under some insolvent and bankrupt acts, the adjudication itself that a person is a bankrupt transfers his property to the assignee.

When insured property is sold, the policy should be assigned to the purchaser. This can only be done with the consent of the insurer, to

be indorsed on the policy. Forms for transfer of the policy and assent are usually printed on the policies.

No one except the person owning insured property at the time of the assignment can legally become the assignee of an insurance policy covering it, and then the consent of the insurers to the transfer must be obtained. Legal assignments can be made of copyrights, contracts, deeds, mortgages, bonds, leases, notes, drafts, accounts, judgments, all claims for money or wages, insurance, corporation shares, etc.

All property assigned must be distinctly described in the assignment, or the schedule attached thereto.

Stock in incorporated companies is assigned by an assignment on the back of the certificate, and by a transfer on the stock-book. Forms for this purpose are usually printed on the back of the certificate.

All assignments, except statutory, are contracts, and subject to the same law.

Thus, an assignment at common law for the benefit of creditors needs the assent of the creditors to make it valid.

Assignments for the benefit of creditors are now regulated by statute law in nearly every State.

An assignment of a debt or note carries with it all collaterals and securities.

A mortgage cannot be assigned without a transfer, at the same time, of the debt, note or bond. In addition, in some States, the land also should be conveyed as in the form below.

A Simple Assignment.

For value received, I hereby assign all my right, title and interest in the within contract to John Doe. Dated Chicago, November 17, A. D. 1882.

RICHARD ROE.

Assignment of Wages.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Myrick J. Lasley, of Riverside, Cook county, and State of Illinois, in consideration of Fifty Dollars, the receipt of which I acknowledge, do hereby assign, transfer and set over to George Z. Bassett, of the same place, all claims and demands which I now have, and all which at any time between the date hereof and the seventeenth day of January next, A. D. 1883, I may or shall have against Cooper Donelson for all sums

of money due, or to become due to me, as engineer in his factory; that I do hereby appoint and constitute said George Z. Bassett, and his assigns, my attorney irrevocable, to do and perform all acts, matters and things in the premises in like manner, and to all intents and purposes, as I could if personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of November, A. D. 1882.

F. O. Buck, Witness. MYRICK J. LASLEY. [The above form is proper for all assignments of rights.]

Form of Assignment of a Mortgage.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That whereas Donald Cooper, of the town of Aurora, in Kane county, and State of Illinois, on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1881, by his deed of mortgage of

that date, for the consideration of One Thousand Dollars, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto me, Cameron Smith, of Chicago, in Cook county and State of Illinois, my heirs and assigns, all and singular the real estate (minutely described); to have and to hold the same to me, the said Cameron Smith, my heirs and assigns, forever, upon condition (here insert the conditions of the mortgage). Now, therefore, I, the said Cameron Smith, in consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to me in hand paid before the ensealing hereof, do by these presents sell, assign, transfer, and set over unto William Anderson, of Aurora, in Kane county and State of Illinois, his heirs and assigns, forever, the mortgage, debt, notes, and bonds, and the said (premises or property), to have and to hold the same to him, the said William Anderson, his heirs and assigns, forever, as fully, and in as ample a manner as I, the said Cameron Smith, my heirs or assigns, might hold and enjoy the same by virtue of the mortgage deed aforesaid, and not otherwise.

And I do, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby authorize and empower the said William Anderson, his heirs, executors, and administrators, to receive to his and their own use the sum or sums mentioned in the condition of said deed whenever the same shall be tendered or paid to him, or them, by the said Donald Cooper, his heirs, executors, or administrators, agreeably thereto, and to discharge the said mortgage, or to take and pursue such other steps and means for recovery of the said sum or sums, with the interest, by the sale of the said mortgaged premises, or otherwise, as by law are provided, as fully to all intents and purposes as I, the said Cameron Smith, my heirs, executors, or administrators, might or could do.

And I do, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said William Anderson, his heirs and assigns, that I have good right to assign the said mortgage, debt, and premises as aforesaid, that there is now due thereon - Dollars; and that he, the said William Anderson, shall and may have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the same (subject, however, to the right of redemption, as by law in such cases is provided), against the lawful claim of all per-

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1882.

In presence of GEORGE DAVIS.

CAMERON SMITH. L.B.

[The above should be acknowledged the same as a deed.]

Form of Assignment of a Lease.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Jacob Spencer, of Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of Two Hundred Dollars, to me duly paid by George J. Watson, of the same city, county and State, do by these presents grant, convey, assign, transfer and set over unto said George J. Watson a certain instrument of lease, bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1882, executed by Andrew Knox, of the same city, county and State, to me for a term of two years, reserving unto said Andrew Knox the yearly rent of One Hundred and Eight Dollars, payable monthly.

That this assignment shall take effect on the first day of November, A. D. 1882, to continue during all the remainder of said term of two years, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, conditions and provisions in said lease mentioned.

That I do covenant, promise and agree, that I, Jacob Spencer aforesaid, am now in the full enjoyment and possession of said premises, and that they are now free and clear of all assessments, assignments, back-rents, bargains, demands, taxes, and all other encumbrances tending to disturb the peaceful enjoyment of said premises by the said George J. Watson during the unexpired term of this said lease.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1882.

In presence of ROBERT SCOTT, MICHAEL KANE.

JACOB SPENCER. L. S.

Assignment of an Insurance Policy.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That having sold and conveyed the insured property within mentioned to George M. Porter, of Evanston, Cook county and State of Illinois, his heirs and assigns forever, I do hereby, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar, to me in hand paid by the said George M. Porter, assign and transfer the within policy of insurance to him, his executors, administrators, and assigns; and the said George M. Porter, by subscribing this assignment, makes himself responsible for all the agreements to which I have bound myself by the within policy.

Witness our hands and seals, at Chicago, Cook county and State of Illinois, this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882.

Signed, sealed and delivered ' in presence of BARTLETT C. CHAUNCEY, THOMAS W. EDMUNDS.

HENRY SILL, -(SEAL)-GEORGE M. PORTER. -(SEAL)-

Assignment of Stock of Railroad and Other Corporations.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Charles Ross, of Sycamore, De Kalb county, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of Ten Thousand Dollars, to me duly paid by Mortimer M. Elliott, of Aurora, Kane county, and State of Illinois, do hereby assign, convey, transfer and set over unto said Mortimer M. Elliott all my right, title and interest in the shares, scrip and capital stock and property of the corporation and concern known as the Pullman & Burlington Railroad company, which company has its place of business at Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois. And I further covenant and agree to and with the said Mortimer M. Elliott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, that, at the request of him or them, I and my executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will at all times hereafter execute any instrument that may be necessary to vest completely in him or them all my rights, title and interest to said property, scrip and stock, and to enable him or them to possess, control, enjoy and transfer all the property and choses in action herein assigned, or intended to be assigned.

In witness whereof, I hereunto affix my hand and seal, at Sycamore, De Kalb county, and State of Illinois, this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1883.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Robert Flagg. WILLIAM B. SMITH.

CHARLES ROSS. L.s.



Form of Assignment of a Patent.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of One Thousand Dollars, to me in hand paid by Norman Endicott, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Genesee, and State of New York, I do hereby sell and assign to the said Norman Endicott all my right, title and interest in and to the letters patent of the United States, No. 100,000, for an improvement in hydraulic engines, granted to me September twenty-one, A. D. 1882, the same to be held and enjoyed by the said Norman Endicott to the full end of the term for which said letters patent are granted, as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by me if this assignment and sale had not been made.

Witness my hand and seal this twenty-first day of November. A. D. 1882, at the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie, and State of New York.

In presence of SILAS W. JONES, ROBERT SCOTT.

SOLOMON TIBBS. L.



Form of Assignment of the Copyright of a Book.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, to me in hand paid by Josiah Allen and Joshua Billings, partners and publishers, doing business at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, I do hereby sell and assign the copyright heretofore taken out by me for

the book entitled "Cottage Papers: A Literary Miscellany for All Ages," of which I am the author and proprietor, the certificate of which copyright is annexed to this assignment, with all my literary property, right, title and interest in and to said book, and all the profit, benefit, or advantage that shall or may arise from printing, publishing and vending the same in all the States and Territories of the United States of America, to hold and enjoy the same during the full end and term for which the said copyright has been issued.

In witness whereof, at Chicago, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882.

In presence of ROGER RIDERHOOD, JOHN HARMON.

MATTHEW HAWTHORN. O-----

NOTE —To the foregoing assignment must be securely fastened either the original, or a properly certified copy, of the certificate of copyright for said book, issued by the librarian of Congress at Washington.

Assignments of patent and copyrights should be acknowledged and recorded in the patent office, Washington, D. C.

Assignment by a Debtor, for the Benefit of His Creditors.

Know all Men by These Presents, that this assignment, made this twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1882, by Norton Norris, of Salamanca, in the county of Gregory, and State of Tennessee, dealer in general merchandise, of the first part, and Hiram Hunt, of the same place, of the second part, and the several persons, creditors of the said party of the first part, who have executed or shall hereafter execute or accede to these presents, of the third part, witnesseth:

That whereas the said party of the first part is justly indebted in considerable sums of money, and has become unable to pay and discharge the same with punctuality, or in full; and that he, the said Norris Norton, is now desirous of making a fair and equitable distribution of his property and effects among his creditors: Now, therefore, the said party of the first part, in consideration of the premises, and of the sum of One Dollar, to him in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has bargained, granted and sold, released, assigned, transferred, and set over and by these presents does grant, bargain and sell, release, assign, transfer, and set over unto the said party of the second part, and to his beirs and assigns forever, all and singular, his lands tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and choses in action, of every name, nature and description, wheresoever the same may be, more particularly enumerated and described in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked "Schedule 1," excepting and reserving such property only as is exempted by law from attachment; to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns; but in trust and confidence, nevertheless, to sell and dispose of the said real and personal estate, and to collect the said choses in action, and sell and dispose of the same for cash upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment may appear best, and most for the interest of the parties concerned, making sales thereof for cash or on credit, at public auction, or by private contract, and with the right to compound for the said choses in action, accepting a part of the value thereof for the whole, where the trustes shall deem it expedient so to do; and then, in trust, to dispose of the proceeds of the said property in the manner following, to wit:

First. To pay all such debts as by the laws of the United States are entitled to a preference in such cases.

Second. To pay and discharge all the just and reasonable expenses, costs and charges of executing this assignment, and of carrying into effect the trust hereby created, including the lawful commissions of the party of the second part for his services in executing the said trust

Third. To distribute and pay the remainder of said proceeds to the creditors of the said party of the first part, for all debts and liabilities which he may owe, or for which he may lawfully be held responsible, to any person whomsoever; provided, that should the proceeds arising from the saie of his assets not be sufficient to pay all his indebtedness, then the said debts are to be paid ratably and in proportion.

Fourth. The residue and remainder of the proceeds of said sales and disposal of the assets of the party of the first part, if any there be, after paying all his debts in full, shall be repaid to him, the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators or assigns.

And the party of the first part, for the better execution of these presents, and of the several trusts hereby reposed, does hereby make, nominate and appoint the said party of the second part, and his executors, administrators and assigns, his true and lawful attorney irrevocable, with full power and authority to do, transact and perform all acts, deeds, matters and things which can or may be necessary in the premises, as fully and completely as the said party of the first part might or could do, were these presents not executed; and also for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of them, to make, constitute and appoint one or more attorneys under him, and at his pleasure to revoke the same; hereby ratifying and confirming whatever the said party of the second part, or his substitute, shall lawfully do in the premises.

And the party of the second part, hereby accepting these trusts, covenants to and with each of the other parties hereto, to execute the same faithfully; and that this covenant shall be as binding upon his executors, administrators and assigns as it is upon himself.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

In presence of URIAH WELCH,

NORTON NORRIS, -(****)-HIRAM HUNT.-(****)-

Creditors assent by proving their debts or filing the same with the assignee. As it conveys real estate, it should be acknowledged and recorded as a deed.



HE WORD BAIL, in law, has very much the same meaning as "guaranty," and is a voucher by a competent person, or persons, that another person will perform a duty required by the civil authority.

The effect of such a voucher, or guaranty, is to temporarily set free, liberate, or release from custody a person, or persons, charged with the infraction of some public law. In law, such a guaranty is called a recognizance, the surety being the bailor, and the prisoner the bailee.

The bailor usually engages, under the penalty of paying a certain sum of money, in case of forfeiture, that the bailee will be present and submit himself peaceably to the court whenever his trial or examination is appointed, and patiently abide the issue thereof.

In case a prisoner who has been bailed out of custody does not appear for trial at the time specified in the bail-bond, the surety forfeits whatever sum is thereby pledged.

Bail in civil transactions is seldom required. Guaranty Forms and Letters of Credit, elsewhere explained, appear to have superseded the necessity and practice of these obligations.

Recognizance for Further Examination.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, Am. This day personally appeared before the undersigned, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Henry Carter, George R. Brown and James T. White, all of Chicago, in said county and State, and jointly and severally acknowledged themselves to be indebted unto the people of the State of Illinois, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, to be levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements.

WHEREAS, the above bounden Henry Carter, on the thirtieth day of December, A. D. 1882, was brought and examined by and before Horace Donohue, a justice of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, on a charge preferred against the said Henry Carter, for stealing Fifty Dollars from the store of Julius Wright, in said county, and the further examination of said Henry Carter having been continued to the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., and the said Henry Carter having been adjudged and required by the said justice

to give bonds, as required by the statute in such case made and provided, for his appearance to answer to said charge. Now the condition of this recognizance is such that if the above-bounden Henry Carter shall be and appear before the undersigned, at the Third District Police court-room, in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock A. M., then and there to answer to the said people of the State of Illinois, on said charge, and abide the order and judgment of said court, and not depart the same without leave, then and in that case this recognizance to become void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

As witness our hands and seals this thirtieth day of December.

A. D. 1882.

Taken, entered into and acknowledged before me, this thirtieth day of December, 1882.
HORACE DONOHUE,
Justice of the Pence.

HENRY CARTER, -(SEAL)GEORGE R. BROWN, -(SEAL)JAMES T. WHITE. -(SEAL)-



BILLS OF SALE.



agreements by which parties transfer to others, for a consideration, all their right, title and interest in personal property.

The ownership of personal property, in law, is considered changed by the delivery of such property to the purchaser; though in some States, without delivery, a bill of sale is good evidence of ownership, even against creditors, provided

the sale was not fraudulently made for the purpose of avoiding the payment of debts.

Juries have power to determine the fairness or unfairness of a sale, and upon evidence of fraud such bill of sale will be ignored and declared void.

Any form of words, importing that the seller transfers to the buyer the title to personal property, is a bill of sale.

Common Form of Bill of Sale.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Philetus Howe, of Middlebury, Vermont, of the first part, for and in consideration of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to me paid by Charles Rose, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Rose, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of twenty acres of grass, now growing on the farm of Lorenzo Pease, in the town above mentioned; one pair of mules, ten swine, and three cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PHILETUS HOWE.

Bill of Sale of Personal Property.

KNOW ALLMEN by these presents, that I, John T. Hall, of Montgomery, Alabama, planter, in consideration of Six Hundred and

Seventy-FiveDollars (\$675) to me in hand paid by Oscar D. Scott, of Montgomery, Albany, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby bargain, sell, and deliver unto the said Oscar D. Scott the following property, to wit:

Four mules		
Two sets Harness		
Two Farm Wagons		
One Corn-Planter		
Three Plows		
	•	

To have and to hold the said goods and chattels unto the said Ovcar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his own proper use and benefit, forever. And I, the said John T. Hall, do awow myself to be the true and lawful owner of said goods and chattels; that I have full power, good right, and lawful authority to dispose of said goods and chattels in manner as aforesaid; and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the said bargained goods and chattels unto the said Oscar D. Scott, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from and against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

In witness whereof, I, the said John T. Hall, have hereto set my hand this first day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN T. HALL



ILLS OF LADING are accounts in writing | acknowledges the receipt of the goods, and of merchandise shipped from one place to another, by any person, on board of an ocean or lake vessel, or on a railroad car, signed by the master of the vessel, or an officer of a freight line or a railroad company, who thus | are directed. The following shows form of bill:

agrees to deliver them safely at the place to which they are sent. One bill of lading is kept by the shipper, one by the party transporting the goods, and one is sent to the person to whom the goods



UNION LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, VIA P. F. & C. B. B.

GEO B. EDWARDS, Eastern Manager, Pittsburgh, Pa. W. W. CHANDLER, General Agent,

D. S. GRAY, Western Manager, Columbus, Ohio. N. W. Corner Dearborn and Washington Streets, Chicago, Ill.



MARKS.

New York.

This Bill of Lading

Chicago, Ill.,

The Rate of Freight Through is to be

\$1.00 per 100 lbs.

No. 4346.

Chicago, Ill., — 23, 1882

Received from Aill Standard B'h Co.

the following packages (contents and value unknown,) in apparent good order, viz.:

Fine By. Books.

Marked and numbered as in the margin, to be transported by the Union Line, and the steamboats, railroad companies and forwarding lines with which it connects, on the following terms and conditions, viz.:

It being expressly understood and agreed, That the Union Line reserves the right, in consideration of issuing a through bill of lading, and guaranteeing a through rate, to forward said goods by any railroad line between points of shipment and destination.

It is further agreed That the rates given on bulk freight are given on the understanding that not less than 24,000 pounds will be loaded in each car, and that such minimum weight may, at the option of this line, be charged for, whether that quantity is placed in the car or not.

It is further agreed That all weight in excess of 30,000 lbs. per car will be charged double the rate named in this bill of lading.

It is further agreed That the said Union Line, and the steamboats, railroad companies and forwarding lines with which it connects, and which receives said property, shall not be liable for leakage of oils or any kind of liquids; breakage of any kind of glass, earthen or queensware, carboys of acids, or articles packed in glass, stoves and stove furniture, castings, machinery, carriages, furniture, musical instruments of any kind, packages of eggs; or for rust of iron and of iron articles; or for loss or damage by wet, dirt, fire or loss of weight; or for condition of baling in hay, hemp or cotton; nor for loss or damage of any kind on any articles whose bulk requires it to be carried on open cars; nor for damage to perishable

property of any kind, occasioned by delays from any cause, or by change of weather; nor for loss or damage on any article of property whatever, by fire or other casualty, while in transit, or while in depots or places of transhipment, or at depots or landings at point of delivery; nor for loss or damage by fire, collision, or the dangers of navigation while on seas, rivers, lakes or canals. All goods or property under this bill

of lading will be subject, at its owner's cost, to necessary cooperage or baling, and is to be transported to the depots of the companies or landing of the steamboats or forwarding lines, at the point receipted to, for delivery.

It is further agreed That unless this bill of lading, properly indorsed, be delivered to the agent of the Union Line at destination, on or before the arrival there of the herein-above-described property, the said line is authorized to deliver the said property to the consignee, or to the party to whose care it is, by this bill of lading, consigned; and after such delivery, the said line shall be no longer responsible for or on account of any assignment or transfer thereof.

[The claims relating to the time when the liability of the Union Line ceases, and the responsibility of shippers as to costs and charges, omitted.]

It is further stipulated and agreed That in case of any loss, detriment, or damage, done to or sustained by any of the property herein receipted for during such transportation, whereby any legal liability or responsibility shall or may be incurred, that company alone shall be held

receipted for during such transportation, whereby any legal liability or responsibility shall or may be incurred, that company alone shall be held answerable therefor in whose actual custody the same may be at the time of the happening of such loss, detriment, or damage, and the carrier so liable shall have the full benefit of any insurance that may have been effected upon or on account of said goods.

And it is further agreed That the amount of the loss or damage so accruing, so far as it shall fall upon the carriers above described, shall be computed at the value or cost of said goods or property at the place and time of shipment under this bill of lading, unless the value of the articles has been agreed upon with the shipper, or so determined by the classification upon which the rates are based.

It is further agreed That all weights furnished by shippers are subject to corrections.

This contract is executed and accomplished, and the liability of the companies, as common carriers thereunder, terminates on the arrival of the goods or property at the station or depot of delivery (and the companies will be liable as warehousemen only thereafter), and unless removed by the consignee from the stations or depote of delivery within twenty-four hours of their said arrival, they may be removed and stored by the companies, at the owner's expense and risk. stored by the companies, at the owner's expense and risk.

NOTICE—In accepting this bill of lading, the shipper or other agent of the owner of the property carried, expressly accepts and agrees to

all its stipulations, exceptions and conditions.



BOND is a written admission of an obligation on the part of the maker, whereby he pledges himself to pay a certain sum of money to another person or persons, at a certain specified time, for some real consideration.

The person giving the bond is termed the obligor; the person receiving the same is called the obligee.

A bond, as defined above, is a single bond; but generally conditions are added to the bond, whereby the person giving the same must perform some specific act or acts, in which case the bond becomes void; otherwise it remains in full force and effect.

The penalty attached to the bond is usually sufficient to cover debt, interest, and costs, being generally placed at a sum twice the amount

of the real debt, the fact being stated that penalty is the sum fixed upon as liquidate settled damages, in event of failure to payments according to the conditions of bond.

The bond may be so drawn as to have penalty attach and appertain to either the gor or obligee.

Though, under ordinary circumstances, bond is in full effect, yet an act of Provide whereby its accomplishment is rendered in sible, relieves the party obligated from an forcement of the penalty.

Action on such instrument must be bro within twenty years after right of action crues, or within such time as provided by statutes of the different States.

Common Form of Bond.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Jonas Clayton, of Wilmington, Hanover County, State of North Carolina, am firmly bound unto Henry Morse of the place aforesaid, in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the said Henry Morse, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

The condition of this bond is such that, if I, Jonas Clayton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of five hundred dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect: otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of GEORGE DOWNING.

JONAS CLAYTON. L. S.

Bond of Cashier of a Bank.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Nathaniel Howard, of San Antonio, County of Bexar, and State of Texas, am firmly bound to the First National Bank corporation of said town, county, and State, in the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the First National Bank corporation, or assigns, aforementioned: for which payment I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Whereas, the above bounder Nathaniel Howard has been appointed cashier of the First National Bank of San Antonio, aforementloned, by reason whereof various sums of money, goods, valuables, and other property, belonging to said Bank corporation, will come into his custody;

Therefore, the condition of the above bond is such, that, if the said Nathaniel Howard, his executors or administrators, at the expiration of his time of service to said bank, upon request to him or

them made, shall deliver unto the said bank corporation or agent, or their attorney, a correct account of all sums of a goods, valuables, and other property, as it comes into his cust cashier of said bank, and shall pay and deliver to his successfier, or any other person authorized to receive the same, a ances, sums of money, goods, valuables, and other property, shall be in his hands, and due by him to said bank corporatio if the said Nathaniel Howard shall justly, honestly, and fait in all matters, serve the said bank corporation as cashier, dur continuance in such capacity, then the above obligation to be effect; otherwise to remain valid and in full force.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of John Stoddard.

NATHANIEL HOWARD.

Bond to a Corporation.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Cornelius B West Chester, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, ambound unto the Chester County Beet-Sugar Manufacturing Count to sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be paid to the sale pany, or their assigns, for which payment to be made, I bind and representatives firmly by these presents.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this first day of August, ei hundred and seventy.

The condition of the above bond is such that, if I, the said lius Burr, my heirs, administrators, or assigns, shall pay us said Chester County Beet-Sugar Manufacturing Company, or a Ten Thousand Dollars, in two equal payments, vis.: Five The Dollars January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and Thousand Dollars July first next following, with accrued in then the above to be void; otherwise to remain in full for effect.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of CHARLES ROYCE.

CORNELIUS BURR.



HEN THREE or more individuals obtain from government the authority to act as one by their officers, with perpetual succession, and under a name selected for them, they become a corporation, with the right to transact the business for which it was organized in the same manner as an individual.

When legally organized, the corporation, in a limited way, becomes a person and a citizen. The advantages of incorporation are these: It combines capital, knowledge and enterprise, with a limited pecuniary responsibility, which is generally the amount of stock owned by a person.

The powers possessed by a corporation are either granted or implied.

The granted powers are such as the constitution, laws and act of incorporation of the State give it.

The implied powers are such as are usual, proper and necessary to carry into effect the objects of the corporation and its granted powers.

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

In law, "words importing the plural number may include the singular;" so the United States statutes provide that "the word person may extend and be applied to partnerships and corporations." They also provide that "the word company or association, when used in reference to a corporation, shall be deemed to embrace the words, successors and assigns of such company or association," the same as if these words had been definitely expressed.

A GOVERNMENTAL RESTRICTION.

No officer or agent of any banking or other commercial corporation, and no member of any mercantile or trading firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation or firm; and every such

officer, agent, or member, or person, so interested, who so acts, shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than two thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars.

IN THE STATES.

The legislature of each State enjoys the right to regulate the organization of business and other corporations, religious, literary, charitable and miscellaneous, within its own borders.

IN THE TERRITORIES.

The legislative assemblies of the several Territories are prohibited from granting private charters or especial privileges, but are allowed, by general incorporation acts, to permit persons to associate themselves together as corporate bodies for mining, manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, or the construction and operation of railroads, wagon-roads, irrigating ditches, and the colonization and improvement of lands in connection therewith, or for colleges, seminaries, churches, libraries, or any benevolent, charitable or scientific associations.

No corporation or association for religious or charitable purposes can acquire or hold real estate in any Territory during the existence of the territorial government, if its value exceeds fifty thousand dollars; and all real estate acquired or held by such corporation or association contrary to this restriction shall be forfeited to the United States; but vested rights in real estate existing in any Territory prior to the passage of this law were not impaired by it.

In Washington Territory, however, the legislature has no power to incorporate banks or banking institutions.

In the location of public lands by corporations under grants from Congress for railroads and other purposes (except for agricultural colleges), a fee of one dollar for each final location of one hundred and sixty acres is assessed against the corporation making such location.

The federal laws provide that all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, whether previously surveyed or not, are free and open to exploration and purchase; that the land in which these mineral deposits are found may be occupied and purchased by citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such, under regulations provided in such cases by law and the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, wherever they are applicable and consistent with the federal laws; and that in the case of an association of persons unincorporated, proof of citizenship of the parties may be given by the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge, information or belief; while in the case of a corporation organized under the federal laws, or the laws of any State or Territory, the filing of a certified copy of their charter, or certificate of incorporation, is sufficient evidence.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A COMPANY.

To illustrate the various steps to be taken in organizing a company, the following forms, as used in Illinois, accompanied by suggestions, will give the reader an idea of the methods of general procedure, subject to slight modifications, of a local character in different States.

Form of Application for Incorporation.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

To - SECRETARY OF STATE:

We, the undersigned, George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, propose to form a corporation under an act of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof; and that for the purposes of such organization we hereby state as follows, to wit:

- 1. The name of such corporation is the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company.
- 2. The object for which it is formed is to carry on the business of manufacturing boots and shoes, in all its branches, and to sell the goods so manufactured in the best markets obtainable.
- 3. The capital stock shall be five hundred thousand (\$500,000) dollars.
- 4. The amount of each share is one hundred (\$100) dollars.
- 5. The number of shares five thousand (5,000).
- 6. The location of the principal office is in Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois.
 - 7. The duration of the corporation shall be eighty (80) years.

GEORGE C. ANDERSON, RUDOLPH S. SCHENCK, JONATHAN BIGELOW.

The statutes of Illinois provide for the licensing of associations for pecuniary profit; not for pecuniary profit; religious purposes; moral purposes, etc.

Of these associations for banking, insurance, real-estate brokerage, the operating of railroads, and money loaning, require to be licensed under the general law of the United States. Companies organized to conduct horse and dummy railways, and sales of land for burial purposes, however, have permission to incorporate under the laws of the State.

THE APPLICATION.

When three and not more than seven persons propose to form a corporation they must file with the Secretary of State a statement setting forth the objects of the association, the amount of its capital stock, the number of shares into which it is divided, the location of the principal office, and the duration of the corporation, which may not, however, exceed ninety-nine years; this statement must be signed and duly acknowledged before a proper officer by the proposed incorporators. Thereupon the Secretary of State issues to such persons a license as commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of such corporation at set times and places. No two companies of the same name may be licensed.

The document must bear the following

Endorsement on the Back.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Sec.

I, ——, a notary public in and for the said Cook county, and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that on this thirtieth day of November, A. D 1881, personally appeared before me George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, to me personally known to be the same persons who executed the foregoing statement, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

----, Notary Public.

A descriptive endorsement will also be made as follows:

Corporation for Pecuniary Profit.

Statement of incorporation of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company. Location, Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois. Capital stock, \$500,000. Object, manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. Duration, eighty years.

The printed forms contain in addition to all these matters, which are essential, the following notes, which are important for the saving of time and trouble in the public office concerned, and to the incorporators.

The Constitution provides that all fees shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

Fee for filing statement and issuing license, \$2.50; fee for fling report of commissioners and issuing certificate, \$3.50.

Blanks furnished on application.

The Secretary of State replies to the application, if accompanied by the fee indicated, forwarding the required license

Form of State License for Incorporating.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Department of State.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, it being proposed by the persons hereinafter named to form a corporation, under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, the object and purposes of which corporation are set forth in a statement, duly signed and acknowledged according to law, and filed this day in the office of the Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, I. —, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby authorize, empower and license George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, the persons whose names are signed to the before-mentioned statement, as commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, such being the name of the proposed corporation, as contained in the statement, at such times and places as the said commissioners may determine.



In testimony whereof, I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield this sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

----, Secretary of State.

The incorporators, thus empowered, proceed with the work of incorporation, and having allotted the capital stock of the company, report as follows, on another printed form prepared for such occasions:

Form of Incorporator's Report.

To Hon. ----, Secretary of State of the State of Illinois:

The commissioners duly authorized to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, pursuant to license heretofore issued bearing date the sixth day of December, A. D. 1881, do hereby report that they opened books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company, and that the said stock was fully subscribed; that the following is a true copy of such subscription, viz. We, the undersigned, hereby severally subscribe for the number of shares set opposite our respective names to the capital stock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, and we severally agree to pay the said company, on each where, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

NAMES.	BHARRS.	AMOUNT.
George C. Anderson	2,000	\$200,000
Rudolph S. Schenck	2,000	200,000
Jonathan Bigelow	1,000	100,000
•		
	5,000	\$500,000

That on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, at the offices of the company in Chicago, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., they

convened a meeting of the subscribers aforesaid, pursuant to notice required by law, which said notice was deposited in the post-office, properly addressed to each subscriber, ten days before the time fixed therefor, a copy of which said notice is as follows, to wit:

You are hereby notified that the capital atock of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company has been fully subscribed, and that a meeting of the subscribers of such stock will be held at the offices of the company, 209 Wabash avenue, Chicago, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock a. M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed necessary.

GEORGE C. ANDERSON,)
RUDOLPH S. SCHENCK,)
JONATHAN BIGELOW,

That said subscribers met at the time and place in said notice specified, and proceeded to elect directors, and that the following persons were duly elected for the term of one year, as follows: George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, Jonathan Bigelow.

Signed, GEORGE C ANDERSON, RUDOLPH S SCHENCE, JONATHAN BIGELOW,

Notarial Endorsement.

The notarial endorsement is once more demanded to attest the regularity of the foregoing proceedings, and it is given on the back of the form last supplied, as follows:

STATE OF ILLEROIS, } **

On this twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county, in said State, George C. Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, and made cath that the foregoing report by them subscribed is true in substance and in fact.

Charler of an Organized Company.

The papers are then all returned to the Secretary of State, except the license to act as commissioners, and subsequently that officer informs the incorporators that the certificate of organization has been issued, the final fee of \$3.50 having been forwarded with the document last mentioned. The certificate, which places the company on a basis to commence business as a corporation, is an elegant compendium of all the papers that have theretofore been issued, tied with ribbon and bearing the great seal of State, comprising the following statement in due form, properly attested:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Department of State.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, a statement, duly signed and acknowledged, has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1881, for the organization of the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, under and in accordance with the provisions of "an act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which statement is hereto attached.

And whereas, a license having been issued to George C Anderson, Rudolph S. Schenck, and Jonathan Bigelow, as commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the said company;

And whereas, the said commissioners having, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1881, filed in the office of the Secretary of State a report of their proceedings under the said license, a copy of which report is hereto attached;

-, Secretary of State of the State of Now, therefore, I, -Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify that the said "Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company," is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this State.



In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of State. Done at the city of Springfield, this tenth day of

January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred

-. Secretary of State.

-. Recorder.

Charter to be Recorded.

It then only remains for the corporation to take their certificate. etc., to the office of the recorder, the fact of record being endorsed on the back of the completed issue, thus:

> Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company No. State of Illinois, } ss. County of Cook. Recorded, January 20, 1882, at two P. M.

- of Corporations, Page -

What it Costs to Organize a Company.

The actual cost of the organization of the company is thus ascertained to be in fees to the office of the Secretary of State \$6.00, notarial fees, postage and forms about \$1. And when any doubt arises in the minds of corporators that cannot be removed by the perusal of the revised statutes touching corporations, a fee may be paid to counsel for advice.

After or during incorporation, any number of members may be added, by subscription for shares in capital stock or subsequent purchase, in accordance with the conditions of the certificate. The law does not recognize young men or women who have not attained their majority, but in practice it is well known that minors in many companies hold stock.

When the capital stock has all been subscribed, the commissioners, after at least ten days' personal notice, convene the subscribers at some specified time and place to elect as many directors or managers of such corporation as may be agreed upon. Each subscriber or stockholder, in person or by proxy, casts as many votes as he owns shares for as many persons as are to be elected managers or directors; or he may give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors or managers multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal; or distribute his votes on the same principle among as many candidates as he may choose; and no directors or managers can be elected in any other way.

Voting by Proxy.

Voting by proxy, referred to above, is where a stockholder gives a written authority to some other stockholder to vote for him at the election of managers, if not himself able to be present at the The following is the form for such authority: election.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, Eben C. West, of Chicago, Ill., owner of one hundred shares in the Metropolitan Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, do hereby constitute and appoint Roswell Jones, of the same place, and also a shareholder in the said company, an attorney and agent for me and in my name, place and stead to vote as my proxy at an election of directors of said company, to be holden at No. - Clark street, Chicago, December 7, A. D. 1882, according to the number of votes that I should be entitled to vote if then personally present, with power of substitution in case he cannot be present at the election.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Witness: EBEN C. WEST. L. ..

ROBERT D. TWEED.

Completing the Organization of a Company.

After their election the board of managers or directors may be divided by such corporation into three classes, the first of whose term of office shall expire at the next annual election; that of the second-class at the second annual election, and that of the third-class at the third annual election, the vacancies being filled at each annual election at which they occur.

To complete the organization the commissioners file in the office of the Secretary of State a full report of their proceedings, as set forth above, with copies of the election notice sent to subscribers, the subscription list, and the list of the elected managers or directors, with the length of their respective terms of office; the whole sworn to by a majority or all of the commissioners. The Secretary of State then issues his certificate of the complete organization of the corporation under his hand and seal of State and records it in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county in which the corporation is located. The organization is then ready for business, which it must commence within two years or forfeit its license.

Such a corporation may have a common seal, may sue and be sued. and possess such amounts of real estate as will enable it to carry on its business and dispose of it at will; but no other real estate acquired by the corporation in the way of business can be retained by it, but must be sold at auction, after due advertisement, for the benefit of the organization, at least once a year.

Officers of a Company.

The officers of such a corporation consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, and such other official personages as may be determined by the board of directors or managers, who may also require the officers or agents of the organization to give proper bonds for the performance of their duties and make by-laws for the government and continuance in office of all connected with the corporation.

Shares of stock cannot be less than \$10, nor more than \$100 each. and are classed as personal property and transferable under certain restrictions and regulations. Correct accounts of all its business are required to be kept by each corporation, and these accounts are open to inspection by every stockholder in the organization, or his attorney, at reasonable hours.

Should any corporation perform or neglect any act in such a manner as to forfeit its license to organize, all its subscribers may personally be sued for the indebtedness of the defunct organization, provided that its company assets are not sufficient to cancel its obligations. Officers and directors are liable, personally, if they permit the debts of the corporation to exceed the amount of its capital stock.

Corporations for Social and Benevolent Purposes.

may apply to the Secretary of State in a manner similar to money-making corporations for license to organize for other purposes, filing with him a duly acknowledged statement in writing of the name and particular business or objects of such association, the number of its trustees, directors or managers, and the names of those officials selected to serve during the first year. The Secretary of State may then issue his certificate of the organization of such corporation, and when this certificate is duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county where the association is located, the incorporators may proceed to transact business. Such corporations may sue

and be sued; may make and enforce contracts in relation to their legitimate business; may have a common seal; may purchase, hold and dispose of real and personal estate for purposes of their respective organizations; make by-laws for their own government not inconsistent with general laws; may elect trustees, managers or directors to control the affairs and funds of the corporation; may borrow money for the purposes of the organizationand pledge its property for the payment thereof; may register the names of its officers in the county where it is located, and when its debts are paid may dissolve the corporation, distribute the property among its members, and register its dissolution papers in the county recorder's office.

Corporations for Religious Purposes.

NY church, congregation or society formed for the purpose of religious worship may be incorporated as follows: By electing or appointing, at any meeting of its members held for that purpose, two or more members as trustees, wardens and vestrymen, or other such officers with powers and duties equivalent to those of trustees, as shall be in accordance with the customs and usages of such congregation, church or society; may adopt a corporate name; and may make and file, by the chairman or secretary of such meeting, a sworn affidavit setting forth the details of the business transacted at such meeting, in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county where the said church, congregation or society is located. The church, congregation or society, thus incorporated, may adopt by-laws and regulations for the government of its own members, the election of its own officers, filling vacancies therein, removing trustees for immoral or other causes; may hold and control personal property, borrow money and pledge such property for its payment; may own and use land acquired by gift, devise or purchase, not exceeding ten acres; may build houses or other buildings, lay out burial grounds, etc., for the use of the church, congregation or society thus organized; may improve or repair or alter such buildings at will; may own camp-

meeting grounds, not exceeding forty acres, acquired by grant, devise or bequest, and fit them up for the comfort and convenience of worshipers, and may publish books, periodicals, tracts, etc.

The statutes prescribe numerous regulations and provisions, aside from the foregoing, for the control of incorporated associations, relative to compulsory payments of stock instalments and the transfer of stock; powers and rights after the expiration of charters; inspection of accounts; the liability of directors and officers for corporation debts; annual statements of acquired real estate; the penalties for rendering false official reports; the legal powers of official meetings of directors or stockholders; the change of articles of association, name and place of business of the organization; the increase or decrease of capital stock and number of directors; the consolidation of associations; the holding of special meetings of stockholders, etc.

Special provisions are also made for action by attorneys of corporations; loans of money on real estate securities by foreign corporations; the building of elevated railways and conveyors; the formation of total abstinence societies; the licensing of homestead loan associations and the regulation thereof.



INSTRUMENT in writing, by which lands and appurtenances thereon are conveyed from one person to another, signed, sealed, and properly witnessed, is termed a deed. A deed may be written or printed on parchment or paper, and must be executed by parties competent to contract.

The law provides that an acknowledgment of a deed can only be made before certain persons authorized to take the same; these including, in different States, justices of the peace, notaries, masters in chancery, judges and clerks of courts, mayors of cities, commissioners of deeds, etc. In some States one witness, in some two, and in some none are required.

To render a deed valid, there must be a realty to grant, and a sufficient consideration.

To enable a person legally to convey property to another, the following requisites are necessary: First, he or she must be of sane mind; second, of age; and third, the rightful owner of the property. The maker of the deed is called the grantor; the person or party to whom the deed is delivered, the grantee. The wife of the grantor, in the absence of any statute regulating the same, must execute the deed, or else, after the death of her husband, she will be entitled to a one-third interest in the property, as dower, during her life. A deed of a homestead not executed by the wife is void. Her acknowledgment of the deed must be of her own free will and accord, and the commissioner, or other officer, before whom the acknowledgment is taken, must certify to the fact that her consent was without compulsion.

Special care should be taken to have the deed properly acknowledged and witnessed, and the proper seal attached. The deed takes effect upon its delivery person authorized to receive it.

Any alterations or interlineations in the should be noted at the bottom of the instruand properly witnessed. After the acknowment of the deed, the parties may not maslightest alteration. An alteration after the ery, in favor of the grantee, vitiates the de

By a general warranty deed, the grantor at to warrant and defend the property con against all persons whatsoever. A quit-clain releases what interest the grantor may have land, but does not warrant and defend a others.

Deeds, upon their delivery, should be recein the recorder's office without delay.

Warranty Deed, with Covenants.

THIS INDENTURE, made this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, between Henry Botsford, of Lee, county of Berkshire, State of Massachusetts, and Mary, his wife, of the first part, and Calvin Daggett, of the same place, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Thousand Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following-described lot, plece, or parcel of land, situated in the town of Lee, in the county of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Botsford and Mary Botsford, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Botsford and Mary Botsford, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above-bargained premises in the

quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the sect his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or person fully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defe

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part he unto set their hands and seals the day and year first above we Signed, sealed and deliv-

ered in the presence of ABIAL KETCHUM.

HENRY BOTSFORD MARY BOTSFORD.

[The foregoing should be acknowledged before a legally an officer. See "Acknowledgments."]

Quit-Claim Deed.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fourth day of July, in the yea Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, betwee Juy, of Nashville, county of Davidson, State of Tennessee, the first part, and Lorenzo Fisher, of the same place, part second part.

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and sideration of Eight Hundred Dollars in hand paid by the so of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowled the said party of the second part forever released and ditherefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed and quitand by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, a claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and forever, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand, w said party of the first part has in and to the following-descriplece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and sing appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interclaim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the sa of the second part, his helrs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereu his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of Azro Hollis.

OSCAR JOY

[The above should be duly acknowledged.]

Long Form Quit-Claim Deed---Homestead Waiver.

THIS INDENTURE, made the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Park Converse, of Burlington, county of Des Moines, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and Elbridge Robinson, of the same place, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Four Thousand Dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest, claim, and demand which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said Park Converse, party of the first part, hereby expressly waives, releases, and relinquishes unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said party of the first part, for himself and his heirs, executors, and administrators, does covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, that he hath not made, done, committed, executed, or suffered, any act or acts, thing or things, whatsoever, whereby, or by means whereof, the above-mentioned and described premises, or any part or parcel thereof, now are, or any time hereafter, shall or may be impeached, charged, or incumbered, in any way or manner whatsoever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto sets his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of GERRY HOBBS.

PARK CONVERSE. L.S.

Acknowledgment Before a Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF IOWA,
County of Des Moines,
County of Des Moines,
I, Gerry Hobbs, a justice of the
peace in and for the said county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby
certify that Park Converse, who is personally known to me as the
same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument,
appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he
signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as his free and
voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including
the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of October,
A. D. 1872.

GERRY HOBBS,

Justice of the Peace.



HE SIGNIFICATION of the word "extradition" is delivery out of, or up from, and has been adopted by various States and nations to express the return from one to the other of fugitives from justice, for punishment in the place where the crime was committed.

The constitution of the United States declares that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the cause."

Extradition between the several States is regulated by the laws of the United States, and between foreign States by treaties. Still, a foreign State sometimes extradites without a treaty, as was done by us in the case of a Cuban slave-trader, in 1863.

The surrender of fugitives from justice having been abused for private purposes, governors of

States from which the fugitives fled, in addition to the usual papers, require an affidavit asserting that the application is made for the purpose of public justice, and not for private gain.

The usual papers are a duly certified copy of the indictment, and an affidavit showing that the criminal was within the State when the crime was committed, and fled therefrom after the crime to the State on which the demand is to be made. If there is not time to wait for an indictment, a duly certified copy of the complaint to the magistrate and his warrant are sent.

If the papers satisfy the governor, he issues a requisition on the other governor for the fugitive. A requisition is a request to have the criminal arrested and delivered to the person named in the requisition. With the requisition are sent copies of the indictment, or complaint, and the warrant.

If the governor is satisfied with the papers, he issues a warrant to an officer of his State to arrest the criminal and deliver him to the person named

in the requisition. If the governor refuses to issue the warrant, he may, in a proper case, be compelled to do so by a mandamus from the United States Circuit Court.

The proceedings in the case of foreign States are substantially similar.

The Secretary of State of each State, and of the United States, will furnish forms and instructions on application.

Treaties with other nations also specify the forms in which the extradition laws may be

mutually enforced. In some countries ex tion is more difficult, and the methods more plicated than in others.

The following forms are those in subs that regulate our inter-state system of retu criminals:

Philip Maxwell has been robbed by a known thief, at Hannah, Ga., and the r has escaped to Wisconsin, beyond the jurisd of the State. Maxwell therefore goes bet magistrate, and makes the following affidav

Affidavit.

STATE OF GEORGIA, | et.

160 (

Philip Maxwell, of Hannah, Harris county, and State of Georgia, being duly sworn, says:

First-That Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," is a fugitive from justice from the State of Georgia, where he stands charged on oath with felony, committed in this State, viz. : With having, on the night of June 6, A. D. 1882, between the hours of eleven and twelve o clock, midnight, brutally assaulted the said Philip Maxwell, knocking him senseless with a wooden club believed to be three feet long and one and one half inches thick; and with having then and there robbed the said Philip Maxwell, while he lay unconscious, of a silver watch and gold chain, of the value of Fifty Dollars, and of money, in greenbacks, gold and silver coins, of the value of One Hundred and Forty-three Dollars and sixty-five cents, lawful currency of the United Street which said acts are by the law of the said State of Georgia a crime.

Second-That the said charge was made on or about the seventh day of June, A. D. 1882, by the said Philip Maxwell, testifying under oath before the Hannah Police court, in Harris county, Georgia, as to the facts above set forth, with such other details of the crime as he could remember.

Third-That the said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," has fied from the said State last aforesaid and has taken refuge in the State of Wisconsin, from the laws and justice of the State of Georgia.

AND DEPONENT PRAYS that the said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," may be arrested and held in custody by the proper authorities of the State of Wisconsin until the proper authorities of the said State of Georgia shall have sufficient time to require, in manner and form as the law directs, the body of said Robert Thorsen, allas "Big Bob," from the executive and authorities of the State of Wisconsin, and until the said executive of said last above-named State shall make his warrant for the surrender of the body of said Robert Thorsen, alias "Big Bob," to the end that he may be brought to the State of Georgia and dealt with as law and justice shall

And this deponent further says, upon his oath, that this affidavit is made in order that the ends of public justice may be served, and not from motives of private gain or malice.

PHILIP MAXWELL.

Sworn before me, this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1882, at Hannah, Harris county, Georgia.

JESSE SMITH. Clerk of the Criminal Court of said County.

This affidavit, upon which the requisition of the governor of Georgia for the return of the criminal is based, having been taken by a police or sheriff's officer to the governor of Wisconsin, th proceeds to issue the following warrant for the surrender criminal, if found within his State, to the anthorities of the

The Order for Surrender.

governor of the State of Wisconsin, to the shorid county of Dane, and the sheriffs, constables and other peace of the several counties in said State:

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the governo State of Georgia, that Robert Thorsen (also well-known a Bob"), late of Hannah, in said State, has been guilty of and robbery upon the highway upon the person of Pallip Mar the same place, which said acts are made criminal by the that State; and that he has fied from justice in that State, taken refuge in the State of Wisconsin; and that said gove Georgia has, in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the States, demanded of me that I should cause the said Robert to be arrested and delivered into the custody of county of Harris, in said State, who is duly authorized to rec into his custody, and to convey him back to the said State of (and whereas the said representation and demand is accompa an affidavit taken before the clerk of the circuit court of the of Harris in the said State of Georgia, whereby the said Thorsen is charged with the said crime, which affidavit is car the said governor of Georgia to be duly authenticated: therefore required to arrest the said Robert Thorsen when may be found within this State, and to deliver him into the of the said --, eheriff of said county of Harris, to be tak to the said State from which he fled, pursuant to the said requ

PRIVE SEAL OF STATE.

Given under my hand and the privy eea State of Wisconsin, at the city of 1 this sixteenth day of July, one ti eight hundred and eighty-two.

Gove

Fugitives from Justice In Fereign Lands.

After the preliminary affidavit and order of surrender he properly made out, as above designated, it is usual for some officer, or other authorised person, to visit the country wi fugitive has taken refuge, and, with the aid of the United minister to that government, secure the criminal and bring hi to the State where the crime was committed, for trial. The a are to be borne by the party who makes the requisition





MINOR is a person under twenty-one years of age, or, in some States, a maiden under eighteen years old. In England, and in of the United States, sex makes no differ-

many of the United States, sex makes no difference.

The legal term for a minor is "infant." The legal consequences of infancy are: First, inability to commit crime until of a certain age; secondly, inability to consent until a certain age; third, inability to make a contract of any kind except marriage; and, fourth, inability to sue or be sued, except by guardians.

Infants may own and hold all kinds of property.

Infants should have guardians of their persons and property.

The parents are the guardians of the person.

Courts of probate appoint suitable persons for

guardians of their property. At fourteen the infant may select his or her guardian of his or her property.

Infants whose parents are unfit to be guardians, or who suffer them to become a public charge, may have guardians of their persons appointed by some public officer.

The parties so chosen are called guardians, and the infants wards.

Thus the guardians of the person must supply the ward with necessaries and instruction, and the guardian of the property must preserve it, and cannot expend it or change it from real to personal property without the order of the court.

The laws relating to the rights and duties of guardians vary in different States, but in essential particulars resemble each other.

Petition to Have a Guardian Appointed, Made by a Friend.

To the Surrogate of the County of _____, State of _____

To the County Court of the County of _____, State of ____

The petition of William J. Erskine, of the city of Milwankee, Wis., respectfully shows that Moses Erskine is a resident of the county of Milwankee, and is a minor over fourteen years of age, and was fifteen years of age on the twelfth day of September last past. That he is entitled to certain property and estate, to wit, two buildinglots at the northwest corner of Sholto and Schiller streets, in said city, and that to protect and preserve the legal rights of said infant its necessary that some proper person should be duly appointed the guardian of his estate during his minority. Wherefore, your petitioner nominates, subject to the approbation of the (surrogate or county court of the county of ——), George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwankee, Wisconsin, merchant, to be such guardian, and prays his appointment accordingly, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM J. ERSKINE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 1, 1882.

To the bottom of this petition the merchant may add:

I. George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., merchant, hereby consent to be appointed the guardian of the person and estate of the above-named minor during his minority.

GEORGE V. NORCOTT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., November 1, 1882.

Form of Bond of Guardian.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, George V. Norcott, of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., merchant, and Samuel Finch, provision packer, of the same city, are held and firmly bound unto (either the State, or the probate or county judge, as the law declares), in the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, lawful money of the United States, to be paid to the said (State or judge), his executors, administrators, or assigns; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and heirs (and each of them), and our executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the fourth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden George V. Norcott shall and will faithfully, in all things, discharge the duty of a guardian to the said minor, according to law, and render a true and just account of all the property and moneys received by him, and of the application thereof, and of his guardianship in all respects, to any court having cognizance thereof, when thereunto required, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to rémain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivin presence of
J. T. Brown,
W. M. SMITH.

GEORGE V. NORCOTT,-(SEAL)SAMUEL FINCH.-(SEAL)-

The obligee of the bond is sometimes the State, and sometimes the judge.





GUARANTY (sometimes spelled guarantee) is a written promise that a person will do as he has promised, or that on his default, the guarantor will pay all damages.

The person who guarantees the performance of another is called the guarantor. The person to whom the pledge is made is called the guar-

The liability, in such a case, first rests upon the person who is guaranteed by another; and, secondly, if the first person fails, the indiv who gives the guaranty is held to the extent as the other. The consideration for ing the pledge should be either name expressed as "for value received."

The laws recognize guarantees of any co that may be legally made, and aid in enfo them.

The following forms will serve to show they may be drawn, and some of their uses

Form of Guaranty on the Back of a Note.

For value received, I hereby guarantee the payment of the within note.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 20, 1883.

JOHN HOOVER.

A Father's Guarantee of His Son's Fidelity as an Apprentice.

(Written on the back of the Contract of Apprenticeship.) In consideration of the performance of the agreements and covenants specified in the within indenture (or agreements) by Marcus Moran with my son, Allen Ellis, I do hereby bind myself to the said Marcus Moran for the true and faithful observation and performance of all matters and things by the said Allen Ellis agreed and covenanted therein, and that he shall well and truly serve the said Marcus Moran.

Witness my hand this twenty-second day of November, A. PARKER E

Guarantee for the Performance of a Contract for Lab

For a good and valuable consideration by us received, undersigned, do hereby guarantee a faithful compliance terms of the above (or within) agreement, upon the part of contractor, William Hawkins. Done at Kenosha, Kenosha and State of Wisconsin, this tenth day of December, A. D. 1

Signed, sealed and delivred in presence of RICHARD SLOAN, MARY ANN SLOAN.

ROBERT N. MORRIS, THOMAS WILMOT.





NSURANCE is a guarantee of protection against loss by fire, tempests, disease, death or other calamity common to all men, by individuals or corporations possessing large amounts of money, upon payment, by the insured, of a stipulated sum at set times agreed upon between the insurer and insured.

Insurance is classed under the heads of fire, marine, accident and life.

Fire insurance extends to stores, dwellings, barns, offices, out-buildings, manufactories and other structures, together with their contents. The more combustible the property is, or the more it is exposed to danger from neighboring buildings, etc., the greater the hazard and the larger the premium (a sum paid by the insured) will be.

Marine insurance includes the hulks, sails, rigging and fittings of vessels or steamers in port or at sea, and the cargoes which are c

Accident insurance covers the casualt which travelers by land or sea are comexposed without undue carelessness on part; and if loss of limb or health results from, the insurer agrees to pay a stipulated to the insured, proportionate to the premium

Life insurance extends to all persons in health, and is founded upon the estab death-rate among such persons at all ages youth to elderly manhood. The premi regulated by the age of the insured at the when the insurance is applied for, the pro of long life, and the amount for which the is issued.

An insurance broker is the agent of insurance company to effect insurance wit people upon their property, and cannot c allowed by it.

vent frauds from being perpenated upon the general form of an instrume policy t

the restrictions of his company of the privileges ansared. The assumed communities are also proterred to State along against frauds by the per-Insurance companies and agents are governed as no insured. The today is the contract given by by the laws of the several States, so as it took the insured the insured. The fill wing is the

Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

No. 102.567.

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SEWARD INSURANCE

Smak Policy.

Incorporated 1864.

of exetties sies

In Consideration of Severaty Dollars, in insure Hart 7. We true among the continuous for the amount of 7.5. The same legislars \$3,000 on his two-story and basement brink awailing house estimate No. 97. In the quarter of 1.5 the continuous legislary legislary particle books and music, silver plate and plated where partitions engineering must be interested the continuous legislary partitions are found to the continuous legislary in the continuous legislary of 1.5 o'clock noon, to the twenty-third day of November 1985, at 1. 1992 and 1.

1. Warranty of the assured — The assured by the assured at the policy hereby warrante that any apparatus to this policy hereby warrante that any apparatus in members or entranced in or referred to in this policy, is true into that may be a fair of this policy; that the assured has not overrained the programme became described nor omitted to state to this company any information materia, in the successful and this company shall not be bound under this policy in any art of the statement to, or by any agent or other person when he and minimises in this policy of any written paper above membration.

It is also a part of this warranty that if the soday shall be unfinitely in the time it is also a part of this warranty that if the soday shall be unfinitely in the time it is so continued about render the policy will become void.

2. Why this policy will become would—The policy enablescene void, unless consent in writing is continued by the townstay hereof, in each of the following instances, viz. If the assured is not the time it of the assured in our of the property of the building hereal described stand on ground not owned in fee single by the institute in the policy of the assured in the property, whether as when These, constitute factor, agent, mortgages, leases, or otherwise, a not true state in the policy of if any change take place in the time interest of the factor in the property except in case of succession we reason to the factor in the property of the security of the assured in the property whether as when the place in the property whether is the policy of its property is agreed to the policy of its policy of the security of the

after become involved in litigation, or if this policy is assigned in litigation, or if this policy is assigned in litigation.

2. If the assured have or shall hereafter obtain any other policy in agreement for insurance, whether valid or not, on the property above mentioned or any part thereof.

3. If the risk be increased by any change in the companion of the validities or premises herein described, or by the creation or companion of any continued in the litigation of the property herein described be or becomes about the increasing of the purposes indicated in this contract.

5. If the property herein described being a manufacturing establicament shall be run at night or overtime, or shall cease to be operation.

6. Or if any of the following named articles be next, sowned to used in the on the premises herein described, any castom or beging if tract in manufacture to the contrary notwithstanding, viz. because temporary manufacture in the contrary notwithstanding, viz. because temporary traction introglycerine, nitrate of soda, odly waste performed and produced property herein temporary manufacture to the outer manufacture, spirit-gas, or any articles output to propose property in the company in Habble for — This company manufacture is

S. What this company is Hable for - This company mail not to liable under this policy for loss or damage by fire it any of the to how my

liable under this policy for loss or camage by me in any or her convenient instances, viz.:

1. If caused directly or indirectly by means or in consequence of an oracion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion or mutatory power or order of any military or civil authority, or in consequence of any superconvenient of the convenient of the convenient of the convenient. of the assured.
2. If caused i

of the assured.

2. If caused by lightning or explosion of any kind, these fire emoior suct then for the loss by fire only.

3. If the building herein described or any part thereof in, except the in the result of fire.

4. If caused by neglect of the assured to use all practicable means to act and protect the property at and after the fire, or when the property at and after the fire, or when the property at and after the fire, or when the property of endangered by a fire in neighboring premises.

5. For loss of accounts, bills, note, deeds, manuscripts evidences of term or securities of property of any kind; or for ions by theft at or after the fire.

6. 3 r any consequential or experimental loss or damage, terrori, the actual facilities of 1. The property whether such loss to damage be organized to all enhances to be regardlessed to all enhances to be regardlessed to the contract of the contract o

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Wast too transport a set courts for and after conditions are here contilled !

In Witness Whereof the Seward Insurance Company on the part of a sacrest court of the expectation of the content of the Vice-President, and attested by its Secretary, in the city of Harrison Burney of the copy Hiram Hankins, agent of said Seward Instrume (Ampany, at A. Many to Y

SMITH C. WATKINS, Secretary. No contract of the contract of

HIRAM HASELTS Ages

Bruky F. Williams Provident

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LIFE INSURANCE.

That our readers may understand the condition of insurance upon life, we present herewith the questions asked of an application the form of life insurance policy.

Application for Assurance

To the Home Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn and New York.

The applicant is expected and required to answer all the following questions definitely and fully. Notice to applicants. It is d that the answer be written by the hand of the applicant; if written by the agent, it will be at the request of and as the amanuensia applicant.

- For whose benefit is the insurance to be effected?
- Whose life to be insured?
- Amount of assurance?
- How do you wish to pay the premium?
- When and where was the party to be insured born?
- 6. Is the party in good health, and free from any symptom of disease?
- 7. Is the party whose life is to be insured married?
- Has the party been vaccinated, or had the small-pox, or varioloid?
- 9. Are the habits of the party uniformly and strictly sober and temperate?
- 10. Has the party ever been addicted to the excessive or intemperate use of any alcoholic stimulants or opium? Does the party use, habitually, intoxicating drinks as a beverage? Does the party practice any bad or vicious habit that tends to the shortening of life?
- 11. What employments has the party been engaged in? Has the health of the party suffered thereby? Has the party been engaged or employed in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors? If so, in what way and when?
 - 12. Is the party now deaf, dumb, blind, or crippled in any way.
- 13 Has the party ever had any of the following diseases, or any symptoms thereof? (Here follows a long list of well-known, ordinary maladies.) If the party has had one or more of these diseases, please state particularly which.
- 14. Has the party had inflammatory rheumatism? If so, when and how often?
- 15. Ha- the party ever had disease of any vital organ? If so, what was it, and when?
- 16. Is the party subject to dyspepsia, diarrhea, or vertigo?
 17. Has the party ever had an habitual cough? Has he ever spit
- 18. Has the party ever met with any severe personal injury? If
 - 19. Has the party had, during the past ten years, any sickness or

- disease? If so, state the particulars of each and every such a or disease, and the name of each and every physician or phy who prescribed or who were consulted?
- 20. Have the ancestors of the party generally reached old a 21. Have the parents, uncles, aunts, brothers or sisters party been, or are any of them now afficted with insanity, fits, dropsy, or chronic disease of brain, lungs, heart, kidneys, o
- If so, state explicitly how many and who 22. Are the parents of the party living?
- 23. Are the parents of the party dead?
 24. How many brothers has the party had? How many How many are living, and their names? At what ages? Whe state of their health respectively? How many have died, are names? At what age? Of what disease did they die?
- 25. Has the party employed or consulted any physician for family? Please answer this, Yes or no. If Yes, give n names of each and every such physician, and residence.

 26. Name and residence of an intimate friend to whom the program of the property and or the program of the p
- refers as competent and authorized to answer such questions be asked by the company relating to him or her.
- 27. What amount is now assured on the life of the party what company or companies?
- 28. Has application ever been made to this or any other c for insurance on the life of the party, which was not granted? what company, when, and for what reason?
- 29. Have you read the "Notice to Applicants" at the head page, and have you duly considered your answers to all the fo questions? Do they definitely express what you intend to a are you aware that any untrue, evasive or fraudulent answer above queries, or any suppression or misstatement of facts is answers in regard to the health, habits, or circumstances party, or of the family relations of the party, will vitlate the
- and forfeit all payments thereon? [The party insured here affirms that he has truly answeabore, which affirmation is duly attested by a competent witness

The Life Insurance Policy.

The foregoing questions being answered to the satisfaction of the company, a policy is issued to the party insured in the following i

No. 316,725.

...

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\$2,000.00

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Premium, \$80.00.

OF BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK,

In consideration of the representations and agreements contained in the application therefor, and of the payment of two-thirds of the amount premium of Eighty Dollars, and the interest on one-third of the said annual premium (which third is a loan secured by this policy, to be liquidated as hereinafter stated), by Edward G. Martell.

Does assure the life of Edward G. Martell, of Fleming, in the county of Cx, State of New Jersey, in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars for the term of life, with participation in profits. And the said Home Life insurance Company does hereby promise and agree to and with the said Edward G. Martell to pay the sum assured dess the balance of the year's premium, if any, and any indebtedness to the company on account of this contract, or for any loan made on said policy) at its office in this city, to his wife, Mary Louise Martell within sixty days after due notice and satisfactory proof of death, and interest, in accordance with the terms of this contract.

Provided silways, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this policy, and the same is granted by this company, and accepted by the said Edward G. Martell upon these express conditions, that if the statements made by or for him, contained in the application bearing date the tenth day of January. 1881, upon the faith of which this policy is made (which statements he makes his own, and warrants to be full, correct and true), or any part thereof, shall be found untrue, incomplete or deceptive in any respect: or in case the said Edward G. Martell shall not actually pay the first premium as aforesaid, before the delivery of this policy, and while the [Provisions restricting the assured to moderation in living, avoiding the content of the

Age, 49 Year, said Edward G. Martell is in good health, or shall not pay, or one be seventeenth day of January, at its office in the city of New York on or be seventeenth day of January, at it o'clock, noon, in each and eved during the continuance of this policy, the said two-thirds of the premium of eighty dollars, to wit, the sum of fifty-these dollars and three cents, and annually in advance during the continuances of the lenterest on one-third of the annual premiums which may have it the assured from year to year, or so much thereof as may remain un in case the said Edward G. Martell shall not pay, or cause to be paid, or notes which may be given to and received by said company, in pment of any premium, on the day or days when the same shall become of this company, previously obtained, engage as mariner, engineer, conductor, agent, messenger, laborer or servant in any capacity, in on any sea, sound, inlet, river, lake or railroad, or in the manufacture explosive substance, or of any article of which any explosive substance compound forms a component part, or in submarine operations or shall enter upon or engage in any aerial voyage, or in any military service whatsoever (the militia not in actual service accepted);

Or in case the said Edward G. Martell shall die in consequence or or of the violation of law, then, and in every such case, the said eshall not be liable for the payment of the sum assured, or any part and this policy shall cease, and be null, vold and of no effect.

huriful business and non-payment of premiums, etc., are constited.]

[Provisions restricting the assured to moderation in living, avoiding hurtful business and non-payment of premiums, etc., are omitted.]

MARGINAL NOTE.—Notice to the Holder of this Policy: No agent of this company is authorized or permitted to waive, alter or change any of the soft this policy, or agree to any terms not herein distinctly stated, nor to collect or receive any premiums which may become due and payable twithout producing and delivering to the insured a receipt for said premium, signed by the president or secretary of this company.



PERSON leasing real estate to another is termed a landlord; the person occupying such real estate is known as a tenant.

The person making the lease is known in law as the lessor; the person to whom the lease is made, as the lessee. No particular form of wording a lease is necessary. It is important, however, that the lease state, in a plain, straightforward manner, the terms and conditions of the agreement, so that there may be no misunderstanding between the landlord and tenant.

It is essential that the lease state all the conditions, as additional verbal promises avail nothing in law. It is held, generally, that a written instrument contains the details, and states the bargain entire, as the contracting parties intended.

The tenant can sub-let a part, or all, of his premises, unless prohibited by the terms of his lease.

A lease by a married woman, even if it be upon her own property, at common law, is not valid; but, by recent statutes, she, in many States, may lease her own property and have full control of the same; neither can the husband effect a lease that will bind her after his death. His control over her property continues only so long as he lives.

Neither a guardian nor a minor can give a lease, extending beyond the ward's majority, which can be enforced by the lessee; yet the latter is bound unless the lease is annulled.

If no time is specified in a lease, it is generally held that the lessee can retain possession of the real estate for one year. A tenancy at will, however, may be terminated in the eastern States by giving three months' notice in writing; in the middle and southern States, six months; and in the western States, one month; though recent statutes, in some States, have somewhat modified the above.

The lease that specifies a term of years without giving the definite number is without effect at the expiration of two years. A lease for three or more years, being acknowledged and recorded in the recorder's office, is an effectual bar to the secret or fraudulent conveyance of such leased property; and it further obviates the necessity of procuring witnesses to authenticate the validity of the lease.

Duplicate copies of a lease should always be made, and each party should retain a copy of the same.

A new lease to the same person invalidates an old one.

A lease on property that is mortgaged ceases to exist when the person holding such mortgage forecloses the same if it is prior to the lease.

A landlord, consenting to take a substitute, releases the first tenant

Where there is nothing but a verbal agreement the tenancy is understood to commence at time of taking possession. When there is no time specified in the lease, tenancy is regarded as commencing at the time of delivering the writings.

If it is understood that the tenant is to pay the taxes on the property he occupies, such fact must be distinctly stated in the lease, as a verbal promise is of no effect.

Short Form of Lease for a House.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of May, 1872, witnesseth that Theodore Shonts, Ashville, County of Buncombe, State of North Carolina, hath rented from Tilgham Schnee, of Ashville, aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 46 Broadway, situated in said town of Ashville, for four years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred and Forty Dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Tilgham Schnee.

At the expiration of said above-mentioned term, the said Shonts

agrees to give the said Schnee peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of JOHN EDMINSTER, Notary Public.

THEODORE SHONTS,-(SEAL)-TILGHAM SCHNEE.-(SEAL)-

Lease of Dwelling-House for a Term of Years, with a Covenant not to Sub-let.

THIS INDENTURE, made this first day of May, 1873, between Hiram Wilcox, of Oxford, county of Benton, and State of Alabama, party of the first part, and Barton D. Maynard, of the same town, county and State, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the covenants of the said party of the second part, hereinafter set forth, does by these presents lease to the said party of the second part the following-described property, to wit: The dwelling-house and certain parcel of land, situated on the south side of Main street, between Spring and Elm streets, known as No. 82 Main street.

To have and to hold the same to the said party of the second part, from the first day of May, 1878, to the thirtieth day of April, 1875. And the said party of the second part, in consideration of the leasing the premises as above set forth, covenants and agrees with the party of the first part to pay the said party of the first part, as rent for the same, the sum of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance, at the residence of said party of the first part, or at his place of business.

The said party of the second part further covenants with the party of the first part, that at the expiration of the time mentioned in this lease, peaceable possession of the said premises shall be given to said party of the first part, in as good condition as they now are, the usual wear, inevitable accidents, and loss by fire, excepted; and that upon the non-payment of the whole or any portion of the said rent at the time when the same is above promised to be paid, the said party of the first part may, at his election, either distrain for said rent due, or declare this lease at an end, and recover possession as if the same were held by forcible detainer; the said party of the second part hereby waiving any notice of such election, or any demand for the possession of said premises.

And it is further covenanted and agreed, between the parties aforesaid, that said Barton D. Maynard shall use the above-mentioned dwelling for residence purposes only, and shall not sub-let any portion of the same to others, without permission from said Hiram Wilcox.

The covenants herein shall extend to and be binding upon the heirs, executors and administrators of the parties to this lease.

Witness the hands and seals of the parties aforesaid.

HIRAM WILCOX,-(SEAL)-BARTON D. MAYNARD.-(SEAL)-

Lease of Farm and Buildings Thereon.

THIS INDENTURE, made this first day of March, 1873, between Moses Waite, of the town of Doyleston, State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and Abijah Hazelton, of the same place, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said Moses Waite, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said Abijah Hazelton, his executors, administrators and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed; hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise and let, unto the said Abijah Hazelton, his executors, administrators and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Doyleston aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Hazelton, his executors, administrators and assigns, for the term of five years from the first day of April next following, at a yearly rent of Eight Hundred Dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Hazelton, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences (the said Moses Waite, his helrs, assigns and

administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Hazelton further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husband-like manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Hazelton shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above-mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said Moses Waite may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of April of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods or chattels, or other property in possession of said Hazelton, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above-written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one, and the two so chosen to select a third; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of HARRY CRAWLEY.

MOSES WAITE, -(SEAL)-ABIJAH HAZELTON. -(SEAL)-

Landlord's Agreement.

This Certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of May, 1872, unto Dennis Holden, my house and lot, No. 18, North Front street, in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and its appurtenances; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Twelve Hundred Dollars, to be paid monthly in advance; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenantable.

JONAS WHEELOCK.

Tenant's Agreement.

This Certifies that I have hired and taken from Jonas Wheelock, his house and lot, No. 18 North Front street, in the city of Philadelphia, State of Penneylvania, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Twelve Hundred Dollars, to be paid monthly in advance: unless said house becomes untenantable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of May, 1872, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

DENNIS HOLDEN.

Notice to Quit.

TO CHANDLER PECK.

Sir:—Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 14 Elm street, and now occupied by yourself, were rented to you, expired on the first day of May, 1873, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same.

Respectfully Yours,

NEWTON, MASS., May 4, 1878.

DENSLOW MOORE.

Tenant's Notice of Leaving.

Dear Sir:—The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 14 Elm street, I shall vacate on the first day of May, 1873. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this first day of February, 1878.

To Denslow Moore, Esq.

CHANDLER PECK.



ETTERS OF CREDIT are written papers authorizing credit to the amount named to the persons bearing them.

Such a letter is usually given by a banker, merchant, or other responsible man, to a distant banker or wealthy friend. The person bearing it may leave an equivalent with the party giving it, as a deposit of money, bonds, mortgages or stocks; or no security may be required, as in the case of a son or other near relative, or of a very intimate friend. It must have the written signature of the person sending it, and be guarded in other ways, as are drafts, checks, etc. A copy of the letter, with a description of the person named, is also sent to the correspondent addressed, by mail, in order to make the recognition of the person to be credited the more certain.

The person presenting the letter of credit, having been fully identified by the party to whom it is sent, must comply freely with any conditions stated in the letter before receiving the money.

If the money to be received on the letter of credit is to be used in paying a debt owing by

the bearer of it to another party, the fact should be stated in the letter.

Should the letter not be accepted by the person to whom it is directed, the bearer of it should at once notify the writer of it, and state the ostensible reason for not honoring it.

A gentleman of means may obtain from another, in similar circumstances, a letter to a business house where the latter is well known and the former is not, reciting the financial ability of the applicant for credit, and guaranteeing the payment of any indebtedness incurred by him within a certain limit. The person of the strange gentleman must be so described in the letter that the business firm to whom it is addressed may readily recognize him as the person entitled to present it.

Or, if one gentleman has already incurred a debt, the letter of credit may guarantee the payment of the amount due within a specified time.

The gentleman who signs either letter is holden for the amount involved, provided the business house accepts the guarantee as soon as it is received.

Form of Letter of Credit.

14 Soho Square, Beaver Street, London, Eng., Dec. 4, 1882.

Meesrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Sire:

I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. George W. Hopkins, of Belgrave Terrace, Newton street, London, C.W., who visits the United States for the purpose of investing in manufacturing property in the city or vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., and desires to open a credit with you of Ten Thousand Dollars during each of the months of May, June and July, of 1888. I hereby authorize you to honor his drafts to an amount not exceeding in the aggregate the above-named sum, and charge the same to me.

The signature of Mr. Hopkins accompanies this.

Yours Very Respectfully,

MOSES BRANDENBERG.

Signature of GEORGE W. HOPKINS.

Mr. Brandenberg's Letter Sent by Mail.

14 Soho Square, Beaver Street, London, Eng., Dec. 4, 1882. Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co.,

New York City, U. S. A.

Gentlemen:

We have to-day granted a letter of credit on your house (as per enclosed duplicate) to Mr. George W. Hopkins, for Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Hopkins is fifty-one years of age, six feet and one inch tall; has a dark complexion, with dark hair and eyes, and is slightly lame in his right foot.

Respectfully Yours,

MOSES BRANDENBERG.

A Guarantee Letter of Credit.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 3, 1882.

Mr. ROBERT FLEMING, .

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Asuhel T. Cox, the bearer of this letter, is an extensive dealer in hardware, stoves and tinners' stock, at Baton Rouge, La., who is now about visiting your city for the first time, with a view of purchasing large additions to his stock of merchandise. We have reason to know the condition of his financial ability, his character for fair dealing and his promptness in meeting his liabilities. We, therefore, do not hesitate to guarantee the payment of any indebtedness that he may contract with your house not exceeding Ten Thousand Dollars, on not less time than sixty days.

Very Respectfully Yours,

GEORGE PROBITY & CO., 104 Breadalbane Street.

The Letter Sent by Mail.

104 Breadalbane street, New Orleans, La., May 3, 1882. Mr. Robert Fleming.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

We have to-day given a guarantee letter of credit upon you for Ten Thousand Dollars in merchandise, to be paid within sixty days after your receipt of this. The bearer of our letter of credit is Mr. Asahel T. Cox, an acquaintance of long stand prosperous hardware merchant at Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Cox is twenty-nine years old, five feet four inches blue eyes, light hair, side whiskers of a darker shade, and it mole on his left cheek. We commend him to your kind of tion.

Yours Very Respectfully, GEORGE PROBITY



LICENSE is a paper permitting a proper person, or persons, to sell certain merchandise, or transact other lawful and specific business with the public, within certain prescribed districts, on payment of a special tax or premium

for such privilege.

Licenses may be issued, respectively, by national, State, county, or municipal governments, or by others in authority.

Licenses cover an indefinite number of objects, trades and professions, and are regulated by statutes and ordinances, providing restrictions and inflicting penalties for misrepresentations and other fraudulent practices.

Licenses are liable to be recalled, or and by the parties who issue them, whether public or private nature, either by agreem a particular date, or on account of some tion of good faith on the part of the liperson.

A license may exist if only framed in without a writing, but in such a case it only be uttered in the presence of competenesses.

The following are the forms of license, by the municipal authority, and are good a forms for use anywhere:

Form of Peddler's License.

By authority of the city of Buffalo, permission is hereby given to John Ryan to peddle green fruit, numbered 872, from the date hereof until the first day of May next, in said city, subject to the ordinances of said city in such cases made and provided, and to revocation by the Mayor at any time, at his discretion.

CITY REAL.

Witness the hand of the Mayor of said city, and the corporate seal thereof, this twenty-second day of May, 1882.

H. H. CARTER, Mayor.

Attest: John Smith, City Clerk.

On the back of this license is printed the following:
LICENSE NO 872.

TO PEDDLERS:—Your attention is directed to the following section from the ordinance relating to peddlers:

SECTION 5. — Any person who shall exercise the vocation of peddler, by means of a wagon, cart or other vehicle, shall cause his name, together with the number of his license, to be painted on the outside of his vehicle, the letters and figures not less than one inch in length. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than Five Dollars, and not more than Fifty Dollars.

Licenses for other purposes, including taverns, saloons, etc., may be issued by the presidents and common councils of villages, supervisors of towns, or mayors and aldermen of cities, in States where such governments are permitted by the State and municipal laws, to license such business, within their limits.

Druggist's License from the Government to Retail Arden

\$25.00. Series of 1881. No. 2071654. United States a special tax. Internal revenue.

Received from George T. Meriton the sum of Twenty-five for special tax on the business of retail liquor dealer, to be on at Freeport, State of Pennsylvania, for the periods representation of the coupon or coupons hereto attached at Philadelphia, 23 April, 1881.

SEAL.

THOMAS B. 8M Collector 1st Dist., State of Penz

Severe penalties are imposed for neglect or refusal to keep this stamp conspicuously in your establishment or business.

Form of License to Sell Tobacco and Cigars.

\$5.00. Series of 1882. No. 6521075. United States special tax. Internal revenue.

Received from Andrew R. Phillips, the sum of Five Despecial tax on the business of retail tobacco dealer, to be at Albany, State of New York, for the period represent coupon or coupons hereto attached.



Albany, N. Y., 6 June, 1882.

ARTHUR KELL

Collector 3d Dist., State of N

Severe penalties are imposed for neglect or refusal to place this stamp conspicuously in your establishment or place of



IEN-LAWS establish a right to retain possession of personal property until the payment is made for services in respect to it.

A lien is lost by the voluntary surrender of the property to the owner or his agent.

There is no common law lien without possession. It is a right created by law in favor of the tavern-keepers, livery-men, pasturers, carriers and mechanics. It may be created by contract between the parties, as in a lease.

Whatever is affixed to land belongs to the owner of the land, except in a few cases. Hence, carpenters who built houses on the land of others had no lien. But as the principle is just, and the practice beneficial, States have, by law, given builders and persons who furnish material a lien on the land and building, if claimed within a limited time. Under this kind of mechanics' lien, no possession is required. The right to pay the charge and take the property is a right of redemption which is lost by a public sale of the property. The surplus, if any, is paid to the owner.

Liens by State law are generally foreclosed in a

court, upon a petition for that purpose. By its decree the property is sold and the proceeds divided according to the rights of the parties.

Liens may, in certain States, be enforced against vessels and wharves as well as buildings, for construction, alteration or repairs. In most States, while the same general principle is maintained, the modes of procedure vary.

A workman desiring the protection of the law for the security of his wages, may draw up a paper, addressed to the county clerk of the county where the work was done, filled up in a manner similar to the following form, setting forth all the circumstances of the work done, his bargain with the contractor, the failure to receive his pay and his fears that he will lose all if his lien is not made. This paper, sworn to before a justice or notary public, as true, is filed in the county clerk's office and becomes a cloud upon the building, which the owner is only too glad, frequently, to remove by paying the debt himself and taking it out of the contractor's bill. In either event the owner or contractor must pay the debt if it is an honest one.

Notice to the County Clerk.

To Philip Best, clerk of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York:

SIR: Please to take notice that I, James Van Horn, residing at No. 45 Conkling avenue, in the city of New York, in said county, have a claim against William Y. Heath, owner (or only contractor, as the case may be) of a new two-story brick dwelling-house, amounting to Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-two Dollars and forty cents, now due to me, and that the claim is made for and on account of brick furnished and labor done before the whole work on said building was completed, and which labor and materials were done and furnished within three months of the date of this notice; and that such work and brick were done and furnished in pursuance of a contract for twenty thousand serviceable brick and the mason work of putting up the outer walls of said new building, between the undersigned and the said William Y. Heath, which building is situated on lot --, in Wetsel's addition to the city of New York, on in block the west side of Salina avenue, and is known as No. 432 of said avenue. The following is a diagram of said premises.

[Insert diagram.]

And that I have and claim a lien upon said dwelling-house and the appurtenances and lot on which the same stands, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An act to secure the payment of mechanics,

New York, December 1, 1882. JAMES VAN HORN.

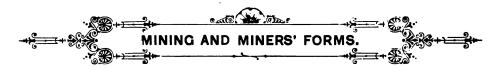
James Van Horn, being duly sworn, says that he is the claimant mentioned in the foregoing notice of lien; that he has read the said notice, and knows the contents; and that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JAMES VAN HORN.

Sworn before me this first day of December, A. D. 1882.

J. L. LESLIE, Police Justice.

The lien-laws of certain States provide that any person who shall either labor himself, or furnish laborers or materials for constructing, altering, or repairing any building, shall have a lien therefor upon such building and the specific lot or tract of land on which it is located; but a suit to enforce the payment of said claim must begin within six months from the time the last payment therefor is due. Landlords, also, may enforce a lien for arrears of rent, upon all crops of their tenants, whether growing or matured.



HE PERSON who proposes to visit a mining region with a view to prospecting, discovering, and extracting from the earth precious metals, should first study the geography of the country in which he expects to operate.

Second, he should read all available matter relating to the region and the subject of mining.

Third, he should, if possible, make the acquaintance of those who have traveled in that portion of the country, and thus avail himself of their experience.

Fourth, he should then proceed to a "School of Mines," one or more of which may usually be found in the immediate vicinity of all rich mining regions, and there spend a few days or weeks in receiving instruction from competent instructors as to the means by which rich ores may be known when found, methods of testing ores, processes of reduction, assaying, smelting, taking out of ore, and much other useful information which will be of service to the prospector.

Experience has shown that a company of

three, each provided with a mule or small horse, if this convenience can be afforded, make the number best calculated to prospect together, especially in the mountainous regions of America, the advantage of this number being that while one cares for baggage, mules, washing, cooking, etc., the others are free to engage in exploration.

Having found, outside of property owned by anybody else, evidence of mineral in such quantity and richness as to make it desirable to locate a claim, the miner will proceed to stake off the amount of land to which he is entitled by law, on each side of the nearest place where he intends to sink an opening into the earth in search of ore.

The law of most of the mining regions in the Rocky Mountains permits the miner to claim 750 feet in each direction from the discovery shaft in the line that the vein of ore is supposed to run, and 150 feet on each side, so that when the claim is staked off it will be in shape as follows:

Prospecting Miner's Claim.

	1,500 PEET LONG.	
; 300	Discovery	300
feet	0	feet
wide.	Shaft.	wide.
o	1,500 FEET LONG.	

The law of different mining localities is liable to change, however, so that it may be necessary for the miner to provide himself with the various pocket manuals containing the law of his locality in order to know how much land he is actually entitled to claim, as the law frequently differs in different portions of a State.

A prospector, holding a discovery claim, is allowed sixty days in which to sink his discovery shaft the distance of ten feet. At the place where the discovery of a vein has been made, it is customary to post a notice in substance as follows:

Coming-Day Lode.

The undersigned claim sixty days to sink discovery shaft and three months to record on this vein.

May 6, 1880. FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON,

This notice is not a necessity, but simply a warning to other prospectors that the vein is to be claimed. The sixty days begin when the vein is discovered, and cannot be extended beyond that number.

Having sunk his discovery shaft to a depth of ten feet, the miner should, if possible, procure the services of a surveyor, who will make a competent and lawful survey. But even without a surveyor the claim, if definitely marked off by stakes driven into the ground, or supported by a pile of stone around each, will be sufficiently well defined to enable a record to be made of the same

Having sunk a discovery shaft, and having an accurate description by a surveyor or otherwise, the next step is to have a record made of the same in the recorder's office of that county as follows:

Certificate of Mining Location.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson, of the county of Clear Creek, State of Colorado, claim by right of discovery and location fifteen hundred feet linear and horizontal measurement, on the Coming Day lode, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, variations and angles; together with one hundred and fifty feet in width on each side of the

middle of said vein at the surface; and all veins, lodes, ledges, deposits and surface ground within the lines of said claim; seven hundred and fifty feet on said lode, running east fifteen degrees north from the center of the discovery shaft, and seven hundred and fifty feet running west fifteen degrees south from said center of discovery shaft.

Said claim is on the eastern slope of Democrat mountain, in Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creek, State of Colorado, and is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, from which deep shaft on Famine lode bears west three degrees, south 180 feet, and chiseled on prominent ledge of rock, bears east twenty degrees, north 290 feet, and running thence west fifteen degrees, north 750 feet to east center stake, thence same course 750 feet to corner No. 2; thence (etc., going all around the claim in the same manner). Discovery shaft bears west forty-nine degrees, north 100 feet from corner No. 1 of survey lot No. 777.

Said lode was discovered on the 6th day of May, 1882. Date of location, July 15, 1882. Date of this certificate, August 6, 1882.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON.

Attest: Francis French.

Annual Labor to Hold a Claim.

The law makes it necessary that at least Five Hundred Dollars' worth of labor shall be performed upon the claim before a patent will be granted by the government to the person who may desire to buy the land, and of this labor at least One Hundred Dollars' worth shall be done each year in order to hold the claim.

Where annual labor is performed for the purpose of holding a claim, affidavit must be made of that fact before a legally constituted authority, as shown in the following:

Form of Affidavit of Labor Performed.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of Clear Creek, 88.

Before me, the subscriber, personally appeared Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, and John Johnson. who, being duly sworn, say that at least one hundred dollars' worth of labor or improvement was done or made upon the Coming-Day lode, situate on Democrat mountain, in the Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creek, State of Colorado. Said expenditure was made by or at the expense of Frederick Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson, principal owners of said claim, for the purpose of holding said claim for the annual period expiring on the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1881.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, JOHN JOHNSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this first day of May, A.D. 1881.

JAPHETH E. COX, Notary Public.

NOTARIAL SEAL.

In order to keep a claim good as against others entering upon the land, the discoverers, their heirs or assigns, must perform One Hundred Dollars' worth of work upon the mine each year. If one or more of the co-owners neglect or refuse to contribute their portion of the annual assessment, they thereby forfeit their ownership, which notice of forfeiture will be published in the nearest newspaper thirteen successive weeks, and will read as follows:

Notice of Forfeiture of Claim.

GEORGETOWN, Col., May 6, 1882.

To John Johnson.

You are hereby notified that we have, during the year just past, ending this day, expended One Hundred Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Coming-Day lode, situate

upon Democrat mountain, in the Griffith mining district, county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, of which the location certificate is found on record in book 35, page 301, in the office of the recorder of said county, in order to hold said claim under the provisions of sections 2,324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the amendments thereto approved January 22, 1880, concerning annual labor upon mining claims, being the amount required to hold said lode for the period ending on May 6, A. D. 1882. And if, within ninety days from the service of this notice (or, within ninety days after this notice by publication) you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure as a co-owner, your interest in the claim will become the property of the subscribers by the terms of said section.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH.

The forfeiture notice being personally served upon the delinquent co-owner, and he paying no attention to the same, the forfeiture is considered complete at the expiration of ninety days from the time the notice was served.

In the meantime Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith having bired Granville Smith and Philip H. Cooper to perform the assessment work, and, neglecting to pay them for their services, said workmen file a lien against the Coming-Day mining claim, which reads as follows, Twenty-five Dollars being the lowest amount for which a lien can be allowed, which claim must be made within six months from the time the labor was performed.

Notice of Miners' Lien for Labor.

GRIFFITH MINING DISTRICT, Clear Creek County,
Colorado, September 6, 1882.

Colorado, September 6, 188
To Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson:

You are indebted to us in the sum of One Hundred Dollars for work done by us, under a contract with you on the Coming-Day mining claim, recently worked by you, on Democrat mountain, in this mining district, in said county, for which sum we claim a lien on said mining claim.

GRANVILLE SMITH, PHILIP H. COOPER.

STATE OF COLORADO, } 88.

Granville Smith and Philip H. Cooper, being this day sworn by me, deposed and said that the sum of money mentioned in the foregoing statement is justly due to them from said Frederick Allen, Walter B. Smith and John Johnson.

September 6, 1882.

PETER BEASLEY, Notary Public.

How to Secure a Mine From Government.

The foregoing claim for miners' lien having been paid, and the owners being desirous of securing absolute ownership of the land and mine from government, now observe the following directions from the United States statutes relating to mining and mining claims.

Section 2.325.—Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this chapter, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has, or have, compiled with the terms of this chapter, may file in the proper land office an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field-notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the United States Surveyor-General, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim or claims, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a consplicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such land office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The register of the land office, upon the filing dot such application, plat, field-notes and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such as been made, for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper

to be by him designated as published nearest to such claim; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter, within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the register a certificate of the United States Surveyor-General thatFive-Hundred hollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantons; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim and furnish an accurate description, to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication, the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim (by other parties) shall have been flied with the register and the receiver of the proper officer of five Poblicars per acre, and that no adverse claim to the proper officer of five Poblicars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuances of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this chapter: Provided, that where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or within the land district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit, sought to be patented is located, the application for attent and the affidavite register of or within the land district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit, sought to be patented is located, the application for attent and the affidavite register of which has been district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit, sought to be patented as located, the application for attent and the affidavite register of which has been district wherein the vein, lode, ledge or deposit, sought to be patented to be established by said affidavits.

Afterward for a time the owners lease the mine, the following being the form of paper drawn for that purpose:

Form of Lease of a Mine.

THIS INDENTURE, made this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, between Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith, of the county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, lessors, and Nestor P. Robbins, of the same place, lesser:

WITNESSETH, that the said lessors, for and in consideration of the rents, royalties, covenants and agreements hereinafter mentioned, reserved and contained, and by the said lessee, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, do lease and convey to said lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the right of entering in upon the following lands, situated (here insert the description of the mining claim, as set forth in the previous form of "Certificate of Mining Location,") for the purpose of searching for mineral and fossil substances, and of conducting mining and quarrying to any extent that he may deem advisable; for the term of two years from the first day of July, A. D. 1883, (but not to hold possession of any part of said lands for any other purpose whatsoever), paying for the site of buildings (or designate any specific works or machinery) necessary thereto, a reasonable rent.

And the said lessee hereby agrees that he, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, will pay or cause to be paid to the said lessors, their heirs or assigns, as follows: Two Thousand Dollars semi-annually, on each first day of January and July of each year during the continuance of this lesse, at the First National Bank of Denver, at the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado.

And the said lessee covenants that no damage shall be done to or upon said lands and premises, other than may be necessary in conducting his said mining and quarrying operations.

And the lessors and the lessee, each for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant and agree, and this indenture is made with this express proviso, that if no mineral or fossil substance be mined or quarried, as now contemplated by said parties, within the period of one year from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1883, then these presents, and everything contained herein, shall cease and be forever null and void.

In witness whereof the lessors and lessee have herennto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Executed in presence of CHARLES DANE.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, -(SEAL)-WALTER B. SMITH, -(SEAL)-NESTOR P. ROBBINS. -(SEAL)-

These parties also arrange with Peter Conant and Simon D. Thompson to prospect for them, making with them the following agreement:

Form of Agreement for Prospecting.

In consideration of provisions advanced to us by Franklin Allen and Walter B. Smith, and of their agreement to supply us from time to time, as we may reasonably demand them, with tools, food ;

and mining outfit generally, and the sum of One Hundred Dollars in hand paid, we agree to prospect for lodes and deposits in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, and to locate all discoveries which we may consider worth the expenditure, and record the same in the joint names of said outfitters and ourselves, and in our names only as equal owners. Our time and labor shall stand against money, provisions, etc., as aforesaid. All expenses of survey and record shall be paid by the outfitters, and we agree to make no debts on account of this agreement. Work done on claim after record and before the expiration of this contract, shall be considered as done under this contract, and no charge for labor or time shall be made for the same. This contract shall stand good during the whole of the summer and fall of 1883, and during all that period we will not work or prospect on our own account, or for parties other than said outfitters. PETER CONANT,

Dated, Boulder, Col., July 1, 1883. We agree to the terms above stated. SIMON D. THOMPSON.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH.

In the prospecting tour Conant and Thompson find an abandoned mining claim which they are satisfied from indications can be made profitable to work. Learning that assessments have not been kept up on the same, and that they are free to relocate this claim, they proceed to take possession in the following form:

Form for Relocating a Mine.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, Peter Conant and Simon D. Thompson, of the town of Boulder, in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, claim, by right of relocation, fifteen hundred feet, linear and horizontal measurement, on the Tennessee lode, along the vein thereof, with all its dips, variations and angles; together with seventy-five feet in width on each side of the middle of said vein at the surface; and all veins, lodes, ledges and surface-ground within the lines of said claim; seven hundred and fifty feet on said lode running west, ten degrees north from the center of the discovery shaft, and seven hundred and fifty feet running east, ten degrees south from said center of discovery shaft; said discovery shaft being situate upon said lode. within the lines of said claim, in Merton mining district, county of Boulder, State of Colorado: said claim being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner No. 1, there follow the description in the original location); being the same lode originally located on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1880, in book R, page 106, in the office of the recorder of said county :- this further certificate of location being made without waiver of any previous rights, but to correct any error in prior location or record, to secure all abandoned overlapping claims, and to secure all the benefits of section 1823 of the general laws of Colorado. Date of relocation, December 10, A. D. 1888. Date of certificate, December 11, A. D. 1883.

Attest: G. W. FLINT.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, WALTER B. SMITH, PETER CONANT, SIMON D. THOMPSON.

The claim which has been relocated, the new owners conclude to sell, and in doing so execute only a quit-claim deed. This differs very little in any essential point from common quit-claim deeds, (see "Deeds," on a previous page), in form. The description of the property is worded minutely, so that its location and dimensions are clearly defined.

Description of Quit-Ciaim Deed.

"Situate in Merton mining district, in the county of Boulder, and State of Colorado, to wit: The Brilliant mining claim, on the Tennessee lode, known as survey 888, being fifteen hundred feet in length and three hundred feet in width, together with all and singular the lodes and veins within the lines of said claim, and the dips, spurs, mines, minerals, easements, mining fixtures, improvements, rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto in anywise pertaining."

This must be acknowledged before a proper officer, like other deeds.

Allen and Smith being satisfied with their original claim, and the term for which it was leased having expired, propose to work it yet more vigorously, and to that end, with a view to getting more capital, they organize a stock company, the articles and forms of incorporation of which are shown in the following:

Articles Incorporating a Company for Mining.

WHEREAS Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and Granville Smith, of the county of Clear Creek, and State of Colorado, have associated themselves together for purposes of incorporation under the General Incorporation Acts of the State of Colorado, they do therefore make, sign and acknowledge these duplicate certificates in writing, which, when filed, shall constitute the articles of incorporation of the "Coming-Day Mining Company."

Article I.—The name of said company shall be the "Coming-Day Mining Company."

Article II.—The objects for which said company is created, are to acquire and operate mines of silver-bearing ore, in said county of Clear Creek, and to do all things incident to the general object of mining.

Article III.—The term of existence of said company shall be fifteen years.

Article IV.—The capital stock of said company shall be Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

Article V.—The number of directors of said company shall be three, and the names of those who shall manage the affairs of the company for the first year of its existence are Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith, and Granville Smith.

Article VI.—The principal office of said company shall be kept at Idaho Springs, in said county; and the principal business of said

company shall be carried on in said county of Clear Creek; but a part of the business may be transacted in the county of Arapahoe, at the city of Denver, in this State.

Article VII.—The stock of said company shall be non-assessable.

Article VIII.—The directors shall have power to make such prudential by-laws as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of the company, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, for the purpose of carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of said company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said incorporators have hereunto set their hands and seals this first day of January, A. D. 1883.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, -(SEAL)-WALTER B. SMITH, -(SEAL)-GRANVILLE SMITH. -(SEAL)-

STATE OF COLOBADO, County of Clear Creek, Ses. I, Nicholas Welch, a notary public in and for said county, do hereby certify that Franklin Allen, Walter B. Smith and Granville Smith, who are personally known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the within duplicate articles, appeared before me this day and personally acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the same as their free and voluntary act and deed. Witness my hand and notarial seal this first day of January, A. D. 1883.

NOTARIAL SEAL.

NICHOLAS WELCH, Notary Public.

These articles of agreement are made in duplicate copies. One is filed with the recorder, or register of deeds, of the county where the company is formed. In the above case, as part of the business of the company is to be done at Denver, a copy of the articles of association must be filed with the recorder of Arapahoe county; and another copy is filed with the Secretary of State. This last copy is not called a duplicate, but is known as the *original* of the document. The Secretary of State issues a certified copy of the articles, thus giving them his official approval.

The number of directors in such a company—sometimes they are called trustees—must not exceed nine, nor be less than three.

Facts Which Miners Should Understand.

Right of Way.-Miners have the right of way across any claim when hauling quarts.

Limbility of Stockholders.—Stockholders are liable only for debt to the amount of unpaid stock held by them.

Number to Form Company.—Any three or more persons can form a company for tunnel, ditch or mining purposes.

Alkaline Waters.—A few drops of lemon juice will remove the alkali from water, which otherwise is hurtful for miners to drink.

Cantien.—Miners in high altitudes should be protected with warm woolen garments, extra clothing in case of sudden changes, and material to keep themselves dry.

Sizes in Feet.—Forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty square feet equal one acre of land. A square, 208 71-100 feet in length and width contains one acre.

Water Eights.—Water may be brought across any claim, road, ditch or other mining improvement, provided it is so guarded that it does not interfere with the prior rights of another.

Annual Assessment of Placer Claims.—The law requires that 812 worth of work shall be done each year on a placer claim of 20 acres or under, and \$100 worth on a 180 acre tract, in order to hold it.

Amount of Land in Placer Claims.—In locating a placer (that is surface, or loose dirt) claim, the amount of land is limited to 20 acres to one person. An association of eight persons may locate 160 acres.

Things that Seldom Happen.—That a miner given to strong drink ever goes back rich to his old home; that a miner that gambles ever saves amoney; that a miner that attempts to get rich by dishonesty ever permanently prospers. Cooking.—Boiling provisions in the high altitudes requires thrice the time that it does in the lower regions.

Duration of Charter.—The term of existence of a mining tunnel, ditch or mining company cannot exceed twenty years.

Cannot Mine Under Another.—No miner has a right to mine under the improvements of another, except by legal permission.

Test for Copper.—Immerse ore in hot vinegar: remove and expose to the air. If green or blue appears on its surface, it contains copper.

Must be a Citizen. — To secure claims from government the miner must be a citizen of the United States, or have legally declared his intention to become such.

Where Law is Found.—A copy of the laws relating to mining in each district will be found at the office of the county clerk in the district where the mine is located.

Penalty for False Weights.—Any person using scales that improperly weigh gold dust or other commodity for others is subject to a fine of 4500 and imprisonment for six months.

Penalty for Destroying Claim Marks.—Any person who shall destroy or remove location stakes, except on abandoned property, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment.

Penalty for Taking Another's Claim.—The person jumping a claim owned by another, and gaining the same by threats or violence, shall be liable to a fine of \$250 and imprisonment in the county jall six months.

Amount of Land for Mill Sites.—The United States law allows five acres to be taken as a claim for a mill site, but the site must not be upon known mineral lands. Sometimes the district regulations restrict the amount to much less dimensions. Test for Silver.—To a quantity of ore add one-third the quantity of salt. Reduce to a powder, and bake in a clay-pipe bowl. Cool and add a little water, heat again and stir. Insert a piece of bright copper, and it will become coated if any silver is present.

Penalty for Micrepresenting.—Any person engaged in milling, sampling, reducing, shipping or purchasing ores, who shall knowingly change the true value of the same, whereby the owner of such ore shall not obtain its true value, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment.

Principal Points in Locating a Claim.—When locating a claim the certificate of such location should contain the name of the lode, name of the locators, date of location, description such as will clearly identify the claim, and the requisite amount of land, not to exceed the amount allowed by the district rules of the locality.

Testing for Gold.—In certain kinds of quartz gold is readily distinguished. In others, though present, it cannot be seen. Of the numerous ways of discovering it, scientific and otherwise, one of the simplest is to grind the ore fine, place in a cup, and add water. Stir well, and pour off the top water. Add more ore and repeat. In time, gold, if there be any, will appear. A further test is to add a little mercury to the sediment, and heat in an iron spoon. The mercury evaporates, and gold, if there is any, appears. If still unsatisfied, add a small quantity of lead to the metal left in the spoon and melt together. Place the compound in nitric acid, and the gold, undissolved, will show itself when rubbed with a polished instrument.

Values and Weights of Gold and Silver.—A pound of silver is worth about \$13.11. A pound of gold is worth \$248.04. Gold is almost twice as heavy as silver, as shown in the fact that a cubic foot of gold weighs 1.283, while a cubic foot of silver weighs 625 pounds. A ton of gold is worth \$482.789, and a ton of silver is worth \$37.704. When the teamster has a load of pure gold which weighs 3.885 pounds avoirdupois, he has \$1,000.000; but while one team could draw this, it would require over thirty teams to draw the same value in silver, allowing nearly two tons to the team, as it takes 58.929 pounds of silver to make \$1,000.000. Since 1793 California has produced up to June 30, 1881, \$700.224.000 of gold, and Nevada, in the same length of time, yielded \$77.435.000 in silver. Among the people in the United States there are about \$470.000.000 of gold in circulation and \$181.000.000 of silver, making about \$12 in specie to each man, woman and child in the country. The largest nugget of gold on record was found in the Ballarta Diggings, Victoria, Australia, in 1858. It weighed 2.180 ounces, and was sold for \$41.580. Silver builtion fluctuates in value. At the present writing, in 1878.3 it is worth \$1.004, per ounce. Gold buillion has remained at the same value for many years, being worth \$20.67 per ounce.

Penalty for Putting Foreign Ore in a Cinim.— "Salting" a claim, that is, taking ore from another mine and placing it in the one that is to be sold, thereby deceiving the purchaser, is punishable by a fine of \$1,000 and confinement in the State prison fourteen years.

Gold Nuggets Found in Montana.—A nugget of gold found on the claim of beltrick & Brother, in Rucker Gulch, sold for \$1,800. One found in Nelson fulch, in 1865, brought \$2,073; and another taken out of Snowshoe Gulch, in 1865, weighed fourteen pounds and ten ounces troy, and sold for \$3,200.

Penalty for False Count.—The superintendent, manager or owner of a quartz-mill, mill-furnace or cupel, engaged in extracting ore, who shall neglect or refuse to account for and pay to the owner of the quartz or mineral all sums which shall be due, except such as may be retained for services, shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Number of Feet that Make Aeres.—A claim 2,640 by 2,640 feet contains 160 acres. A claim 1,320 by 1,320 feet contains 40 acres. A claim 833½ by 933½ feet contains 20 acres. A claim 830 by 1,040 feet contains 20 acres. A claim 1,320 by 660 feet contains 20 acres. A claim 660 by 660 feet contains 10 acres. A claim 500 by 500 feet contains 5 73-100 acres. A claim 660 by 300 feet contains 10 acres. A claim 660 by 300 feet contains feet c

Camp Outfit.—Pomeroy's "Mining Manual" gives the following as a suitable camp outfit for three persons: One tent, two or more woolen blankets each; one rubber blanket each; two pairs of rubber boots with high tops, for wading streams; one folding camp-table; three folding campstools; one iron frying-pan; one bake-oven; one granite coffee-pot; six granite plates; six granite cups; two granite kettles; one granite bucket; six tin spoons; (three large and three small), three knives and three forks; one butcher-knife; one coffee-mill; needles, thread and buttons; cas-opener, cork-screw, fishing-hooks and lines; one field-glass, for examining inaccessible mountain formations: one pocket-lens; one prilling-hammer, and sledge; two long-handled shovels; one driller's spoon; three drills of Jessop's steel, one eighteen inches, one twenty-six inches, and one thirty-six inches long; five pounds giant powder; one box of caps and necessary fuse; one blow-pipe, soda, candles, charcoal, coffee, tea, sugar, flour, corn meal, onions, bacon or ham, dried apples, dried beef, pepper, salt, condensed milk, beans, dried peas, crackers, cheese, soap, molasses, baking-powder, all the canned goods that may be suited to the liking of the prospectors, the necessary means of protecting life from danger, and an equipment for testing ores.



HE LAW defines a mortgage as a conveyance of property, personal or real, given to secure the payment of a debt, or as a guaranty for the performance of some special duty. As soon as the debt is paid, or the duty is performed, the mortgage is void and of no value.

The meaning of the word mortgage is a "dead pledge," because the property pledged becomes lost or dead to the person who executed the mortgage if he fails to fulfill the conditions necessary to prevent such loss.

The party who mortgages his property is called the mortgagor, and the person to whom the mortgage is given is the mortgagee.

Where real estate is mortgaged, unless otherwise provided, the mortgagor retains possession of the property, and receives its rents and other profits, paying all taxes, insurance, repairs and liens upon it.

In case real estate is pledged, the mortgage must be properly acknowledged, like a deed, before a notary public or other legal officer. See "Acknowledgments," on a previous page.

Personal property may pass into possession of the mortgagee, if such is the contract, or the mortgagor may continue to hold and use it, if it is so agreed.

Mortgages must be in writing, contain a redemption clause, be signed and sealed by the mortgagor, properly witnessed, and recorded in the office of the county clerk or of the register of deeds, as State laws may require.

The times of payment of the interest and of the principal sum must be distinctly stated in the mortgage, and the property carefully described, with its location.

A mortgage may contain a clause permitting the sale of the property, if forfeited, without a decree of the court, or otherwise, as the several State laws determine, or by agreement of the parties.

A mortgage may be drawn so that a single failure to pay the interest at the stated time may render due the whole sum, principal and interest, and permit the mortgagee to sell the property upon taking the necessary legal steps, long before the date of its maturity.

The foreclosure of a mortgage is a legal declaration that the property has been forfeited and must be sold.

A mortgage may be assigned by the mortgagee to some other person for a valuable consideration.

If a mortgage is given to secure the payment of a certain note, the note must be transferred to the party to whom the mortgage is assigned.

When forfeited property is sold upon a mortgage, should it bring more money than is necessary to pay the debt, interest, costs and charges, the surplus funds must be paid to the mortgagor or his representatives.

Form of a Note Secured by Mortgage.

\$10,000. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., February 4, 1881.

For value received, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1884, I promise to pay to Robert Fairchild, or his order, at the First National Bank, in Champaign, in the State of Illinois, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000), with interest at eight per cent. per annum, said interest to be paid without grace semi-annually, to wit: On the fourth day of August, 1881, the fourth day of February, 1882, the fourth day of August, 1882, the fourth day of February, 1883, the fourth day of August, 1883, and the fourth day of February, 1884, in accordance with the requirements of six coupon notes, bearing even date herewith, for Four Hundred Dollars (\$400) each, payable respectively upon the days above named, at such place in the city of Champaign, in the State of Illinois, as he, his executors, administrators or assigns may appoint in writing, and in default of such appointment, then at the First National Bank, in said city of Champaign, with interest upon each coupon note after due until paid, at eight per cent. per annum.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Caution to Persons Loaning Money.

Before Mr. Fairchild gives the money to Mr. Harrison, as specified in the above note, he should require that an abstract of title to the land be made from the records, at the recorder's office, of the property upon which it is proposed to place a mortgage. This abstract, which is made by a person duly authorized to make the same at the county seat, should show, and it will if lawfully made, whether there is an incumbrance, such as a deed, previous mortgage, or tax lien, upon the property or not.

If Harrison has borrowed money heretofore, and given a previous lortgage to any one, then the person who holds the first mortgage ill have the first claim in case the property mortgaged by Harrison s to be sold.

Should the property when sold bring only enough to pay the first rigage, then Fairchild would have no security whatever. Should ring more than is required to pay the first claim, then the surplus go to Fairchild, if his is the second mortgage; and should there were than enough to pay a first and second mortgage, the surplus go toward the payment of a third mortgage if there be such upon more than enough to pay a first and second mortgage.

 $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ person loaning an amount of money which it is desired to have

absolutely secured by mortgage, should first ascertain from the county records, through an absolutely responsible person, that the property is perfectly free from incumbrance. Second, he should, as soon as he gets the mortgage, have it recorded. This applies equally to all mortgages, whether upon real estate or personal property.

The following shows the mortgage taken by Fairchild from Harrison, upon property which is found to be, upon investigation, absolutely free from incumbrance. As will be seen by examination, in case the note is not paid when due, this mortgage provides that the property shall be forfeited and sold at public auction, according to the legal forms of foreclosing a mortgage.

Real-Estate Mortgage to Secure Payment of Above Note.

This Indenture, made this fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, between Benjamin Harrison, of Urbana, county of Champaign, and State of Illinois, and Helen, his wife, party of the first part, and Robert Fairchild, party of the second part:

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, secured to be paid by a certain promissory note, bearing even date herewith, due and payable at the First National Bank in Champaign, Ill., with interest, on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note above mentioned: and, also, in consideration of the further sum of One Dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[Describing the premises.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining. And, also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity, which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to his only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said Benjamin Harrison, and Helen, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in

and to the above-described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sum of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above-mentioned promissory note, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then and in that case, these presents, and everything herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

But if default shall be made in the payment of the said sum of money mentioned in the note aforesaid, or the interest that may become due thereon, or of any part thereof, then and from thenceforth it shall be lawful for the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, to enter into and upon all and singular the premises hereby granted, or intended so to be, and to sell and dispose of the same, and all benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns therein, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, according to the act in such case made and provided.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of OTIS OBER. Andrew Austin.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, L.S. HELEN HARRISON. L. S.



The foregoing note being paid as was agreed, Fairchild gives a release of mortgage to Harrison, which, like all releases and mortgages should be recorded, to show that there is now no incumbrance on the property.

A release is simply a setting free, or the relinquishment of an established interest in property, real or personal, belonging to another party; as, where chattels or lands have been mortgaged, and the mortgage has been duly paid, the mortgagee gives his written acknowledgment that he is satisfied and has no longer any claim upon the mortgagor, as shown in the following:

Form of Release of Mortgage When Note is Paid.

For and in consideration of the fulfillment of all the covenants contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the fourth day of February, A. D. 1881, made and executed by Benjamin Harrison, of Urbana, Champaign county, and State of Illinois, and Helen, his wife, to secure the payment to me, Robert Fairchild, of the same place, of his note for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest bearing even date with said mortgage, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the recorder's office of said Champaign county, Illinois, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1881, I declare the said mortgage fully satisfied, and consent that the same may be discharged of record.

Dated at Urbana, Champaign county, and State of Illinois, February 5, 1884.

In presence of William Dorus, TIMOTHY Y. CASE.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD, Mortgagee.



[The above release should be recorded the same as the mortgage.]

Second Form of Release.

[Endorsed on the margin of the mortgage in the recorder's book.]

URBANA, Champaign County. State of Illinois, Feb. 5, 1884. \$10,000.

Received of Benjamin Harrison, the within-named mortgagor, the | six months from the date thereof;

sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, in full satisfaction of the within mortgage.

WM. DORUS, Witnesses.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD. Mortgagee. L. s.

Third Form of Release.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the whole debt secured by mortgage upon the following-described real estate, situate in the county of Champaign, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the premises.] Wherein Benjamin Harrison is grantor, and Robert Fairchild is grantee, and dated February 4, A. D. 1881, a transcript of which is recorded in vol. iv. p. 78, in the office of the register of deeds of said county, has been fully satisfied; in consideration of which said mortgage is hereby released. Witness my hand and seal at Urbana, Champaign county, State of Illinois, February 5, A. D. 1884.

MARY REESE, Witnesses. CLARA BELL.

ROBERT FAIRCHILD, Grantee.

[The above release should be recorded the same as the mortgage.]

How to Foreclose a Mortgage.

Methods of foreclosure vary in different States, but possess some general features, thus:

Application to a court of chancery for authority to foreclose: notification to the mortgagor; hearing of the parties; reference to a master in chancery; advertising the property; selling it at a specified time to the highest bidder at auction; deeding it to the purchaser, and paying over any surplus funds remaining from the sale to the mortgagor. To illustrate:

Joseph Lacy and his wife, owning certain lands in Cumberland county, Tennessee, and needing money to use in establishing a small mercantile business at Nashville, borrow \$1,500 of Robert Jones, their neighbor, and give him a mortgage for the amount, on certain real estate in Cumberland county, valued at from \$2,500 to \$2,000. bearing even date with Lacy's promissory note, due at the end of three years, at six per cent. interest per annum, the interest to be paid every six months. Two years clapse, and Lacy neglects to pay interest on his note after the first six months. Robert Jones, having therefore decided to foreclose the mortgage on account of this default, gives notice thereof in form following, by publishing it in some newspaper in the county where the land is located twelve weeks or as long as the State laws require:

Notice of Intended Sale of Mortgaged Preparty.

MORTGAGEE's SALE.-WHEREAS, Joseph Lacy, and Emily Lacy, his wife, did, by their certain mortgage, dated the third day of July, 1874, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cumberland county. Tennessee, in book 74 of records, at p. 302, convey to the undersigned as mortgagee the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the certain promissory note of said Joseph Lacy, of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of \$1,500, payable on or before three years after the date thereof, to the order of Robert Jones, the undersigned, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said promissory note and the interest accruing thereon since one year and Now, therefore, I, Robert Jones, as mortgagee, under the powers vested in me by said mortgage, and for the purposes expressed therein, will, by M. M. Wells, my attorney in fact, duly constituted therefor, on the 20th day of January, 1877, at nine o'clock in the forencon, at the east door of the court-house at Crossville, in the county of Cumberland, in the State of Tennessee, sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the premises hereinafter described, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Joseph Lacy, and Emily Lacy, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein, to wit: Lot seventy (70), division four (4), of the eastern subdivision in the northwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one (31), township thirty-eight (38) north, range fifteen (15) east, of the 3d P.M., in the county of Cumberland, and State of Tennessee, said lot having a frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 370 feet.

The amount claimed to be due upon the note described in said mortgage at the date of sale is \$1,635.

Dated Crossville, October 7, 1876.

ROBERT JONES, Mortgagee.

When the foregoing notice has been printed the requisite number of times, the publisher of the newspaper in which it appeared, or the foreman of the printing-office from which the newspaper was issued, or the clerk of the publisher, must make an affidavit with printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of foreclosure and sale pasted beside the affidavit, as follows:

Affidavit that Notice of Sale Has Been Published.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, \ 88. County of Cumberland, \ 88. Martin Newman, of the city of Crossville, in said county and State, being duly sworn, says that he is the printer and publisher of the Weekly Budget, a newspaper published at Crossville, in Cumberland county, and State of Tennessee, aforesaid; and that the annexed notice of mortgage sale has been published in the said newspaper twelve weeks successively, at least once in each week, the said publication beginning on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1876, and ending on the eighth day of January, A.D. 1877.

Sworn before me this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1877, GORHAM T. STILES, J. P.

MARTIN NEWMAN.

The publisher or mortgagee also makes an affidavit, to which a copy of the mortgagee's printed notice of sale is attached, that he delivered a copy of such notice to the county clerk for filing in his office.

The publisher or mortgagee also makes a similar affidavit, to which a printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of sale is attached, that he has posted a copy of said notice on the outer door of the county court-house.

The mortgagee, or some proper officer, also makes a similar affidavit, to which a printed copy of the mortgagee's notice of sale is attached, that he delivered "a true copy of said notice to the wife" (son or daughter of a competent age) "of the said Joseph Lacy, at his usual place of residence, No.— Blank street, he being absent therefrom at the time;" or that "he served the said Joseph Lacy and Emily Lacy, his wife, by delivering a copy of said notice to each of them individually, and leaving the same with them;" or "served Joseph Lacy with a notice of sale, of which the annexed printed notice is a copy, by depositing a copy of said notice in the post-office in Crossville, Tennessee, properly folded, and enclosed in a sealed envelope, and directed to him at his place of residence, No.—Blank street." A printed copy of the mortgagee's advertisement of foreclosure and sale should be attached to the following notice, in all cases:

The Auctioneer's Affidavit of the Sale of the Mortgaged Property.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Cumberland, Es.

Richard Tennyson of Crossville, in said county and State, being duly sworn, says that he sold the premises described in the annexed printed notice, by public auction, at the time and place of sale therein mentioned, to wit: On the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1877, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the east door of the court-house, in the city of Crossville, in said county and State, and that Thomas Paine then and there purchased the same, for the price of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, he being the highest bidder, and that being the greatest sum bidden for the same.

And this deponent further says that said sale was made in the daytime, and, in all respects, honestly, fairly and legally conducted, according to his best knowledge and belief; and, also, that the said Thomas Paine purchased the said premises fairly and in good faith, as he verily believes.

RICHARD TENNYSON.

Sworn before me this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1877. G●RHAM T. STILES, Justice of the Peace.

It now remains for the person holding the mortgage to figure up the principal and interest actually due upon the mortgage at the time of sale, adding to that amount all fees to legal officers, cost of advertising, and other necessary expenditures attending the foreclosure, to deduct the total sum from the \$2,500 for which the property was sold, and to pay the surplus to the one who gave the mortgage.

This having been done, the sheriff of the county proceeds to give a deed of the property sold to the one who buys it. This deed sets forth the circumstances of the indebtedness, the foreclosure of the mortgage, the advertising and the sale, and transfers the ownership to the purchaser in the usual form of a deed.

Usually there is a fixed time and method for the redemption of his forfeited real estate by the one who gave the mortgage, but the laws of the several States differ in this direction. Thus in North Carolina there is no redemption; in California six months are allowed for redemption upon repayment of the money for which the property was sold and two per cent. interest per month on the amount; in Arkansas, one year, with costs and 10 per cent. interest per annum; and in Alabama, two years, under the same conditions.

Form of Chattel Mortgage.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Amos W. Barber, of the town of Waukegan, of the county of Lake, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Alonzo W. King, of the same town, county, and State, of the second part:

WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Dollars in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular, the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two four-year-old cream-colored horses, one Chickering piano, No. 6132, one tapestry carpet, 16x16 feet in size, one marble-top center-table, one Stewart cooking-stove, No. 4½, one black-walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parior chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in

style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Barber, at No. 8 State street, Wankegan, Ill.;

Together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining: to have and to hold the abovedescribed goods and chattels unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever,

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Amos W. Barber, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the tenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, pay or cause to be paid to the said Alonzo W. King, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, administrators, or assigns, the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the tenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Amos W. Barber may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Alonzo W. King, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where the said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has here unto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, scaled and delivered in presence of ROBERT KENDALL.

AMOS W. BARBER.



OREIGNERS, before they become citizens of the United States, as set forth in the following forms and explanations, are called aliens, and owe no allegiance to the State in which they reside.

Aliens do not possess the right to vote for the election of any officer of the government, town, municipal, county, State or national; nor can they hold public offices until they are naturalized or have declared their intentions to become citizens.

Their personal and property rights while aliens are, however, respected and protected by all branches of our government.

Comparing individuals with governments, the alien seems to bear about the same relation to citizenship that the Territories of the United States do to the Union -protected, but with certain privileges withheld.

The laws by which an alien is transformed into a citizen, and is endowed with all a citizen's rights and privileges, are established by the general government.

The United States laws require the applicant for naturalization to be an individual who

has lived within its territory for five years immediately before and up to the time of his application. He must also have resided during one year of the five in the State or Territory in which he makes his application. Two years before he can legally be naturalized, he must go before a federal court, or some local court of record, or the clerk of either of such courts, and make an affidavit that he proposes to become a full citizen of the United States at the proper time, and to renounce his allegiance to all other governments, princes or potentates, and, particularly, the sovereignty of the country from which he emigrated. In most States this declaration entitles him to vote. If an alien has served in the army or navy of the United States, and has been honorably discharged from such service, he may be naturalized after one year's residence in any State or Territory. Such residence must, however, definitely proven before the court

The first step in the process of legal naturalization, the applicant having duly shown that he is entitled to become a citizen, is to file in court a declaration of his intentions as follows:

Form of Declaring Intention to Become a Citizen.

I, Gustave Baum, do declare on oath (or do affirm), that it is really my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and any foreign prince, potentate, State and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to William, Emperor of the German confederation.

GUSTAVE BAUM.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court, at Loredo, Webb county, State of Texas, this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1881. Simon R. Peterson, Clerk.

The Clerk's Certificate.

The following is annexed to the declaration of intentions:

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Webb, 88. I, Simon R. Peterson, clerk of the circuit court of said county, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of intention of Gustave Baum to become a citizen of the United States, remaining on record in my office.

SEAL OF CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court, the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

Two years after filing his declaration of intention to become a citizen, the alien, having been a resident of the United States for five years, goes into the court again, bearing the written proof that he has been sufficiently long in the United States to become a citizen, and there makes oath of his allegiance as a citizen in the following forms:

Proof of an Alien's Residence and Moral Character.

CIRCUIT COURT.
COUNTY OF WEBB,
STATE OF TEXAS,
(or affirmed) says that he is a citizen of the United States, and is, and has been during the last past five years, well acquainted with Gustave Baum, now present; that said Gustave Baum has resided within the United States for at least five years last past, and for one year last past within the State of Texas; and that during that time the said Gustave Baum has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1883.

SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

The Applicant's Oath of Aliegiance Accompanying the Foregoing Proof.

CIRCUIT COURT.
COUNTY of Webb, SS.
STATE OF TEXAS.

I, Gustave Baum, do swear (or affirm) that the contents of my petition are true; that I will support the constitution of the United States; and I now renounce and relinquish any title or order of nobility to which I am now or may hereafter be entitled; and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to William, Emperor of the German confederation, of whom before I was a subject.

GUSTAVE BAUM.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court, this twenty-fifth day of January, A.D. 1883.

Simon R. Peterson, Clerk.

The applicant for citizenship having now complied with all the requirements of the naturalization law, by properly declaring his intentions, and proving his eligibility to become a citizen, and having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government and renounced the claims of any other government upon him to the satisfaction of the court, is now entitled to receive the final certificate that he is a citizen of the United States. The form of the certificate is as follows:

Certificate of Citizenship After Having Been Fully Naturalized.

United States of America, STATE OF TEXAS, County of Webb, Be it remembered that on the twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Gustave Baum, formerly of Berlin, in the empire of Germany, now of Loredo, Webb county, in the State of Texas, appeared in the circuit court (the said court being a court of record, having common-law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal), and applied to the said court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of Congress of the United States of America, for that purpose made and provided. And the said applicant having produced to the court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required, it was ordered by the said court that the said applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by said court, to be a citizen of the United States of America.

SEAL OF THE COURT.

In testimony whereof the seal of the said court is hereunto affixed this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the year of our independence one hundred and seven.

By the Court, SIMON R. PETERSON, Clerk.

If any alien die after declaring his intention to become a full citizen, and before he can legally do so, his widow and children are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance to this government.

Minor Aliens.

Alien parents coming to this country bring male children under eighteen years of age. These boys, residing here continuously for five or more years, become of age. Then they are eligible to naturalization, and are not required to make the formal declaration of intention two years before applying for citizenship, as in other cases. But when they appear before the proper court to apply for citizenship they must make the declaration, and swear (or affirm) that for the three years immediately preceding their application such has been their intention, and in all other respects must comply with the naturalization laws.

Proof of a Minor Alien's Residence and Good Character.

CIRCUIT COURT,
County of Oswego,
STATE OF NEW YORK,

Thomas G. Magill, of Oswego, N. Y.,
being duly sworn (or affirmed), says that he is a citizen of the United
States, and is, and has been during the last past five years, well
acquainted with Saunders McCarty, now present; that said Saunders
McCarty has resided within the United States for at least five years
last past, and for one year last past within the State of New York;
that during that time the said Saunders McCarty has behaved as a
man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the
constitution of the United States; that said Saunders McCarty

became of the age of twenty-one years on the tenth day of December, A D. 1882; and that he resided within the United States at least three years next previous to his becoming twenty-one years of age. THOMAS G. MAGILL.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court this first day of April, A. D. 1883. Alison M. Barber, Clerk.

Oath of Recently Minor Ailen for Naturalization.

CIRCUIT COURT.
COUNTY OF OSWEGO,
STATE OF NEW YORK,
I. Saunders McCarty, do swear (or affirm) that the contents of my petition are true; that I will support

the constitution of the United States; and I now renounce and relinquish any title or order of nobility to which I am now or may hereafter be entitled; and I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom before I was a subject (or citizen): And I do also swear (or affirm) that it is really my intention, and has been for the last three years, to become a citizen of the United States.

SAUNDERS McCARTY.

Sworn (or affirmed) in open court this first day of April, A. D. 1883.

ALISON M. BARRER, Clerk.



N agreement between two or more persons to invest their labor, time and means together, sharing in the loss or profit that may arise from such investment, is termed a partnership.

This partnership may consist in the contribution of skill, extra labor, or acknowledged reputation upon the part of one partner, while the other, or others, contribute money, each sharing equally, or in fixed proportion, in the profits. Or an equal amount of time, labor and money may be invested by the partners and the profits equally divided; the test of partnership being the joint participation in profit and joint liability to loss.

A partnership formed without limitation is termed a general partnership. An agreement entered into for the performance of only a particular work, is termed a special partnership; while the partner putting in a limited amount of capital, upon which he receives a corresponding amount of profit, and is held correspondingly responsible for the contracts of the firm, is termed a special partner. The conditions of such a partnership, are regulated by law in different States.

Negotiable paper of the firm, even though given on private account by one of the partners, will hold all the partners of the firm when it passes into the hands of holders who were ignorant of the facts attending its creation.

Partnership effects may be bought and sold by a partner; he may make contracts; may receive money; endorse, draw and accept bills and notes; and while this may be for his own private account, if it apparently be for the use of the firm, his partners will be bound by his action, provided the parties dealing with him were ignorant of the transaction being on his private account; and thus representation or misrepresentation of a partner having relation to business of the firm, will bind the members in the partnership.

An individual lending his name to a firm, as partner or allowing the same to be used after he has withdrawn from the same, is still responsible to third persons as a partner.

A partnership is presumed to commence at the time articles of copartnership are drawn, if no stipulation is made to the contrary, and the same can be discontinued at any time, unless a specified period of partnership is designated in the agreement; and even then he may withdraw by giving previous notice of such withdrawal from the same, being liable, however, in damages, if such are caused by his withdrawal.

Should it be desired that the executors and representatives of the partner continue the business in the event of his death, it should be so specified in the articles, otherwise the partnership ceases at death. Should adminstrators and executors continue the business under such circumstances, they are personally responsible for the debts contracted by the firm.

If it is desired that a majority of the partners in a firm have the privilege of closing the affairs of the company, or in any way regulating the same, such fact should be designated in the agreement; otherwise such right will not be presumed.

Partners may mutually agree to dissolve a partnership, or a dissolution may be effected by

a decree of a court of equity. Dissolute conduct, dishonesty, habits calculated to imperil the business of a firm, incapacity, or the necessity of partnership no longer continuing, shall be deemed sufficient causes to invoke the law in securing a dissolution of partnership, in case the same cannot be effected by mutual agreement.

After dissolution of certain kinds of partnership,

notice of the same should be given in the most public newspapers, and a notice likewise should be sent to every person having special dealings with the firm. These precautions not being taken, each partner continues liable for the acts of the others to those persons pecuniarily interested who have no knowledge of the dissolution and have had previous dealings with the firm.

Form of Partnership Agreement.

THIS AGREEMENT made this tenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, between Charles R. Field, of Salem, Washington county, New York, of the one part, and David G. Hobart, of the same place, of the other part, witnesseth:

The said parties agree to associate themselves as copartners, for a period of five years from this date, in the business of buying and selling hardware and such other goods and commodities as belong in that line of trade; the name and style of the firm to be "Field & Hobert."

For the purpose of conducting the business of the above-named partnership, Charles R. Field has, at the date of this writing, invested Five Thousand Dollars as capital stock, and the said David G. Hobart has paid in the like sum of Five Thousand Dollars, both of which amounts are to be expended and used in common, for the mutual advantage of the parties hereto, in the management of their business.

It is hereby also agreed by both parties hereto, that they will not, while associated as copartners, follow any avocation or trade to their own private advantage; but will, throughout the entire period of copartnership, put forth their utmost and best efforts for their mutual advantage and the increase of the capital stock.

That the details of the business may be thoroughly understood by each, it is agreed that during the aforesaid period accurate and full book-accounts shall be kept, wherein each partner shall record, or cause to be entered and recorded, full mention of all moneys received and expended, as well as every article purchased and sold belonging to, or in any wise appertaining to such partnership; the gains, profits, expenditures and losses being equally divided between them.

It is further agreed, that once every year or oftener, should either party desire, a full, just and accurate exhibit shall be made to each other, or to their executors, administrators, or representatives, of the losses, receipts, profits and increase made by reason of, or arising from such copartnership. And after such exhibit is made, the surplus profit, if such there be resulting from the business, shall be divided between the subscribing partners, share and share alike.

Either party hereto shall be allowed to draw a sum, the first year, not exceeding Six Hundred Dollars per annum, from the capital stock of the firm, in monthly installments of Fifty Dollars each; which amount may be increased by subsequent agreement.

And further, should either partner desire, or should death of either of the parties, or other reasons, make it necessary, they, the said copartners, will each to the other, or, in case of either, the surviving party to the executors or administrators of the party deceased, make

a full, accurate and final account of the condition of the partnership as aforesaid, and will, fairly and accurately, adjust the same. And also, upon taking an inventory of said capital stock, with increase and profit thereon, which shall appear or is found to be remaining, all such remainder shall be equally apportioned and divided between them, the said copartners, their executors or administrators, share and share alike.

It is also agreed that in case of a misunderstanding arising with the partners hereto, which cannot be settled between themselves, such difference of opinion shall be settled by arbitration, upon the following conditions, to wit: Each party to choose one arbitrator, which two thus elected shall choose a third; the three thus chosen to determine the merits of the case, and arrange the basis of a settlement.

In witness whereof the undersigned hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed in presence of ABEL SWITH, MYRON BROWN.

CHARLES R. FIELD, DAVID G. HOBART.

Dissolution of a Firm.

A silent partner withdrawing from the firm, a majority of the creditors not knowing of his interest in the business, a public announcement of his retirement is not deemed necessary. But if his name has been prominently associated in the partnership, a notice of the dissolution is published in some newspaper within the county where the business was transacted, in the following form:

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Beecher, Moulton & Tilton, wherein John L. Beecher and Richard T. Moulton, both of the city of Huntaville, in the county of Butler and State of Kentucky, were general partners, and Frederick W. Tilton, of the city of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, was a special partner, is this, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1883, dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN L. BEECHER, RICHARD T. MOULTON, FREDERICK W. TILTON.

The business will be continued at Huntsville, Ky., by John L. Beecher, who alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

HUNTSVILLE, Ky., January 27, 1883.



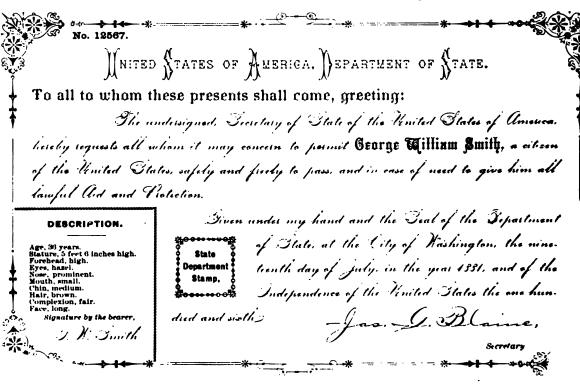


ASSPORTS are written permits, furnished without charge, to citizens of this country to travel unmolested in European or other dominions, virtually commending them to the protection of the foreign governments which they may visit. The Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, is alone authorized to grant and issue passports; but the ministers and other diplomatic representatives of our government abroad may also grant, issue and verify passports. None but citizens of the United States can receive passports, and they are only issued under such rules as the President of the United States prescribes. The unlawful granting or verifying of a passport by any officer of the United States subjects him to punishment by fine or imprisonment. Collectors of customs may also issue passports to United States vessels visiting foreign ports, and the master of the vessel is punished if he sails from an American port to a foreign country without one.

The name, age and residence of the individual applying for a passport, with a description of his person and appearance, are entered in it, for the purpose of properly identifying him. Though passports possess less importance now than formerly, it is well for the traveler abroad to always procure one before commencing a foreign journey.

Passports are engraved and printed, in large letters and open lines, on parchment. The following is the form:

Form of Passport for Citizen of the United States when Traveling Abroad.





ATENTS are granted in the United States, giving the exclusive right to the inventor, his heirs and assigns, to make, use and sell the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereof for a term of seventeen years.

Before any inventor or discoverer can receive a patent he must make a written application for it, addressed to the commissioner of patents, and file in the patent-office a written description of his invention or discovery, giving details of its various parts, the materials used, how constructed or compounded, the manner of operating it, and the results proposed to be accomplished by its use; all expressed in such full, clear, concise and exact language that any person, familiar with the art or science which the invention is designed to benefit or illustrate, may be enabled to make, construct, compound and use it. If it is a machine, the principle on which it performs its work must be explained, as well as the best methods of applying it to the objects of the This is required to distinguish it from other machines. Every part, improvement or combination of the invention which the applicant claims as original with himself, must be particularly pointed out.

The specifications must be signed by the inventor and be attested by two witnesses.

When the character of the application requires drawings of machinery, or parts thereof, the

applicant must furnish one copy of each drawing, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, with two witnesses. This copy is filed in the patent-office, and the government officials attach another copy to the patent as a part of the specifications.

If the article to be patented is compounded of several ingredients, specimens of the materials used in making it, and of the whole composition, must be forwarded with the application, in such quantities that experiments can be made according to the specifications by the official examiners.

Where a machine for which a patent is asked can be illustrated by a working model thereof, the commissioner may require the applicant to furnish such model, in order to show how all parts of the invention are to be operated. The model must not exceed one square foot in size.

An applicant for a patent-right must swear (or affirm) that he is, or believes himself to be the first, or original, inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement which he desires to patent; that he does not know, and does not believe, that the same was ever before known or used; and must tell of what country he is a citizen. This affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths in the United States; or, if the applicant is a resident of a foreign government, he may take this oath before an American minister, consul or a notary public of the foreign country where he resides.

Application for a Patent.

To the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.:
The petition of Joel Rice, of Florence, in the county of Erie, and
State of Ohio, respectfully represents:

That your petitioner has invented a new and improved mode of creating steam-power for the operation of machinery, propulsion of vehicles on common roads, and of all kinds of crafts upon navigable waters, which he verily believes has not been known or used prior to the invention thereof by your petitioner. He therefore prays that letters-patent of the United States may be granted to him therefor, vesting in him and his legal representatives the exclusive right to the same, upon the terms and conditions expressed in the acts of Congress in that case made and provided; he having paid Fifteen

Dollars into the treasury, and complied with the other provisions of the said acts.

JOEL RICE.

Form of Specifications for a New Method of Creating Steam-Power.

BE IT Known, that I, Joel Rice, of Florence, in the county of Erie, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful machine for the purpose of creating steam-power for the operating of machinery, the propulsion of vehicles on common roads, and of all kinds of crafts upon navigable waters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear and exact description of the construction and operation of the same; reference being had to the annexed drawings,

making a part of this specification, in which figure one is a general view, in perspective, of the complete machine attached to an ordinary steam-engine: figure two is an ordinary fire-arch, surmounted by a semi-globular iron kettle, with a flat, iron top, closely fitted to the entire upper rim of the kettle, and fastened tightly down thereto by four separate hasps attached to said cover, staples and keys, all of iron, as shown in the working model accompanying this application: figure three is an iron pipe (a) three-fourths of an inch in diameter, the upper end of which passes diagonally into the lower part of the right side of the kettle, and the other end is attached to a tank of water (b) placed upon a standard (c) above the top of the kettle and one side thereof, so that by a hydraulic pressure, regulated by an automatic valve (d) within said pipe, and a small syphon (e) extending from the tank to said pipe outside of said kettle, a supply of water equal to half a gill is ejected into the kettle through the pipe every thirty seconds: figure four is a pipe (f) of similar size and construction, passing directly from the inside of the kettle, outwardly, to the steam-chest of the engine, for the purpose of conveying steam from the kettle to the engine as a motive power for the propulsion of said engine. What I claim as my invention and discovery, and desire to secure by letters-patent, is the production of superheated steam by the injection of half a gill of cold water, every thirty seconds, into the red-hot kettle, and the passage of the superheated steam directly to the engine to supply it with power, to perform any work that any steam-engine may perform, increasing the ordinary force of common steam from two to fifteen-horse power by my invention, and the use of superheated steam created by the process above described. I also claim the right to patent, as my discovery and method of application, the use of superheated steam as a motor in the propulsion of all machinery to which it can be applied by ordinary steam-engines.

PETER M. RICE, Witnesses. William T. Petrie, Witnesses.

JOEL RICE.

The Inventor's Oath Accompanying his Application.

STATE OF OHIO, ! 88. On this tenth day of July, 1882, before me, the subscriber, a notary public, appeared the within-named Joel Rice, and made solemn oath (or affirmation) that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of the mode herein described for creating and applying superheated steam as a propelling power to ordinary steam-engines, and the propulsion of all kinds of machinery; and that he does not know or believe the same was ever before known or used; and that he is a citizen of the United States.

EBEN TATTERSALL, Notary Public.

Petition for a Patent with Power of Attorney.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioner, a resident of the city of Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina, requests that letters-patent may be granted to him for the invention set forth in the annexed specification; and he hereby appoints Charles S. Dixon, of the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, his attorney, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to receive the patent and to transact all business in the patent-office connected therewith.

Signed at Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, this seventeenth day of October, 1882. ELLIOTT WELLS.

Petition for a Patent for a Design.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioner, residing in Noel county, South Carolina, requests that letters-patent may be granted to him for the term of seven years for the new and original design set forth in the annexed specification.

GEORGE S. STEELE.

Here follow the specifications of the design (for emblems of civic or military societies, carpets, home ornaments, etc.), carefully described in detail, and ending: "What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters-patent, is the design or pattern for (naming the article) herein set forth."

Petition for the Registration of a Trade-Mark.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that the firm of Lancaster, Berkshire & Kent is engaged in the packing of pork, for European markets, at the city of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, and the State of Missouri, and at the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, and that the said firm is entitled to the exclusive use, upon the packages of the goods that they sell, of the trade-mark described in the annexed statement or specification, as shown more clearly in the accompanying specimen of said trademark. They therefore request that they may be permitted to obtain protection for such trade-mark under the law in such cases made and provided.

LANCASTER, BERKSHIRE & KENT.

By J. B. LANCASTER.

Transfer of a Trade-Mark.

We, J. B. Lancaster, Robert Berkshire and L. W. Kent, of the city and county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, partners, under the firm-name of Lancaster, Berkshire & Kent, in consideration of Six Hundred Dollars to us paid by Roswell Jones, of the city and county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, do hereby sell, assign and transfer to the said Roswell Jones and his assigns the exclusive right to use, in the business of packing pork for exportation, a certain trade-mark for packages of pork, deposited by us in the United States patent-office, and recorded therein January 15, 1883; the same to be held, enjoyed and used by the said Roswell Jones as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by us if this grant had not been made.

Witness our hands this fifteenth day of January, 1888.

J. B. LANCASTER, ROBERT BERKSHIRE, L. W. KENT.

Petition for a Caveat.

To the Commissioner of Patents:

The petition of Michael Harris, of the town of Ralston, county of Vesper, and State of Virginia, respectfully represents:

That he has made certain improvements in the sawing of lumber with upright and circular saws, and that he is now engaged in testing the same, preparatory to applying for letters-patent therefor. He therefore requests that the subjoined description of his invention may be filed as a caveat in the confidential archives of the patent-office.

MICHARL HARRIS.

[Here follows the specification, in which the invention is clearly and fully explained.]

License to Use a Patent by Paying a Royalty Thereen.

This Agreement, made this sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1881, between John L. Palmer, of Knoxville, in the county of Knox, and State of Tennessee, party of the first part, and Jerome I. Case, of the city of Racine, in the county of Racine, and State of Wisconsin, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH, That whereas letters-patent of the United States for an improvement in the grain-separators of thrashing-machines were granted to the said party of the first part, November 6, A. D. 1879; and whereas the party of the second part is desirous of making thrashing-mechines containing said patented improvement: Now, therefore, the parties hereto have agreed as follows:

- 1. The party of the first part hereby licenses and empowers the party of the second part to manufacture, subject to the conditions hereinafter named, at his factory in Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, and in no other place or places, to the end of the term for which said letters-patent were granted, grain-separators for thrashingmachines containing said patented improvements, and to sell the same within the United States.
- 2. The party of the second part agrees to make full and true returns to the party of the first part, under oath, upon the first days, respectively, of January and July in each year, of all grain-separators containing said patented improvements manufactured by him.
- 8. The party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part Five Dollars, as a license-fee, upon every grain-separator manufactured by said party of the second part containing said patented improvements; provided, that if the said fee be paid upon the days specified herein for semi-annual returns, or within ten days thereafter, a discount of twenty per cent. shall be made from said fee for prompt payment.
- 4. Upon a failure of the party of the second part to make returns, or to make payment of license-fees, as herein provided, for thirty days after the days herein named, the party of the first part may terminate this license by serving a written notice upon the party of the second part; but the party of the second part shall not thereby be discharged from any liability to the party of the first part for any license-fee due at the time of the service of the said notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties above named have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

In presence of THOMAS LAY. JOHN L. PALMER, JEROME I. CASE.

License Granted to Use a Patent in a Mechanic's Shop.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of Sixty Dollars, by John Scott, of the village of Trenton, in the county of Yell, and State of Arkansas, the receipt of which I hereby acknowledge, I do hereby license and empower the said John Scott to manufacture, at one blacksmith shop in the village of Trenton aforesaid, my improved rotary horseshoe, for which letters-patent of the United States, No. 31,265, were granted to me December 6, 1881, and to use and sell the said rotary horseshoes, in his business of blacksmithing, for two years from and after this date.

Witness my hand and seal this third day of April, A. D. 1882.

ASAHEL MERRITT. IL. 8.

Territory Assigned to the Purchaser of the Right to Sell a Patent.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That in consideration of the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, to me in hand paid by George M. Van Cleve, of the city of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, I do hereby grant and convey to the said George .M. Van Cleve the exclusive right to make, use and vend, within the State of Delaware, and in no other place or places, the improvement in thrashingmachines for which letters-patent of the United States, dated July 5, 1882, were granted to me, the same to be held and enjoyed by the said George M. Van Cleve as fully and entirely as the same would

have been held and enjoyed by me if this grant had not been made. Witness my hand and seal this fifteenth day of January, A. D.

ROMEO KENDALL. L. s.

Facts Which Patentees Should Understand.

Tax on Patents.-A patent is not subject to either local, State or national taxes.

Can Be Assigned.-Patents can be assigned like other written evidences of proprietorship. (See Assignments.)

Allens and Minors.—Patents are granted to aliens, minors or women; also to administrators and executors of deceased inventors.

Assignees.—Patents may be granted and also re-issued to the assignee of the inventor or discoverer; but the assignment must first be recorded in the patent office.

The Name of the Inventors and that of the assignee, if it be assigned, together with the title of the invention, must be permanently affixed to the model.

Patents in Great Britain.-Patent covers England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. No model required. Patent good for fourteen years. Fees from \$200 to \$300.

Appeals.-When an examiner rejects a case, appeal is made to the examiner-in-chief, next to the commissioner of patents, and lastly to the supreme court of the district.

Patent Papers are not prepared at the patent-office at Washington. but should be prepared and all in readiness for examination before sending the model and papers to Washington.

Public Property.—The commissioner of patents has no power to mew a patent. The monopoly on the same expires at the end of seventeen years and it then becomes public property.

Other Countries.-Patents in Spain extend for twenty years; Italy, fifteen years; Russia, ten years; Australian colonies, fourteen for the entire term in foreign countries will be from \$200 to \$500.

Interference. -- A disagreement as to who is the first to produce a certain invention is termed an interference. In such case a trial is had before the examiner, each contestant being represented by a competent person to present the merits of the case fully.

Order of Examination. - The case of a patent passes into its regular class, and is taken up for examination with others in its regular rotation. Exception to this is made in cases of re-issue, in foreign patents, and patents which are of especial importance to the public service.

The Inventor of a patent must apply for the same in his own name, over his own signature. An attorney cannot sign for the inventor; and yet, in many cases, the inventor may find it most convenient and economical to employ a patent-solicitor of experience to care for his legal work.

Legibility.-The law requires that all papers deposited at the patentoffice shall be correctly and legibly written.

Patents in Germany.-Good for fifteen years. Patent may be taken for one year and extended by payment of annual tax.

Foreign Inventors must have their patented article in use or for sale in the United States within eighteen months from date of patent.

Patents in France.-Patent good for fifteen years. No model Annual tax on patent of \$20. Patent ceases if tax unpaid. Fees from \$100 to \$150.

Infringement.-An invention which is an improvement on a previous atent is not an infringement, unless to produce the improvement the previous patent be used.

Assignments, agreements, contracts, and all important papers relating to change of ownership should be recorded at Washington, the same as the original patent papers.

Patents in Belgium .- Patent allowed for twenty years, except where first issued in another country, in which case patent expires according to the law where it was first issued.

In Case of Beath. - If a person entitled to receive a patent should die before it is granted, his executors or administrators may receive it in trust for his heirs upon the same condition.

If Not Patented.-If an inventor makes and sells any newly invented machine before it is patented, the purchaser of it shall have the right to sell it to another person to be used without liability therefor.

Original Papers relating to a patent, when decided, are retained at the patent-office. Copies of the same are sent to the patentee at the usual Though patent be denied, the money paid on the application cannot be withdrawn.

When Finished .- All applications for patents must be completed and prepared for examination within two years after the application is first filed in the patent-office, or be considered as abandoned, unless some satisfactory reason for the long delay is given.

New Designs.-Patents are granted for new designs of ornamental character for three-and-a-half years, or seven and fourteen years, as may be desired in the application. The patent expires at the expiration of the time for which application was made, and no extension is granted.

Foreign Patents.-A patent procured in the United States, for which the owner desires a patent in a foreign country, may remain in the secret archives of the patent-office at Washington for a period not exceeding six months, in order to give opportunity to arrange for patents abroad.

Re-isaue.—Whenever a mistake has been made in the claims or specifications of a patent a petition may be made for a re-issue, the petition to be accompanied by new drawings and corrected specifications. A new and corrected patent will thereupon be issued, and the former patent will be cancelled.

Marked "Patented."—All patented articles must be marked "patented before being sold or used. It is a punishable offense to put the word "patented upon any article for which a patent has not been issued. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$100, with costs; one-half of the fine, when collected, to be paid to the person who prosecutes the guilty party, and the other half to the United States.

Patents in Canada.—The patent must be applied for within one year after the patent was allowed in the United States, by an American wishing a patent in Canada, else it is refused. Model required, and patent good for fifteen years. May import the article ready-made during the first year, but within two years must begin to manufacture the article on Canadian soil, or else arrange a definite place where the same may be obtained. Fees from \$50 to \$100.

Selling Patents.—Of the various methods for disposing of patents, there is, first, the selling of the patent entire to others, without reserving any rights; second, selling the patent on condition of receiving a royalty on each article manufactured where the potent is used; third, selling the right to manufacture, receiving a royalty for a certain length of time; fourth, selling the exclusive right to manufacture in certain territory on a royalty or not as may be agreed; fifth, selling the right to use in certain localities, or the right to manufacture in certain shops.

Official Fees.—SEC. 4034. The following shall be the rate for patent fees: On filing each original application for a patent, except in design cases \$15. On issuing each original patent, except in design cases, \$20. In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for four-teen years, \$30. On filing each caveat, \$10. On every application for the re-issue of a patent, \$30. On filing each disclaimer, \$10. On every application for the extension of a patent, \$50. On an appeal for the first time from the primary examiners to the examiners-in-chief, \$10. On every appeal from the paper of three hundred words or under, \$1; of over three hundred words. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper of three hundred words or under, \$1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, \$2; of over one thousand words, \$3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. \$80. A035. Patent fees may be paid to the commissioner of patents, or to the treasurer or any of the assistant

treasurers of the United States, or to any of the designated depositaries, national banks, or receivers of public money, designated by the secretary of the treasury for that purpose; and such officer shall give the depositor a receipt or certificate of deposit therefor. All money received at the patentioffice, for any purpose, or from any source whatever, shall be paid into the treasury as received, without any deduction whatever. SEC. 4936. The treasurer of the United States is authorized to pay back any sum or sums of money to any person who has through mistake paid the same into the treasury, or to any receiver or depositary, to the credit of the treasury, as for fees accruing at the patent-office, upon a certificate thereof being made to the treasurer by the commissioner of patents.

Models Required.—While a complete model is required not exceeding one foot square for a new invention, in case of an improvement upon a machine only a model of such improvement is required. A model may be made of wood or metal as best suits the convenience of the inventor, its simple purpose being to illustrate the working of the improvement or invention.

Drawings.—Paper must be used stiff enough to be stowed away in the portfolios; must be calendered and smooth. India ink, or other article giving a clear black mark, must be used. Size of the sheet should be exactly 10 by 15 inches, and one inch from its edge a single marginal line should be drawn, leaving the space for drawing exactly 8 by 13 inches. As much care is to be exercised in producing the drawings and specifications, the inventor should avail himself of the experience of some competent person in their preparation.

Caveats give inventors time to test and perfect their discoveries, running for one year, and can be extended from year to year. They can only be filed by citizens of the United States and foreigners who have resided here one year and have declared their intention to become citizens. A caveat is secret, and the caveator can use the stamp "caveat filed." No model required for a caveat. The caveat does not secure exclusive right of sale—a patent does. A caveat consists of a petition, specification, drawing and affidavit of invention.

Trade-Marks may be registered, giving person, firm or corporation exclusive right to use the same. Trade-marks remain in use for thirty years and may be renewed for thirty years more. No one may use the patented trade-mark of another on a similar class of goods calculated to deceive, but the same mark may be used on another class of goods in another line of trade without infringement. Where the word "star" is used by a cortain maker, to illustrate, on shirts, it would not be lawful to use the figure of a star on a competing shirt, as the purpose in this case would be to deceive. Neither can a word similar in pronunciation be used as the words "royal" and "loval."



NDIVIDUALS entitled to obtain pensions from the United States government for wounds or injuries to their persons or health, received in the line of duty, so that they are incapacitated for active service or for earning their own support, are the following:

Any officer of the army, in either division, and any officer of the navy or marine corps.

Any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States.

Any master serving on a government gun-boat, or any pilot, engineer, sailor, or other person not regularly mustered into the naval service.

Any person not enlisted in the army, but who has served as a volunteer soldier or militiaman in any regularly organized military or naval force.

Any assistant or contracting army surgeon,

or provost-marshal, deputy provost-marshal, or enrolling officer.

The following are the pensions per month, allowed for total disability in the army and navy, payable every six months:

Army Pension.—Lieutenant-colonels, and all above that rank, \$30; major, \$25; captain, \$20; first lieutenant, \$17; second lieutenant, \$15; non-commissioned officers, musicians and private soldiers, \$8.

Mavy Ponsion.—Captain, commander, surgeon, paymaster and chief-engineer (by law ranking as commanders), lieutenant-commanding and master-commanding, \$30: lieutenant, surgeon, paymaster and chief-engineer (by law ranking as lieutenants), and passed assistant-surgeon, \$25: professor of mathematics, master, assistant-surgeon, assistant-paymaster and chaplain, \$20: first assistant-engineers and pilots, \$15: passed midshipman, midshipman, captain's and paymaster's clerks, second and third assistant-engineers, master's-mate and all warrant officers, \$10: all petty officers, and all other persons not named above, but employed in the naval service, \$8.

PENSIONS TO RELATIVES.

Only one full pension can be claimed by the relatives of a deceased officer, soldier or seaman, and these are classified, in order of precedence,

as follows: Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen; children under sixteen years of age, if the widow is dead, or from the date of her remarriage, when her pension ceases; mothers of officers, soldiers and seamen, dependent upon the deceased for support, or where the deceased leaves neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; sisters of the deceased, under sixteen years of age, or who were dependent upon their brothers for support, provided that none of the other above-named relatives are living. When more than one minor child or orphan sister become entitled to the pension, it must be equally divided between them.

WHEN PENSIONS BEGIN.

Invalid pensions to officers, soldiers and seamen begin from the date of the pensioner's discharge from the service, if claimed within a year afterward; if it is not, the pension must commence from the date of the application. pensions of relatives begin at the date of the death of the pensioner.

It will be noticed in the following declarations -and this the government laws require—that the identity of the claimant is established by the oaths of two witnesses, certified by a proper officer to be respectable and truthful, who are present and testify to the signature of the claimant.

Applicants for invalid pensions must, if possible, produce certificates from the captains or

some other commissioned officers under whom they served, distinctly stating the times and places when and where the applicants were disabled or seriously wounded, and the nature of the disability, and that this occurred while the claimant was actually in the service of the United States and performing his duty.

Should the proper officer be dead or beyond reach, the applicant must swear to that fact, and produce the testimony of two credible witnesses upon the subject; and the good character of these witnesses must be vouched for by some judicial officer, or by some one well known at the treasury department at Washington. The testimony of these witnesses must be minute in detail, and they must show on what their knowledge of the facts is founded.

The personal habits of the applicant and his occupation, after having been discharged from the service, must also be verified by the testimony of two trustworthy witnesses.

The counsel of an intelligent lawyer, when applying for a pension, will greatly aid the claimant in establishing his rights.

The fees of agents to obtain pensions are Five Dollars.

THE FIRST STEP.

The first thing to be done by the claimant for a pension is to make out, sign and verify by oath and proper witnesses, the following declarationif formerly in the army:

Applicant's Declaration.

STATE OF Omio, County of Cuyahoga, On this first day of April, A. D. 1865, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Jonas Allen, a resident of the city of Toledo, Miami county, and State of Ohlo, aged twenty-seven years, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, declares that he is the identical Jones Allen who enlisted in the service of the United States at Toledo, Miami county, in the State of Ohio, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1961, as a private soldler, in company C. commanded by Cantain Robert Bell, in the Seventieth Regiment of Obio Volunteer Infantry, in the war of 1861, and was honorably discharged on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1864. That while in the service aforesaid, and in the line of his duty on or about the tenth day of June, A. D. 1864, he received the following wound, to wit, a bullet three-eighths of one inch in diameter passing into the front part of his right leg, two inches above the knee, passing downward and into the cap of said right knee, shattering it, and passing out of the hinder part of his said right leg, about two inches below the knee-joint thereof, producing permanent lameness of the said right leg. from which wound he is now a sufferer and incapacitated

for military duty and earning a livelihood by his trade as a stonemason. That at the time the wound above described was received he was engaged with his company and regiment in repulsing an assault by confederates at Honey Creek, in the State of Missouri. That he languished in the military hospital at Nero in said State of Missouri, in consequence of said wound, unable to perform any active duty, for six weeks and three days. That when discharged from said military hospital, he returned to Toledo, Miami county, and State of Ohio, where he has ever since resided, and that since his return home he has followed the occupation of a clerk in a lawyer's office at Toledo aforesaid. He makes this application for a pension, provided by the act of Congress, approved July 14, A D. 1862 My post-office address is as follows: Box 6,000, Toledo, Miami county, Ohio.

JONAS ALLEN

Also personally appeared before me Edward C. Thomas and Bartlett Chauncey, residents of the city of Toledo, in the county of Miami, and State of Ohio, to me well known as credible persons, who, being duly sworn, declare that they were present and saw said Jones Allen sign his name to the foregoing declaration, and that they believe, from the appearance of the applicant and their acquaintance

with him, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be, that his habits and character are good, and that his occupation is that of a lawyer's clerk; and they further state that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

EDWARD C. THOMAS, BARTLETT CHAUNCEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, A. D. 1865; and I hereby certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, In the prosecution of this claim.

HIRAM COE, Justice of the Peace.

The Widow's Application.

The widow of a soldier, who died while in the line of his duty and is entitled to a pension under the laws of the United States, must execute an affidavit similar to the foregoing, setting forth that she

Doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1862, granting pensions; that she is the widow of Charles James Fox, late of the county of Oswego, and State of New York, who was a corporal in Company M, commanded by Captain Martin Roy, in the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the service of the United States, from the State of New York, in the war of 1861, and who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run, on the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1861, as this deponent verily believes. She further declares that she was lawfully married to the said Charles James Fox, at Oswego, in the State of New York, by the Rev. William Pitt, a clergyman of the Congregational church, on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1856; that her husband, the aforesaid Charles James Fox, died on the day above mentioned, as she verily believes, and she remained his faithful wife until his decease. She further declares that she has remained his widow ever since the death of her said husband. She further declares that she had by her said deceased husband one child, a boy, now living, under the age of sixteen years, named Ebon Fox, aged eight years, and residing with her at Oswego, in the State of New York; and that she has not, in any manner, been engaged in. or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States, and that her maiden name was Stella Swift. My post-office address is 750 Fifth street, Oswego, Oswego county, State of New York.

Also personally appeared Mary Rose and Hermann Lange, residents of Oswego, in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Stella Fox sign her name to the foregoing declaration; and they further swear that they have known the parties above described to have lived together as husband and wife five years previous to and up to the time of deceased going into the aforesaid service of the United States, and that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of the applicant, and their acquaintance with her, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

[Sworn to and subscribed as in the declaration preceding.]





especial exigency or a particular occasion. They | may be addressed to a class or certain classes of people, or to all the citizens of a nation or State.

They possess the character of a law, because they require obedience or co-operation of action |

ROCLAMATIONS are either verbal or in those to whom they are addressed, although written public announcements, from an no penalty attaches to their infraction, except in official personage, relating to some time of war, invasion or insurrection, when offenders are punished by the ruling authorities. whether civil or military.

> The most of the following forms show proclamations which have been actually issued upon important occasions by government officials.

President Buchanan's Proclamation for a Fast-Day in 1860.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for humiliation, fasting and prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty. I designate Friday, the fourth day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger-panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land-our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread-indeed hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our crimes and follies-our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in

humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good-will which prevailed in former days among the people of the several States, and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril. but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our constitution and our Union-the work of their hands-for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending difficulties. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 14, 1860.

SEAL.

Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thence forward, and forever, free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard. Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the countles of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, FREE: and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the personnel year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and united sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Proclamation at the Time of the Chicago Fire.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order and the relief of the suffering.

Be it known that the faith and credit of the city of Chicago is hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering. Public order will be preserved. The police, and special police now being appointed, will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property. All officers and men of the fire department and health department will act as special policemen without further notice. The mayor and comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees. The head-quarters of the city government will be at the Congregational church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All persons are warned against any acts tending to endanger property. All persons caught in any depredation will be immediately arrested.

With the help of God, order and peace and private property shall be preserved. The city government and the committees of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them and prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare.

It is believed the fire has spent its force, and all will soon be well.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Comptroller.

T. B. BROWN, President Board of Police.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN, President Common Council. CHICAGO, October 9, 1871.

Chicago Fire Proclamation in New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Afternoon of October 9, 1871.

A disaster has fallen on the great city of Chicago, which not only has destroyed the best part of its dwellings, and paralyzed its industry and its business, but threatens the gravest consequences to the commerce and prosperity of our country. It has also reduced thousands of people to houselessness and privation. A dispatch from the mayor of Chicago comes in these words; "Can you send us some aid for a hundred thousand houseless people? Army bread and cheese desirable." I have responded that New York will do everything to alleviate this disaster; and I now call upon the people to make such organization as may be speediest and most effective for the purpose of sending money and clothing and food. I would recommend the immediate formation of general relief committees, who would take charge of all contributions, in order that no time may be lost in carrying relief to those of our fellow-citizens who have fallen under this dispensation of Providence. I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Board of Brokers, and the united presidents of the banks, and all religious and charitable associations immediately call a meeting of their respective members, and from them select independent relief committees, who shall solicit subscriptions of money, food and clothing within their appropriate spheres of action. In the meantime I am authorized to state that contributions of food and clothing sent to the depots of the Erie and Hudson and Central railroads (under early and spontaneous offers of Jay Gould and William H. Vanderbilt), in even small quantities, from individuals or business

sources, will be at once forwarded through to Chicago free of expense. I cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens immediate attention to this subject.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

President's Proclamation for Thanksgiving.

By the President of the United States of America-a Proclamation:

In conformity with custom, the annual observance of which is justly held in honor by this people, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving.

The blessings demanding our gratitude are numerous and varied; for the peace and amity which subsist between this republic and all nations of the world; for freedom from internal discord and violence; for increasing friendliness between the different sections of this land of liberty, justice and constitutional government; for the devotion of our people to our free institutions, and their cheerful obedience to mild laws; for the constantly increasing strength of the republic, while extending its privileges to fellow-men who come to us; for the improved means of Internal communication and the increased facilities of intercourse with other nations: for the general prevailing health of the year; for the prosperity of all our industries-a liberal return for the mechanic's toil, affording a market for the abundant harvests of the husbandmen; for the preservation of the national faith and credit; for the wise and generous provision to effect the intellectual and moral education of our youth; for the influence upon conscience of restraining and transforming religion, and for the joys of home; for these and for many other blessings we should give thanks.

WHEREFORE, I do recommend that the day above designated be observed throughout the country as a Day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, and that the people, ceasing from their daily labors, and, meeting in accordance with their several forms, worship and draw

near to the Throne of Almighty God, offering to Him praise and gratitude for the manifold good which He has vouchsafed to us, and praying that His blessings and mercies may continue.

And I do further recommend that the day thus appointed may be made the special occasion for deeds of kindness and charity to the suffering and needy, so that all who dwell within the land may rejoice and he glad in this season of national thanksgiving.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

UNITED STATES SEAL.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-afth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventh.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN. Secretary of State.

Proclamation Concerning Mad Dogs.

WHEREAS, it has been officially reported to me that mad dogs have recently bitten certain dogs and other animals within this corporation, thereby endangering their lives and the lives of our citizens:

Therefore, in order to preserve the lives and peace of our citizens and their animals, I do hereby order that from and after the date hereof, for the next sixty days, any dog found running at large, without having a substantial wire muzzle securely fastened over its mouth, shall be shot by the city marshal or officers under his charge.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have affixed my signature and the official ---? seal of the city of Herman, in the county of Grant, and State of Minnesota, this thirty-first day of June, A.D. SEAL. PHILO STEPHENS, Mayor. 1830.

Attest: Eli M. Page, City Clerk.



SUBSCRIPTION heading should be written very plainly and as briefly as may be, the circumstances, will give the reader a general and express the object for which the money is sub- idea of the manner of preparing such a form:

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HE LEGAL declaration of what a person determines to have done with his property after death, is termed a will.

All persons of lawful age, possessed of sound mind, excepting married women in certain States, are entitled to dispose of their property by will.

No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law; though much care should be exercised to state the provisions of the will so plainly that its language may not be misunderstood.

The person making the will is termed the testator (if a female, testatrix).

A will is of no force and effect until the death of the testator, and can be cancelled or modified at any date by the maker.

The last will made annuls the force of all preceding wills, if not an addition to them.

The law regards marriage, and offspring resulting, as good evidence of revocation of a will made prior to such marriage, unless the wife and children are provided for by the husband in some other manner, in which case the will remains in full force.

To convey real estate by will, it must be done in accordance with the law of the State or country where such land is located; but personal property is conveyed in harmony with the law that obtains at the place of the testator's residence.

There are two kinds of wills, namely, written and verbal, or nuncupative. The latter, or spoken wills, depending upon proof of persons hearing the same, generally relate to personal property only, and are not recognized in all the States, unless made within ten days previous to the death, or by persons in the military or naval service. Verbal or unwritten wills are usually unsafe, and, even when well authenticated, often make expensive litigation; hence the necessity

of having the wishes of the testator fully and clearly defined in a written will.

To give or make a devise of property by will and subsequently dispose of the same, without altering the will to conform to such sale, destroys the validity of the devise.

A will made by an unmarried woman is legally revoked by marriage; but she can take such legal steps in the settlement of her property before marriage as will empower her to dispose of the same as she may choose, after marriage.

No husband can make a will that will deprive the wife of her right of dower in the property; that is, her right to the proceeds of one-third of the real estate and appurtenances, as long as she may live. But the husband can will the wife a certain amount in lieu of her dower, stating it to be in lieu thereof. Such bequest, however, will not exclude her from her dower, provided she prefers it to the bequest made in the will. Unless the husband states distinctly that the bequest is in lieu of dower, she is entitled to both.

Property bequeathed must pay debts and incumbrances upon the same before its distribution can be made to the legatees of the estate.

Though property may be willed to a corporation, the corporation cannot accept such gift unless provision is made for so doing in its charter.

A will may be revoked by marriage, a codicil, destruction of the will, disposing of property devised in a will, or by the execution of another will.

The person making a will may appoint his executors, but no person can serve as such executor if, at the time of the proving of the will, he be under twenty-one years of age, a convict, a thoroughly confirmed drunkard, a lunatic, or an imbecile. No person appointed as an executor is obliged to serve, but may renounce his appointment by legal written notice signed before

two witnesses, which notice must be recorded by the officer before whom the will is proved.

The person named in the will by the testator to administer the same is termed an executor. The individual appointed by a court is known as an administrator. The duties of each, in the settlement of an estate, are essentially the same.

In case a married woman possesses property, and dies without a will, her husband is entitled to administer upon such property in preference to any one else, provided he be of sound mind.

Any devise of property made to a subscribing witness is invalid, although the integrity of the will in other respects is not affected.

In all wills the testator's full name should be written at the end of the will. If he be unable to write, he may have his hand guided in making a mark against the same. If he possesses a sound mind, and is conscious at the time of the import of his action, such mark renders the will valid.

Witnesses should always write their respective places of residence after their names, their signatures being written in the presence of each other, and in the presence of the testator.

Different States require a different number of witnesses. To illustrate: Missouri, Illinois, Ohio. Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, Iowa, Utah, Texas, California, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Virginia, Oregon, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Louisiana and New York require two witnesses.

The States of Florida, Mississippi, Maryland. Georgia, South Carolina, Massachusetts Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont demand THREE witnesses to authenticate a will.

Witnesses are not required to know the contents of a will. They have simply to know that the document is a will, and witness the signing of the same by the testator, or he to witness their signing.

Proof of signature of the testator by the oath of two reputable witnesses, is sufficient to establish the validity of a will in the State of Pennsylvania; no subscribing witnesses being absolutely demanded.

CODICILS.

An addition to a will, which should be in writing, is termed a codicil, and executed like a will.

A codicil is designed to explain, modify, or change former bequests made in the body of the will. It should be done with the same care and precision as was exercised in the making of the will itself.

General Form of Will for Real and Personal Property.

I, Warren P. Holden, of the town of Bennington, county of Bennington, State of Vermont, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Lucius Denne Holden, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the First National Bank of Troy, New York, and the farm owned by myself in the town of Arlington, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Fanny Almira Holden and Hannah Oriana Holden, each One Thousand Dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Troy, N. Y., and also each one quarter-section of land, owned by myself, situated in the town of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and recorded in my name in the recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half-section is devised to my cldest daughter. Fanny Almira

Third I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Emory Randor Holden, five shares of railroad stock in the Troy and Boston Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw-mill thereon, situated in Muskegon, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Six Thousand Dollars of bank stock, in the First National Bank of Troy, New York, afteen shares in the Troy and Boston Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home-farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law, said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth I bequeath to my invalid father, Walter B. Holden, the income from rents of my store building, at 144 Water street, Troy, New York, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above-mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above-named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, and my elder son, Lucius Denne Holden.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Ben-

nington, the residue of such moneys on deposit to revert to my wife, Mary Leffenwell Holden, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I. Warren P. Holden, to this my last will and testament have hereunto set my hand and seal, this tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Signed, sealed and declared by Warren P. Holden, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof. LUTHER O. WESTCOTT,

Manchester, Vermont. HARTLEY B. HAWLEY. Bennington, Vermont. DANIEL R. BOTTOM,

Bennington, Vermont.

WARREN P. HOLDEN. L. S.

Codicil.

Whereas I, Warren P. Holden, did, on the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Fanny Almira, has deceased, the third day of February, A. D. 1868, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Francis Allen Holden, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Fanny Almira, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Warren P. Holden, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

HARTLEY B. HAWLEY, Bennington, Vermont. SAMUEL M. WEST,

Arlington, Vermont. DANIEL R. BOTTOM. Bennington, Vermont. WARREN P. HOLDEN L.S.

Shorter Form of Will.

I, Alvin B. Adams, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Alleghany, and State of Pennsylvania, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make my last will and testament in manner and form following:

First. I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Mary, her heirs and assigns forever, one-half of all my property, real, personal and mixed, of what nature and kind soever, and wheresoever the same shall be at the time of my death; the same to be in lieu of her dower at common law.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath unto such of my children as may be living at the time of my death, one-half of all my property, real, personal and mixed, of what nature and kind soever, and wheresoever the same shall be at the time of my death, to be divided among them share and share alike.

Third. I hereby direct and empower my executor to sell and dispose of all my personal property to the highest bidder at auction, as soon as practicable after my decease, and to sell my real estate at auction or private sale, as it may in his judgment seem most advantageous, or for the interest of my said devisees.

Fourth. I direct that the net avails of my real and personal property, so disposed of as aforesaid, and converted into money, shall be divided and paid to my said devisees within one year after my decease.

Fifth. I hereby appoint my wife, Mary, guardian of the person and estate of such of my children as may be minors at the time of my death.

Sixth. I hereby appoint William H. Adams executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I, Alvin B. Adams, the testator, have, to this my last will and testament, set my hand and seal this tenth day of April, A. D. 1865.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above-named Alvin B. Adams, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names at his request, as witnesses thereto, in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

WINFIELD D. BROWN Pitteburg, Pa. CHARLES CAMPBELL, Pittsburg, Pa. JOHN DOE, Pittsburg, Pa. ALVIN B. ADAMS. L. S.

Form of Will Where Property is Left to Wife Absolutely.

This is the last will and testament of me, Thomas Wedgewood, made this eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1872, in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, as follows:

I bequeath all my lands, tenements and hereditaments, and all my household furniture, ready money, securities for money, money secured by life assurance, goods and chattels, and all other parts of my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever, unto my wife, Clara Wedgewood, her heirs, administrators and assigns, to and for her and their absolute use and benefit, according to the nature and quality thereof respectively, subject only to the payment of my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the charge of proving and registering this my will. And I appoint my said wife executrix of this my will, and hereby revoke all other wills.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year above mentioned.

Signed, sealed, published and acknowledged by the said Thomas Wedgewood, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and at his request, and in the pres ence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto

BOLON W. WATSON, Chicago, Ill. CHARLES D. SNYDE Chicago, Ill. THOMAS WEDGEWOOD. L.S.

Form of Will with Entire Property Left to Wife, for Life or Widowhood, with Disposition of the Same After Her Marriage or Death, Provision Being Made for Maintaining Children, Legacies to Executors, etc.

Realizing the uncertainty of life, I, Charles W. Freeman, of Kenosha, in the county of Kenosha, and State of Wisconsin, make this last will and testament, while in the possession of sound mind and memory, this fourteenth day of August, A. D. 1870.

I give, devise and bequeath unto my executors, hereafter named, all my estate and effects that I may die poesessed of or entitled to, upon trust, to be, as soon as conveniently can be, after my decease, sold and converted into money, and the proceeds invested in one or other of the public funds, and the dividends arising therefrom to be

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paid yearly, each and every year, unto my wife, Harriet D. Freeman, during the term of her natural life, should she so long continue my widow; the first yearly payment thereof to commence and be payable at the expiration of the first year after my decease, if my wife remains a widow.

Upon her second marriage, I direct that one-third of all moneys from my estate, set apart for her use by my executors, be given her for her use and behoof forever, to control as she may choose, and the remaining two-thirds I will to be given to my children, to be divided equally among all my children by my said wife, the share of each child to be paid on his or her respectively attaining the age of lawful majority; and I direct that the dividends arising therefrom shall be applied, at the discretion of my executors, toward the maintenance and education of my said children, until they shall reversally and respectively attain the said age. And in case any or either of my said children shall happen to die under lawfal majority, then I give and bequeath the share or shares of him, her, or them, so dying, unto the survivor or survivors of them.

And I nominate and appoint my wife, Harriet D. Freeman, my eldest son, Clinton W Freeman, and Walter C. Kimball, and the survivor of them, and the executors or administrators of such survivor, to be the executors of this my will, and in consideration of the trouble thus imposed on them, I do hereby give and bequeath unto each of my said executors the legacy or sum of Five Hundred Dollars, free of legacy duty and all other deductions. And hereby revoking all former or other wills by me at any time made, I, the said Charles W. Freeman, to this which I declare to be my last will and testament, set my hand and seel.

Signed by the said testator, Charles W. Freeman, and neknowledged by him to be his last will and testament, in the presence of ms, present at the same time, and subscribed by us in the presence of the said testator and of each other.

other BAENARD MCDOLR, Kemusha, Wis. HIRAE FLEXING, Kenusha, Wis. Riceard Wilson, Kenusha, Wis. CHARLES W. FREEMAN

Nuncupative Will.

In the matter of nuncupative will of Jonas Lyman, deceased. On the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, Jonas Lyman, being in his last sickness, in his dwelling, situate in Burlington, Iowa, at 64 Haron street, in the presence of the subscribers, did declare his last will and wishes concerning the disposition of his property, in the following words, viz.:

He desired that his Seven Hundred Dollars in the First National Bank of Burlington, and Two Hundred Dollars in the hands of Silas Holmes, should be given to his mother. He also expressed a desire to have Silas Holmes act as his executor, to collect the same as soon as possible, with interest due, paying the entire ame collected, to his mother. He also said, "All my other want my mother to have for her separate use, except my lot where I live, which I will to my sister Mary."

At the time the said Jones Lyman stated the foregoing be was of sound mind and memory, and desired us to b that such was his wish and desire.

Reduced to writing by us, this tenth day of July, in th thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

> ABIAL GC ARTEMAS PRTER H.

Affidavit to the Foregoing.

STATE OF IOWA, { es. Personally appeared before a liarwell, clerk of the court of probate for said con Gooding, Artemas White, and Peter H. Smith, who depose were present on the first day of July, A. D. 1871, at the the said Jonas Lyman, situate at 84 Huron street, Burling and did hear Jonas Lyman utter what is specified in the writing; that he wished them to witness that it was hi and that at the time he was of sound mind and memory, of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this twelfth day of J 1871. GEORGE HARTWELL

A Short Form of Will, Conveying the Entire Real and Property to the Wile of the Testator.

A will which bequesths all the property of the testato personal, whereseever it may be, carries with it propert after its publication, without a repetition of any formalities

The question in relation to a bequest in such cases intention, not of power. The following will of Onslow legality of which was tested and austained by the courts, to be amply sufficient in length for the purpose for which signed. It read as follows:

I. Onslow Peters, do make and publish this my last will ment, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

I bequeath all my property, real and personal, where same may be, to my beloved wife, Hannah P. Peters.

I appoint my said wife the executrix of this my last will ment. My will is that my said wife shall not be requis any bonds or security to the judge of probate for a execution of the duties of executrix.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand an thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred eight.

CLAUSES FOR INSERTION IN WILLS.

Cancelling Debts That Are, or May Be, Due.

Whereas, there are certain sums of money due me, upon mortgages, bills, and otherwise, from persons hereafter named (naming them), it is my will that such indebtedness, immediately after my death, shall be cancelled by my executors. And I do hereby release those persons aforesaid from the payment of all debts due,

Desiring that Difference of Opinion about Provisions of the Will be Settled by Arbitrators.

It is my desire, that if any dispute, question or controversy shall happen concerning any bequest or other matter in this my will, such question shall be referred to the arbitration of my friends, A. D. and C. L., with provision for them to choose an umpire; but should they not be able to act in the matter, then I desire that my wife and

eldest son each appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators, with the choosing a third arbitrator; and what a majority of them a mine therein shall be binding upon all and every person therein concerned.

Providing that the Wile Shall Have the Custody of the and Appointing a Guardian in Cate of Her Deal

And in case I shall leave any child or children at the (death, my will is that my wife shall have the guardianeth during their minority; and in the case of her death, minority of said children, then I desire that my friend, II have the guardianship of them during their minority; refuse, I will that A. J. shall take such supervision and with.

DUTIES OF ADMINISTRATORS AND METHODS OF PROCEDURE IN SETTLING ESTATES.

AVING made a will, the testator should recollect that marriage, birth of children, death, or the purchase or sale of real estate may affect the will. So the death or removal of executors may require a change. These alterations may be made by a codicil, which must be executed and witnessed the same as a will.

The will, enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Will of A. B.," should be kept in safe custody under the control of the testator. It should not be placed for safe keeping in the hands of interested parties, nor beyond the reach of the testator. It should also be placed where it will be absolutely forthcoming in case of the testator's andden demise.

After the death of the testator the will should be taken to the court, unopened, and there filed with an affidavit as to the custody of it and death of the testator.

The judge having opened it, orders that publication be made according to law, that on a certain day it will be offered for proof, and causes notice to be given the heirs at law of the deceased and the executors named, if any, in the will.

At the time appointed the widow, if there is one, some of the heirs, and one or more of the executors, appear in court, with the witnesses to the will. To enable the will to be probated the witnesses must swear the testator executed it as and for his last will, and was then of a sound and disposing mind and memory. At this period any party interested in the estate may contest the will before the court.

Both husbands and wives are entitled to an interest in their joint estate, termed right of dower, which is not affected by wills, so that where it appears by the will that the provision is made by devise or legacy, in lieu of dower, the husband or wife must be called into court to accept or waive the provisions in the will.

If the judge thinks the will properly proved, he orders it recorded and issues letters of administration to the executors. A certified copy of the will and above order should be recorded in the registry of deeds of every county in which there is land devised by the will.

If the executors named do not wish to act, they file a disclaimer, and the judge then appoints an administrator with the will annexed. If an administrator dies before he has settled the estate, the court appoints his administrator to settle it, who is called administrator of estate yet to be settled. Persons administering on estate are by law required to give a bond with sureties in double the aworn value of the personal estate. This may be waived by the will.

The law vests the personal estate in the executor or administrators from the death of the testator, and the real estate in the heirs at law. These latter enter into possession at once, by descent or will, but their rights are subject to the widow's privilege of residing in her husband's home for forty days after his death, and all homestead laws.

In every State a widow has first, in preference to creditors, an allowance for the support of the family, or an award. Except in this respect all property is subject to the debts of the deceased.

In many respects the work of administrators appointed by the court, in case there is no will, is similar to that of executors when there is a will.

In case the deceased dies intestate (that is, leaving no will), then the widow, or the nearest heir to the estate, at once petitions the probate court for letters of administration to issue to some suitable person for its settlement, the following being the form of petition:

Heir's Petition to Have Administrator Appointed.

To the County Court of Kane county, in the State of Illinois:

The petition of Raymond Scott, the oldest surviving son of Willard J. Scott, late of said county, deceased, respectfully showeth: That on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, the said Willard J. Scott died, leaving goods, chattels, rights, credits and real estate in the county aforesaid; that, at the time of his decease, the said Willard J. Scott was a widower, his wife having died at St. Charles, in said county, as can be duly verified, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1881; that, to the best of the knowledge and belief of your petitioner, no last will and testament was left by the said Willard J. Scott, deceased; that he has left, as heirs to his estate, two children, one (the undersigned) aged twenty-seven years, and a girl. Mary, now in the fourteenth year of her age; and that the deceased was, at and immediately prior to his death, a resident of the said county of Kane. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that letters of administration may be granted on the estate of the deceased, and that he may be appointed the administrator thereof. RAYMOND SCOTT.

Dated this twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1882, at St. Charles, in said county of Kane, and State of Illinois.

(An affidavit is required of the petitioner to verify the facts as stated in his petition. See Affidavits.)

Bond Required of the Administrator.

The petition of the nearest heir (whether widow or child) having been granted by the court, the administrator must execute a good and sufficient bond, in form following, in order to secure the estate from loss by carelessness or roguery.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, Raymond Scott, as principal, and Edward Poor and David T. Rich, as sureties, all being residents of Kane county, in the State of Illinois, are held and firmly bound unto Roswell C. Otis, judge of the county court in and for said county, in the penal sum of Thirty Thousand Pollars, to be paid to said judge and his successors in said office: to the true payment whereof we bind ourselves and each of us, one and cach of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated the first day of January, A. D. 1883.

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above-bounden Raymond Scott, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Willard J. Scott, deceased, do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of him the said Raymond Scott, or into the hands and possession of any other person, or persons, for him, and the same so made do exhibit, or cause to be exhibited into the county clerk's office of Kane, in the State of Illinois, within thirty days from the date hereof; and the same goods, chattels and credits and all other the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased at the time of his death, or which at any time after shall come to the hands and possession of the said Raymond Scott, or into the hands and possession of any other person or persons for him, do well and truly administer according to law; and further do make, or cause to be made, a just and true account of his said administration within ninety days from the date hereof, or when thereunto legally required; and all the rest and residue of the said goods, chattels and credits which shall be found remaining upon the said administrator's account, the same being first examined and allowed by the county (or probate) court of the county having jurisdiction, shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as the said court, by their decree or sentence, pursuant to law, shall limit and appoint, and shall well and truly comply with the law of this State relating to inheritances; and if it shall hereafter appear that any past will and testament was made by the said deceased, and the same shall be proved according to law, if the said Raymond Scott, being thereto required, do surrender the said letters of administration into the office of the clerk of said county (or probate) court of Kane county, as aforesaid, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, scaled and delivered in the presence of DANIEL J. SINCLAIR, GEORGE W. DEAN. RAYMOND SCOTT, -(SEAL)-EDWARD POOR, -(SEAL)-DAVID T. RICH. -(SEAL)-

Administrator's Advertisement Calling for Settlement.

The preliminaries being arranged, the administrator inserts the following notice in a local newspaper several times, which notice he posts on the court-house door, and in two other prominent places in the county.

Notice.—Whereas letters of administration upon the estate of Willard J Scott, late of St. Charles, in this county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay to

RAYMOND SCOTT, Administrator.

GENEVA, Kane county, Illinois, January 1, A. D. 1883.

The Work of Settling the Estate.

The administrator is now ready to begin the work of administration, under the sanction and restraint of the State laws upon this subject, using the first ready money realized from the cetate (in most States) to pay the funeral expenses of the deceased, the bills for nurses and medical attendance in his last filness, and the probate fees of the court; debts (if any) due to the United States; debts (if any) due to the State in which he lived; all lieus that may exist upon and encumber any of his property, and, then, debts due to all other creditors. The administrator has no power outside of the State in which he acts in that capacity.

The first work to be done, however, is to search for and gather up all the personal property and real estate owned by the deceased. This must be carefully inventoried and classified. In some States the inventory is submitted to two or more appraisers, in order to obtain the real value of the listed property, who bring in a report worded as follows:

Inventory of Property of Willard J. Scott.

A true and perfect inventory and just appraisement of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Willard J. Scott, late of the county of Kane, and State of Illinois, deceased, at the time of his death, to wit:

[Here follows the list of property, the personal (Including the bonds, notes, book accounts, classified as "good," "doubtful" or "worth-less," us the case may be) in one column, and the real estate in another—the footing of each being noted separately]

Taken and appraised by us, the third and fourth days of January,
A. D. 1883.
GEORGE ERICESON,

THOS. B WELLS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS | as,

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in at county of Kane, and State of Illinole, the above-named Geo son and Thomas B. Wells, who solemnly swear (or affirm) request of Raymond Scott, administrator, they did well and without prejudice or partiality, value and appraise chattels and credits which were of Williard J. Scott, deces forth in the foregoing inventory, and in all respects per duties as appraisers, to the best of their skill and judgmen GEORGE ERI

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this fifth day of Janu 1888, before me

NOTABIAL SEAL.

NELSON DODGE, Nota

TROS. B. 1

If sufficient property belonging to the deceased cannot he pay off his indebtedness, under ordinarily careful manage administrator should at once notify the county (or prototat the estate is insolvent, and proceed according to the listate in which he lives concerning insolvent debtors.

Administrator's Accounts.

The administrator charges himself with whatever proper deceased comes into his hands, valued at the sworn app and all moneys received on accounts, notes, bonds, mort from all other resources of the estate; and credits himse moneys and effects paid out and bestowed upon creditors of the estate, together with his fees and commissions as a tor; and when the estate is fully settled he renders to the probate court, in the following form, his account, duly

Account of Raymond Scott with Estate of Willard J.

The account of Raymond Scott, administrator of all and the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were powillard J Scott, late a citizen of Kane county, in the Illinois, deceased:

RAYMOND SCOTT, ADMINISTRATOR,
In account with
ESTATE OF WILLARD J. SCOTT, DECRASED.

Debits.	Credita.
Carefully itemized.	Carefully Stemized.
Total	_ Total
	Balance in favor of th
	estate
	(Signed)
	RAYMOND (

STATE OF ILLEMOSS, County of Kane, Sec. Before me, a justice of for and within said county, personally appeared Rayme administrator aforesaid, who doth depose and say that tip panying account is just and true, to the best of his known belief

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this afteenth day of I A. D. 1888.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, Justice of the

The belance derived from the estate, after paying all cost and expenses that have accured or stand against it, is d among the heirs by the judge of the court according a equity. The judge then formally discharges the administral further responsibility and care of the estate.

SUMMARY OF STATE LAWS RELATING TO WRITTEN WILLS.

Age at which Testators can Make Wills, Rights of Entried Women, Number of Witnesses Required, Courts that have Jurisdiction, Exc.

Alabama.—All persons twenty-one years of age may devise real estate by will, and at eighteen or over tany dispuse of personal property. Two witnesses are required. Harriest women may bequently their separates estates. Wills are recorded in the probate judge's office.

Arinous Territory, Turistory, male or female, must be twenty-see years old. Two witnessee are required. Barried women may device their expanses property

A rh.a.nana, - Hert be twenty-one years of age to device run! estate, and oughloss to device personal property. Three witnesses are required. Wills are recorded in the probate court of the county where most of the bequesthed land is situated but if only personal property in deviced, then in the county where the testator died. Harried worked device their separate property as

California.—At eighteen or over testators may device real or personal property. Married women may dispose, by will, of their separate estate without the consent of their husbands. Two witnesses are required for all written with.

Cutormdu. The testator, if male, must be twenty-one, if fereale, eighteen. Either male or remain may will permean property at novanties. Reither husband nor wife can deprive the other of one-half the property by will, enops wife may do so with written consent of husband. Two wincesses are required. Wills are recorded in county course, where lettere of administration are insulated; aim with the recorder in counties where the instator owned real cutato.

CommontSourt. - All persons over eighteen con dispuse of their property by will, either veal or presental Three witnesses are required. Two years are allowed, after the hestator's death, in which to probate his will. Wills are recorded in the probate courts.

Balcota Territory.—At eighteen persons may device both their personal and real property. Two ultrasses are necessary Rairries, wemen may dispose of their separate extens without the concent of their hashands. A will made by an unnarried woman to revoked by the manrings, and not revived by the death of her hushand.

Bulmware.—The testator must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses are required. Harried women, with the written consent of their husbands, given under their hands and sold, in presence of two witnesses, may dispose of their preporty by —(1)

Bisterist of Culmumbia. - Hale testators must be immity-one years old, formains, sighteau. Three extracess are required to testator's signature. Married women will their separate property to whom they picase. Wills are reported to the registery of wills.

Florido.—Required ago, tweety-see. Three withouts.

Georgia, Turistor must be twenty-one. Three witnesses required. Recorded in the court of criticary

I dashe Therettery.—Testator must be twentyone. Hushand must have wife one-half of summon property. At eighteen can dispose of goods and chattels. Harried woman may dispose of her opparate estate. Two withsesse required. Will first recorded in the produce court, and afterward in all counties where run! estate is located.

Thingle,—Males west be twenty-one; females, sighteen. Two witnesses necessary with slied in probate court and originals remain there.

Indiana. -Technica must be twenty-one. Two

Rows.-Must be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses.

Manage .- Testator required to be twenty-one years old. Two witnesses.

Equinchy, - Toolster must be irrestly-one. If written by isolator himself, non-witness only required, if written by other than the boshior, two witnesses accessivy A married woman may dispose of her opportune setten by will.

Louisiana,—Bust be twenty-one. Two male witnesses required over the age of sixteen.

Malme,—lieu and women althe may devise their property, real and personal. Three witmenses necessary. Wills, transferring real catale, are recorded like deuts. Estates are settled in the probate occur.

Maryland. "Hee must be twenty-one, women, eighteen. Three witnemen necessary. With of paramal property do not require witnesses. With must be proven in the orphane' court of each county, or before the register of wills.

Massachusetta.—Any person may will real or personal property. A hosband cannot be deprived of one-half of his wife a personal property or a life interest in her real extate by her will, tablese he consents to the devise. Three witnesses required to signature of testate. With are received in the office of register of probate.

Michigan, - Testator must be investy-one. Two witnesses. Copies of the wills must be reserved in the county registers' efficus where the lands are located.

Minacouta.—Mon must be twenty-one, women, eighters. Two witnesses. Estates are solited in product courts, where wills are recorded. Cupies are recorded in countim where devised real colade is treated.

Mississippi, Testators must be trunty-one male or female. Three witnesses required. Fre state is made in the ceurt of chancery, or by the stark thereof, and recorded in his office.

Missesseri.—Nust be iwenty-one to device real entake, and eightness to bequeath personal property. Married women may device real entale at the age of eightness. Two witnesses. After probate, with any recorded in the office of the register of decids.

Montana Torvitory. - Every person, at eighteen, may devise any kind of property in writing. Two witnesses.

Hebracks. Territory. — Two witnesses. Wills may be recorded in the edies of the cierk of the county where bequesthed real estate is located.

Wawnda. — Testatore over eighteen years of age may dispose of any of their property after payment of dobte is provided for Earried woman may device bor esparate estate without hushand's cussive. Wills must be recorded in the courie where they are admitted to probate.

New Mampahire, - Bust be twenty-one years old. Three witnesses. Wills are recorded in the office of the register of probate, and proved in probate overts.

Here Jarsey.—Must be twenty-one years old. Married woman cannot will away her bestund's interest in her real estate. Two witnesses. They are proved and resorted in the effice of the suprugate of the county

New Mexico. — Hales over fearteen years and females over twelve years of age, if of sengs mind, may execute wills, unless known to be predignts. Verbal wills require five witnesses, and all must testify clearly as to every part of the will. Written wills need three or more witnesses. Prohato judges approve of wills or reject them. Appeals are taken to the district court.

How York.—Wills must be signed by testation at the end, but need not be scaled. Make can bequestly personal property when eighten, and formales at sixtees. Two witnesses to the signature of the testator and his acknowledgment of the slowment are required to be affixed to the will, which is proven in the office of the surregate of the county where the testator lived.

North Carulina. Wills have two witnesses. Harried women dovine their separate estates. Wills must be recorded in the probate court of the county where the testator lived.

Chie —Hust be twenty-one years old. Two wittensor. Wills are admitted to probate or record in the office of the probate judge.

Oragon, -Tertators must be twenty-one years uid in order to device real estate, but may bequeath personal property if over eighteen years of an. Married women device real estate onlyter is chost humbands instruct in it. Two witnesses.

Pongaylvania. -Testators must be twenty-

however, are not required to place their signatures to the will. A husband is not compotent as a witness to his wife's will

Hhode Island.—Real estate may be deviced by persons twenty-one years old, and perronal property by those over eighteen years. Two witnesses. Probate courts are located at Ecoport and Providence, where wills are recerted, in other places they are recorded by towncierts.

South Carollam.—Wills devicing both real eviate and personal property must be assected in the presence of three or more subscribing winnesses, and recorded in the product court of the county where the testator resided.

Tennecese. Where only personal property is deviced the witnesses need not subscribe their names to the will. Married women can device held represents property, unless they hold it under previous rustrains. County occurs are courts of probate.

Tonna.—All persons, twenty-one years old, tony devien their real and personal solute. Two witnesses becoming. Wills are admitted and prevent in county courts, if presented for persons within four years after the dearh of the testator Devision of real estate must be confined to written with.

Utab Torvitory.—Testators, male and fritisle, may derice their real and present property by will whose eighteen price old. The includes the communic property of married woman. Two vitoscene required.

Wermont.—Three witnesses. Real and personal property of a married weman may be deviumbly her will. Bataice are autiled in probate courts. With may be recorded either in probate outrie or in toice-clerit's office otherwork the devised real exists is located.

Virginia. - Persons of sound mind may devine their real estate by will after they become twenty one years of age and their personal property at the age of righteen years. This includes the separate property of married women. Two withysues. Estates are settled in either surporation, county or circuit cours, in the county or corporation where the testator lived, or where his run estate is hereated.

Wathington Territory, -Two witnesses. Make must be twenty-one years old and frenche eighteen years deviang both real and personal eviate. Married women are restricted in this respect by their husbands' cialms upon their property.

Wast Virginia. -All persons of twenty-one years old, may device their real and personal setate by a written will, duly attented. Two wit-

Wiscensin,—Wills, including those of married warses, must be in writing, and signed in the pressure of two or more stderribing witnesses. Wills are proved and admitted to probate in county courts.

Wyaming Turvitory.—Three being no territorial laws on the enhyet, the stages of common law regulate the execution and proof of with, They are proved and admitted to pretenent in the probate courts. Married women are at liberty in device their esparate property as they please.

Canadian Wills.

Question.—All permiss twenty-one years old and of sound mind may devien their real and personal property by will. Wills are of three kinds. The French will is made before two notaries or one notary and two witnesses the English signed by the tentator is prevented of two subscribing witnesses, and the olograph written and squeed by the tentator's hand, which requires arither the presence of a notary or subscribing witnesses. The English and olograph wills require to be prohibated. Harried women cannot devian high restains without their husbands consent.

On taste. Harried women may be each their esparate estate to whom they wish. Wills must be in writing, the signature of the funtator being attested by two sobservising witnesses in the processes of the humator and such other. As executer in a sumportant witness to the will.



from the Indian word "kanata," which signifies a number of huts, is briefly sketched in the following:

Newfoundland was discovered in 1497, by Sebastian Cabot, and subsequently, in 1534, Canada proper was discovered by Jacques Cartier, who sailed up the river St. Lawrence to the point where now stands Montreal.

The foundation of Quebec was laid by Samuel Champlain, in 1608; following which a French expedition was formed in 1617, to explore the unknown domains of Canada, an enterprise which was entered upon still later by the English, in 1689, and prosecuted with some advantage for the next twelve years.

In 1754 a contest for ownership of the country broke out between the French and the English, which resulted in a five years' war and the triumph of the English, who came into possession by the treaty of Paris in 1763. Among the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec in 1759, at which time Montealm, the French

general, and Wolfe, the English chieftain, both lost their lives.

In 1791 an act of parliament divided Canada into two provinces—Upper and Lower Canada. By an act of the imperial parliament, in 1867, these two divisions became known as the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; and, together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were constituted the Dominion of Canada. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, now known as the Northwest Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia and Vancouver Island followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

Of Canada proper, Ontario comprises the upper and western portion, whose inhabitants are principally English. Quebec includes the lower and eastern portion, the people in which are mostly of French descent, who retain their original language, religion and customs.

chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec. The timber trade, from the first settlement of in 1759, at which time Montcalm, the French. Canada, has ever been the principal industry of

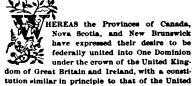
the people, which, as the country is cleared of its forests, is being followed by the raising of cattle and the cultivation of the soil.

The executive authority of the country is vested in the sovereign of Great Britain, and is represented at the capital of the Dominion by a governor-general, assisted by a privy council. The legislative power is a parliament consisting of an upper house, styled the senate, and a house of commons; the seat of government for the Dominion being at Ottawa.

The details for the government of the Canadian Dominion are clearly set forth in the following constitution, being the imperial act of 1867:

CONSTITUTION FOR THE COVERNMENT OF CANADA,

Entitled An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government Thereof, and for Purposes Connected Therewith, which Took Effect March 29, 1867.



And whereas such a union would conduce to the welfare of the provinces and promote the interests of the British empire:

And whereas on the establishment of the union by authority of parliament it is expedient, not only that the constitution of the legislative authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the nature of the executive government therein be declared:

And whereas it is expedient that provision be made for the eventual admission into the union of other parts of British North America

Be it therefore enacted and declared by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament embled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Preliminary.

- 1. This act may be cited as The British North America act, 1867.
- 3. The provisions of this act referring to her majesty the queen extend also to the heirs and successors of her majesty, kings and queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Union of Different Provinces.

- 8. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice of her majesty's most honorable privy council, to declare by proclamation that, on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotla and New Brunswick shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada; and on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly.
- unuer that name accordingly.

 4. The subsequent provisions of this act shall, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, commence and have effect on and after the union, that is to say, on and after the day appointed for the union taking effect in the queen's proclamation: and in the same provisions, unless it is otherwise expressed or implied, the name Canada shall be taken to mean Canada as constituted under this act.
- 5. Canada shall be divided into four provinces, named Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New
- 6. The parts of the province of Canada (as it exists at the passing of this act) which formerly constituted respectively the provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada shall be deemed to be severed, and shall form two separate provinces. The part which formerly constituted the province of Upper Canada shall constitute the province of Cuper Canada shall constitute the province of Ontario; and the part which formerly constituted

the province of Lower Canada shall constitute the province of Quebec.

- 7. The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall have the same limits as at the passing of this act.
- 8. In the general census of the population of Canada, which is hereby required to be taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in every tenth year thereafter, the respective populations of the four provinces shall be distinguished.

Executive Power Vested in the Queen.

- 9. The executive government and authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the queen.
- 10. The provisions of this act referring to the governor-general extend and apply to the governor-general for the time being of Canada, or other chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the government of Canada on behalf and in the name of the queen, by whatever title he is designated.
- 11. There shall be a council to aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the queen's privy council for Canada; and the persons who are to be members of that council shall be from time to time chosen and summoned by the governor-general and sworn in as privy councilors; and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the governor-general.
- lors; and members thereof may be from time to time removed by the governor-general.

 18. All powers, authorities, and functions which under any act of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, are at the union vested in or exercisible by the respective governors or lieutenant-governors of those provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent, of the respective executive councils thereof, or in conjunction with those councils, or with any number of members thereof, or by those governors or lieutenant-governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the union in relation to the government of 'Canada, be vested in and exercisible by the governor-general, with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the queen's privy council for Canada, or any members thereof, or by the governor-general individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless (except with respect to such as exist under acts of the parliament of Great Britain or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) to be abolished or altered by the parliament of Canada.
- 18. The provisions of this act referring to the governor-general in council shall be construed as referring to the governor-general acting by and with the advice of the queen's privy council for
- Canada.

 1.4. It shall be lawful for the queen, if her majesty thinks fit, to authorize the governor-general from time to time to appoint any person or any persons jointly or severally to be his deputy or deputies within any part or parts of Canada, and in that capacity to exercise during the pleasure of the governor-general such of the governor-general, as the governor-general deems it necessary or expedient to assign to him or them, subject to any limitations or directions expressed or given by the queen; but the appointment of such a deputy or deputies

shall not affect the exercise by the governor-general himself of any power, authority or func-tion.

- 15. The commander-in-chief of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, of and in Canada, is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the queen.
- 16. Until the queen otherwise directs, the seat of government of Canada shall be Ottawa.

Legislative Power.

- 17. There shall be one parliament for Canada, consisting of the queen, an upper house styled the senate, and the house of commons.
- senate, and the house of commons.

 18. The privileges immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the senate and by the house of commons and by the members there of respectively shall be such as are from time to time defined by act of the parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this act held, enjoyed and exercised by the commons house of parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and by the members thereof.
- 19. The parliament of Canada shall be called ogether not later than six months after the
- 30. There shall be a session of the parliament of Canada once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not interven between the last sitting of the parliament in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

The Senate: Qualification of Senators.

- \$1. The senate shall, subject to the provisions of this act, consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled senators.
- 23. In relation to the constitution of the senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions:

 1. Ontario;
- 1. Ontario;
 2. Quebec;
 3. The maritime provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall (subject to the provisions of this act be equally represented in the senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; and the maritime provinces by twenty-four senators, and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia, and twelve thereof representing New Brunswick. In the case of Quebec each of the twenty-four senators representing that province shall be appointed for one of the twenty-four electoral divisions of Lower Canada specified in schedule A. to chapter one of the consolidated statutes of Canada.
- 33. The qualification of a senator shall be as follows:
- MBB. The qualification of a senator shall be as follows:

 (1.) He shall be of the full age of thirty years:

 (2.) He shall be either a natural-born subject of the queen, or a subject of the queen naturalized by an act of the parliament of great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of one of the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, before the union, or of the parliament of Canada after the union;

 (3.) He shall be legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in free and common socage, or tenements held in free and common socage, or tenements held in free and common socage, or tenements held in franc-alieu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of four thousand dollars, over and

above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages, and incumbrances due or payable out of or charged on or affecting the same

His real and personal property shall be her worth four thousand dollars over and

- (5.) His iven.

 together worth four thousand donars over above his debts and liabilities.

 (5.) He shall be resident in the province for which he is appointed.

 (6.) In the case of Quebec he shall have his real property qualification in the electoral division for which he is appointed, or shall be resident in that division.
- 34. The governor-general shall from time to time, in the queen's name, by instrument under the great seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the senate; and, subject to the pro-visions of this act, every person so summoned shall become and be a member of the senate and a senstor
- 25. Such persons shall be first summoned to the senate as the queen by warrant under her majesty's royal sign-manual thinks iit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the queen's proclamation of union.
- 26. If at any time on the recommendation of the governor-general the queen thinks fit to direct that three or six members be added to the senate, the governor-general may by summons to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the senate accordingly.
- 27. In case of such addition being at any time made the governor-general shall not summon any person to the senate, except on a further like direction by the queen on the like recommendation, until each of the three divisions of Canada is represented by twenty-four senators and no more.

Number of Senators Allowed.

- 28. The number of senators shall not at any time exceed seventy-eight.
- 89. A senator shall, subject to the provisions of this act, hold his place in the senate for life.
- 80. A senator may by writing under his hand ddressed to the governor-general resign his clace in the senate, and thereupon the same shall be vacant.
- 81. The place of a senator shall become vacant in any of the following cases:
 (1.) If for two consecutive sessions of the parliament he fails to give his attendance in the
- senate:
 (2.) If he takes an oath or makes a declaration (2). If he takes an oath or makes a deciaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obschence, or adherence to a foreign power, or does an act whereby he becomes a subject or citizen, or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or citizen, of a foreign power (3). If he is adjudged hankrupt or insolvent, or applies for the benefit of any law relating to insolvent debtors, or becomes a public defaulter;

- (4.) If he is attainted of treason or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime:
- (5.) If he ceases to be qualified in respect of property or of residence; provided, that a senator shall not be deemed to have ceased to be qualified in respect of residence by reason only of his residing at the seat of the government of Canada while helding an office under that government requiring his presence there.
- 32. When a vacancy happens in the senate by resignation, death, or otherwise, the governor-general shall by summons to a fit and qualified person fill the vacancy.
- 33. If any question arises respecting the qualification of a senator or a vacancy in the senate the same shall be heard and determined by the m nate.
- 84. The governor-general may from time time, by instrument under the great seal Canada, appoint a senator to be speaker of senate, appoint a senator to be speaker of the senate, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.
- 35. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the presence of at least fitteen senators, including the speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the senate for the exercise of its powers.
- 386. Questions arising in the senate shall be deaded by a majority of voices, and the speaker shall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the

The House of Commons.

- 37. The house of commons shall, subject to the 334. The noise of commons man, singler to the provisions of this act, consist of one hundred and eighty one members, of whom eighty-two-sh-ill be out of fice that true, says live for Quebec, inneteed for New Sciona, and fifteen for New Brunswick.
- 384. The governor general shed from time to another queen's name, by instrument under

the great seal of Canada, summon and call together the house of commons.

- 89. A senator shall not be capable of being elected or of sitting or voting as a member of the house of commons.
- 40. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the house of commons, be divided into electoral districts as follows

Ontario shall be divided into the counties, ridings of counties, cities, parts of cities, and towns enumerated in the first schedule to this act, each whereof shall be an electoral district, each such district as numbered in that schedule being entitled to return one membe

2.---Quebec.

Quebec shall be divided into sixty-five electoral districts, composed of the sixty-five electoral districts, composed of the sixty-five electoral divisions finto which Lower Canada is at the passing of this act divided under chapter two of the consolidated statutes of Canada, chapter seventy-five of the consolidated statutes for Lower Canada, and the act of the involved of Canada of the twenty-third year of the queen, chapter one, or any other act amending the same in force at the union, so that each electoral division shall be for the purposes of this act an electoral district entitled to return one member.

3. --- Nova Scotia.

Each of the eighteen counties of Nova Scotia shall be an electoral district. The county of Halifax shall be entitled to return two members, and each of the other counties one member.

4...-New Brunswick.

Each of the fourteen counties into which New Brunswick is divided, including the city and county of St. John, shall be an electoral district, the city of St. John shall also be a separate elec-toral district. Each of those fifteen electoral districts shall be entitled to return one member.

41. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, all laws in force in the several provinces at the union relative to the following matters or any of them, namely,—the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as the members of the house of assembly or qualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as the members of the house of assembly or legislative assembly in the several provinces, the voters at elections of such members, the oaths to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which elections may be continued, the trial of controverted elections and proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of seats of members, and the execution of new writs in case of seats vacated otherwise than by dissolution.—shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the house of commons for the same several provinces.

Provided that, until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, at any election for a member of the house of commons for the district of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the law of the province of Canada to vote, every male lartish subject, agred twenty-one years or upwards, being a householder, shall have a vote.

42. For the first election of members to serve

bring a householder, shall have a vote.

42. For the first election of members to serve in the house of commons the governor-general shall cause writs to be issued by such person, in such form, and addressed to such returning officers as he thinks fit.

The person issuing writs under this section shall have the like powers as are possessed at the union by the officers charged with the issuing of writs for the election of members to serve in the respective house of assembly or legislative assembly of the province of Canada. Nova Scotia, or Sew Brunswick: and the returning officers to whom write are directed under this section shall have the like powers as are possessed at the union by the officers charged with the returning of writs for the election of members to serve in the same respective house of assembly or legislative assembly.

48. In case a vacancy in the representation in 433. In case a vacancy in the representation in the house of commons of any electoral district happens before the meeting of the parliament or after the meeting of the parliament in this behalf, the provisions of the last foregoing section of this act shall extend and apply to the issuing and returning of a writ in respect of such vacant

Election of Speaker in the House of Commons.

44. The house of commons on its first assembling after a general election shall proceed with all practicable speed to elect one of its members to be speaker.

- 4.5. In case of a vacancy happening in the office of speaker by death, resignation, or otherwise, the house of commons shall with all practicable speed proceed to elect another of its members to be speaker.
- 46. The speaker shall preside at all meetings of the house of commons.
- 47. Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, in case of the absence for any reason of the speaker from the chair of the house of commons for a period of forty-eight consecutive hours, the house may elect another of its members to act as a speaker, and the members or elected shall, during the continuance of such absence of the speaker, have and execute all the powers, privileges and duties of speaker.
- 48. The presence of at least twenty members of the house of commons shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the house for the exercise of its powers; and for that purpose the speaker shall be reckoned as a member.
- 49. Questions arising in the house of commons shall be decided by a majority of voices other than that of the speaker, and when the voices are equal, but not otherwise, the speaker shall have a voice.
- 50. Every house of commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the write for choosing the house (subject to be somer dis-solved by the governor-general), and no longer.
- solved by the governor-general), and no longer.

 \$1. On the completion of the census in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:

 (1.) Quebes shall have the fixed number of sixty-five mombers:

 (2.) There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained at such census) as the number sixty-five bears to the number of the population of Quebes (no ascertained):

sixty-ave bears to the number of the population of Quebec (so ascertained):
(3. In the computation of the number of members for a province a fractional part not exceeding one-half of the whole number regulate for entiting the province to a member shall be directional part exceeding one-half of that number shall be equivalent to the whole number: number:

number:

(4.) On any such re-adjustment the number of members for a province shall not be reduced unless the proportion which the number of the population of the province bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the thea last preceding re adjustment of the number of members for the province bore ascertained at the then latest census to be diminished by one-twentieth part or upwards:

(5.) Such re-adjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing parliament.

ment.

5.3. The number of members of the house of commons may be from time to time increased by the parliament of Canada, provided the proportionato representation of the provinces prescribed by this act is not thereby disturbed.

The Raining and Distribution of Money.

- 58. Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall originate in the house of commons.
- 54. It shall not be lawful for the house of commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that house by message of the governor-general in the session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is proposed.
- accress, or oill is proposed.

 5.5. Where a bill passed by the houses of the parliament is presented to the governor-general for the queen's assent, he shall declare, according to his discretion, but subject to the provisions of this act, and to her majesty's instructions, either that he as-ents thereto in the queen's mane, or that he withholds the queen's assent, or that he reserves the bill for the signification of the queen's pleasure.
- queen's pleasure.

 56. Where the governor-general assemb to a bill in the queen's name, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the act to one of her majesty's principal severdaries of state, and if the queen in council within two years after receipt thereof by the severary of state thinks fit to disallow the act, such disallow ance with a certificate of the accretary of state of the day on which the act was received by himbern clamified by the governor-general, by speech or message to each of the houses of the partiament or by proclamation, hall annul the act from and after the day of such signification.

\$7. A bill reserved for the signification of the queen's pleasure shall not have any force unless and until within two years from the day on which it was presented to the governor-general for the queen's assent, the governor-general signifies, by speech or message to each of the houses of the parliament, or by proclamation, that it has received the assent of the queen in council. An entry of every such speech message or proclamation shall be made in the journal of each house, and a duplicate thereof, duly attested, shall be delivered to the proper officer to be kept among the records of Canada.

- Executive Power in Each Province. 58. For each province there shall be an officer, styled the lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor-general in council by instrument under the great seal of Canada.
- the great seal of Canada.

 59. A lieutenant-governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the governor-general; but any lieutenant-governor appointed after the commencement of the first season of the parliament of Canada shall not be removable within five years from his appointment, except for cause assigned, which shall be communicated to him in writing within one month after the order for his removal is made, and shall be communicated by message to the senate and to the house of commons within one week thereafter if the parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within one week after the commencement of the next session of the parliament.

 49. The salaries of the lieutenant-governors
- 60. The salaries of the lieutenant-governors shall be fixed and provided by the parliament of
- 61. Every lieutenant-governor shall, before assuming the duties of his office, make and sur-scribe before the governor-general or some person authorised by him, oaths of allegiance and office similar to those taken by the governor-general.
- 63. The provisions of this act, referring to the lieutenant-governor, extend and apply to the lieutenant-governor for the time being of each province or other the chief executive officer or administrator for the time being carrying on the government of the province, by whatever title he is designated. is designated.
- 68. The executive council of Ontario and of Quebec shail be composed of such persons as the lieutenant-governor from time to time thinks fit, and in the first instance of the following officers, namely,—the attorney-general, the secretary and registrar of the province, the treasurer of the province, the commissioner of agriculture and public works, with, in Quebec, the speaker of the legislative council and the solicitor-general.
- 64. The constitution of the executive authority in each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunawick shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act.
- act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act.

 45. All powers, authorities and functions which, under any act of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the legislature of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, or Canada, were or are before or at the union vested in or exercisible by the respective governors or lieutenant-governors of those provinces, with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the respective executive councils, or with any number of members thereof, or by those governors or lieutenant-governors individually, shall, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the union in relation to the government of Ontario and Quebec respectively, with the advice or with the advice and consent of or in conjunction with the respective executive councils, or any members thereof, or by the lieutenant-governor individually, as the case requires, subject nevertheless except with respect to such as exist under acts of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of that of the case requires and guebec.

 46. The provisions of this act referring to the leutenant-governor in council shall be construed
- 46. The provisions of this act referring to the lieutenant-governor in council shall be construed as referring to the lieutenant-governor of the province acting by and with the advice of the executive council thereof.
- 67. The governor-general in council may from time to time appoint an administrator to execute the office and functions of lieutenant-governor during his absence, illness or other inability.
- 68. Unless and until the executive government of any province otherwise directs with respect to that province the seats of government of the provinces shall be as follows, namely,—of Ontario, the city of Toronto; of Quebec; the city of Quebec;

of Nova Scotia, the city of Halifax; and of New Brunswick, the city of Fredericton.

Legislative Power in Ontario.

- 69. There shall be a legislature for Ontario, consisting of the lieutenant-governor and of one house, styled the legislative assembly of Ontario.
- 70. The legislative assembly of Ontario shall be composed of eighty-two members, to be elected to represent the eighty-two electoral districts set forth in the first schedule to this act.

Legislative Power in Quebec.

- 71. There shall be a legislature for Quebec consisting of the lieutenant-governor and of two houses, styled the legislative council of Quebec and the legislative assembly of Quebec.
- and the legislative assembly of Quebec.

 73. The legislative council of Quebec shall be composed of twenty-four members, to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor in the queen name, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, one being appointed to represent each of the twenty-four electoral divisions of Lower Canada in this act referred to, and each holding office for the term of his life, unless the legislature of Quebec otherwise provides under the provisions of this act. of Quebec of this act.
- 78. The qualifications of the legislative councilors of Quebec shall be the same as those of the senators for Quebec.
- 74. The place of a legislative councilor of Quebec shall become vacant in the cases mutatis mutandis, in which the place of senator becomes
- 75. When a vacancy happens in the legislative council of Quebec by resignation, death, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, in the queen name, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy.
- 76. If any question arises respecting the qualification of a legislative council of Quebec, or a vacancy in the legislative council of Quebec, the same shall be heard and determined by the legislative council.
- 77. The Heutenant-governor may from time to time, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, appoint a member of the legislative council of Quebec to be speaker thereof, and may remove him and appoint another in his stead.
- 78. Until the legislature of Quebec otherwise provides, the presence of at least ten members of the legislative council, including the speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting for the exercise of its powers.
- 79. Questions arising in the legislative council of Quebec shall be decided by a majority of voices, and the speaker shall in all cases have a vote, and when the voices are equal the decision shall be deemed to be in the negative.
- deemed to be in the negative.

 30. The legislative assembly of Quebec shall be composed of sixy-five members, to be elected to represent the sixy-five electoral divisions or districts of Lower Canada in this act referred to subject to alteration thereof by the legislature of Quebec. Provided that it shall not be lawful to present to the lieutenant-governor of Quebec for assent any bill for altering the limits of any of the electoral divisions or districts mentioned in the second schedule to this act, unless the second and third readings of such bill have been passed in the legislative assembly with the concurrence of the majority of the members representing all those electoral divisions or districts, and the assent shall not be given to such bill unless and dress has been presented by the legislative assembly to the lieutenant-governor stating that it has been so passed. it has been so pe

The Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

- 81. The legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively shall be called together not later than six months after the union.
- 8%. The lieutenant governor of Ontario and of Quebec shall from time to time, in the queen name, by instrument under the great seal of the province, nummon and call together the legislative assembly of the province.
- tive assembly of the province.

 83. Until the legislature of Ontario or of Quebec otherwise provides, a person accepting or holding in Ontario or in Quebec any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the lieutenant-loverenro, to which an annual salary, or any fee, allowance, emolument, or profit of any kind or amount whatever from the province is attached, shall not be eligible as a member of the legislative assembly of the respective province, nor shall he sit or vote as such; but nothing in this section shall make ineligible any person being a member of the executive council of the respective province, or holding any of the following offices, that is to say, the offices of attorney general, secretary and registrar

of the province, treasurer of the province, com-missioner of crown lands, and commissioner of agriculture and public works, and in Quebec solicitor-general, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote in the house for which he is elected, provided he is elected while holding such office.

he is elected while holding such office.

84. Until the legislatures of Ontario and Quebec respectively otherwise provide, all laws which at the union are in force in those provinces respectively, relative to the following matters, or any of them, namely,—the qualifications and disqualifications of persons to be elected or to sit or vote as members of the assembly of Canada, the qualifications or disqualifications of roters, the oaths to be taken by voters, the returning officers, their powers and duties, the proceedings at elections, the periods during which such elections may be continued, and the trial of controverted elections and the proceedings incident thereto, the vacating of the seate of members and the issuing and execution of new writts in case of seats vacated otherwise than by dissolution, shall respectively apply to elections of members to serve in the respective legislative assemblies of Ontario and Quebec.

Quebec.

Provided that until the legislature of Ontario otherwise provides, at any election for a member of the legislative assembly of Ontario for the district of Algoma, in addition to persons qualified by the law of the province of Canada to vote, every male British subject, aged twenty-one years or upwards, being a householder, shall have a vote.

- 85. Every legislative assembly of Ontario and every legislative assembly of Quebec shall continue for four years from the day of the return of the writs for choosing the same (subject nevertheless to either the legislative assembly of Ontario or the legislative assembly of Quebec being sooner dissolved by the lieutenant-governor of the province), and no longer.
- 86. Ther shall be a session of the legislature of Ontario and of that of Quebec once at least in every year, so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the legislature in each province in one session and its first sitting in the next session.
- 87. The following provisions of this act respecting the house of commons of Canada shall extend and apply to the legislative assemblies of Ontario and Quebec, that is to say,—the provisions relating to the election of a speaker originally and on vacancies, the duties of the speaker, the absence of the speaker, the quorum, and the mode of voting, as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to each such legislative assembly.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

88. The constitution of the legislature of each of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the provisions of this act, continue as it exists at the union until altered under the authority of this act; and the house of assembly of New Brunswick existing at the passing of this act shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

Ontario, Ouebec and Nova Scotia.

89. Each of the lieutenant-governors of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia shall cause writs to
be issued for the first election of members of the
legislative assembly thereof in such form and by
such person as he thinks fit, and at such time and
addressed to such returning officer as the governor-general directs, and so that the first election of member of assembly for any electoral
district or any subdivision thereof shall be held
at the same time and at the same places as the
election for a member to serve in the house of
commons of Canada for that electoral district.

The Four Provinces.

SME. The following provisions of this act respecting the parliament of Canada, namely,—the provisions relating to appropriation and tax bills, the recommendation of money votes, the assent to bills, the disallowance of acts, and the signification of pleasure on bills reserved, shall extend and apply to the legislatures of the several provinces as if those provisions were here re-enacted and made applicable in terms to the respective provinces and the legislatures thereof, with the substitution of the lieutenant-governor of the province for the governor-general, of the governor-general for the queen and for a secretary of state, of one year for two years, and of the province for Canada.

Powers of the Canadian Parliament.

91. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice and consent of the senate and house of commons, to make law for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of

subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this act the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say:

1. The public debt and property.

2. The regulation of trade and commerce.

3. The ralsing of money by any mode or system.

4. The borrowing of money on the public credit.

5. Postal service.

6. The census and statistics.

7. Militia, inilitary and naval service, and defense.

- b. The consus and seasons.

 7. Millita, military and naval service, and defense.

 8. The fixing of and providing for the salaries and salowances of civil and other officers of the government of Canada.

 9. Reacons, huoys, lighthouses and Sable island.

 10. Navigation and shipping.

 11. Quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals.

 12. Seasonat and inland fisheries.

 13. Ferries between a province and any British or order and order a province and the composition of banks, and the issue of paper money.

 15. Banking, Incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.

 18. Salvings banks.

 17. Weights and measures.

 18. Billis of exchange and promissory notes.

 19. Interest.

10. Interest.

11. Interest.

12. Legal tender.

13. Legal tender.

14. Legal tender.

15. Legal tender.

16. Legal tender.

17. Legal tender.

18. Legal tender.

18

excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

And any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

Exclusive Powers of Provincial Legislatures.

92. In each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:

1. The amendment from time to time, notwith-standing anything in this act, of the constitution of the province, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor.

2. Invest taxation within the province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes. **92.** In each province the legislature may relusively make laws in relation to matters

poses.
3. The borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

4. The establishment and tenure of provincial

offices and the appointment and payment of proomees and the appointment and payment of pro-vincial officers.

5. The management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and

wood thereon

B. The establishment, maintenance and manage-

ment of public and reformatory prisons in and for

ment of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province.

7. The establishment, maintenance and manage-ment of hospitals, asylums, charities and elemi-synary institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province.

than marine hospitals.

8. Municipal institutions in the province.

9. Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the taising of a revenue for provincial, local or numbipal purposes.

10. Local works and undertakings other than such as are of the following classes:

a. Lines of steam or other ships, radways, cannels, telegraphs and other works and undertakings connecting the province with any other or others of the province.

b. Lines of steam-for the province.

b. Lines of steam-ships between the province and any British or foreign country.

c. Such works as, although wholly situate within the province, are before or after their execution declared by the parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the provinces.

11. The incorporation of companies with provincial objects.

vineral objects
12. The solemnization of marriage in the prov-

13. Property and civil rights in the province. It The administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction, and including pro-

and of criminal jurisdiction, and including pro-cedure in civil matters in those courts.

15. The imposition of punishment by fine, pen-alty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section.

16. Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province.

What Shall be Done for Schools.

98. In and for each province the legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following pro-

may excusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:

1. Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union.

2. All the powers, privileges and duties at the union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate school and school states of the queen's Roman related the dissention of the queen's Protestant and Roman (Catholic subjects in Quebec:

3. Where in any province a system of separate or dissentient schools exists by law at the union or is thereafter established by the legislature of the province, an appeal shall lie to the governor-general in council from any act or decision of any provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the queen's subjects in relation to education:

4. In case any such provincial law as from time to time seems to the governor-general in council frequisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the governor-general in council on the governor-general in council of the provisions of this section is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of cach case require, the parliament of Canada may make remedial laws for the due execution of the governor-general in council under this section.

Uniformity of Laws in the Provinces.

Uniformity of Laws in the Provinces.

94. Notwithstanding anything in this act, the 94. Notwithstanding anything in this act, the parliament of Canada may make provision for the uniformity of all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of the presedure of all or any of the courts in those three provinces, and from and after the passing of any act in that behalf the power of the parliament of Canada to make laws in relation to any matter comprised in any such act shall, notwithstanding anything in this act, be unrestricted; but any act of the parliament of Canada making provision for such uniformity shall not have effect in any province unless and until it is adopted and enacted as law by the legislature thereof.

Agriculture and Immigration.

Agriculty and immigration.

95. In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province, and it is hereby declared that the parhament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada. Canada.

Appointment of Judges.

96. The governor-general shall appoint the udges of the superior, district and county courts in each province, except those of the courts of probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

97. Until the laws relative to property and civil rights in Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Bramswick, and the procedure of the courts in those provinces, are made uniform, the judges of the courts of those provinces appointed by the governor-general shall be selected from the respective bars of those provinces.

98. The judges of the courts of Quebec shall be selected from the bar of that province.

99. The judges of the superior courts shall hold office during good behavior, but shall be removable by the governor-general on address of the senate and house of commons.

100. The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges of the superior, district and county courts except the courts of probate in Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick) and of the admiralty courts in cases where the judges thereof are for the time being paid by salary, shall be fixed and plov...db by the parliament of Canada.

101. The parliament of Canada may, notwith-standing anything in this act, from time to time provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada, and for the establishment of any addi-tional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

Revenues, Debts, Assets, Taxation.

108. All duties and revenues over which the respective legislatures of Canada. Nova Sectia and New Brunswick before and at the union had and have power of appropriation, except such portions thereof as are by this act reserved to the respective legislatures of the provinces, or are raised by them in accordance with the special powers conferred on them by this act, shall form one consolidated revenue fund, to be appropriated for the public service of Canada in the manner and subject to the charges in this act provided.

and subject to the charges in this act provided.

108. The consolidated revenee fund of Canada shall be permanently charged with the costa, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof, and the same shall form the first charge thereon, subject to be reviewed and audited in such manner as shall be ordered by the governor-general in council until the parliament otherwise provides.

104. The annual interest of the public debts of the several provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the union shall form the second charge on the consolidated revenue fund of Canada.

Salary of the Governor-General.

105. Unless altered by the parliament of Canada, the salary of the governor-general shall be ten thousand pounds sterling money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, payable out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, and the same shall form the third charge thousand.

106. Subject to the several payments by this act charged on the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, the same shall be appropriated by the parliament of Canada for the public service.

107. All stocks, cash, bankers' balances and securities for money belonging to each province at the time of the union, except as in this act mentioned, shall be the property of Canada, and shall be taken in reduction of the amount of the respective debts of the provinces at the union.

106. The public works and property of ea-province, enumerated in the third schedule to th act, shall be the property of Canad a.

act, main be the property of Canada.

109. All lands, minges, minerals and royalties belonging to the several provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Bruuswick at the union, and all sums then due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties shall belong to the several provinces of Ontario, Quebec. Nova Scotia and New Bruuswick, in which the same are estuable or arise, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the province in the same.

110. All assets connected with such portion of the public debt of each province as are assume by that province shall belong to that province.

by that province shall belong to that province.

1.1. Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of each province existing at the union.

1.2. Ontario and Quebec conjointly shall be liable to Canada for the amount of any by which the debt of the province of Canada caccede at the union sixty-two million five the debt of thousand oldiars, and shall be changed with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

118. The assets enumerated in the fourth schedule to this act belonging at the union to the province of Canada shall be the property of Chtario and Quebec conjointly.

114. Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt creeds at the union eight million dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

115. New Brunswick shall be liable to Canada for the amount (if any) by which its public debt exceeds at the union seven million dollars, and shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon.

per centum per annum thereon.

116. In case the public debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not at the union amount to eight million and seven million dollars respectively, they shall respectively receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the government of Canada interest at five per centum per annum on the difference between the actual amounts of their respective debts and such stipulated amounts.

232. The several provinces shall retain all their respective public property not otherwise disponed of its this not subject to the right of Canada to names any lands or public property required for fortifications or for the definite of the country.

Honey for the Support of Government.

- Hency for the Support of Government.

 3.36. The following usess chall be paid yearly by a anada to the cerewal provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures feature upthy thousand solars queries worthy thousand. Sova frechts stay thousand. Seve framewich offy thousand into two touriest and stay thousand into a sect province until be made equal to eighty rents per bread of the population as associated by the construction of set thousand eight benefit and sixty one and to the range of Sova framewing the construction of sect for thousand eight benefit and Seve Branqueith by onch submequent deconstantions until the population of work of those two provinces amounts to four hydrox thousand entits, as which rate seek grant solatil the let full activement of all future demands out tanada, and shall be puid failt yearly in advance to each province but the grooveness of tanada shall design from supposite of the overlands overlands overlands of the overlands overlan
- amon or risty three thousand deliars.

 3 th, All payments to be made under this act, or in discharge of ballilities resulted under any act of the persistence of the little resulted under any act of the persistence of relative and assumed by Cutoffa, that each the participation of Chando otherwise directs he made in such form and manner as may frum time to time he ordered by the government general in council in such form and manner as may frum time to time he ordered by the government general in council.
- \$81, All articles of the growth, preduce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall, from and after the maion be admitted free into such of the other previnces.
- 3.82. The customs and excise laws of each province shall subject to the provinces of this not continue to force until altered by the parlia-tizat of canada.

Exports and Imports Detween Provinces.

- 3 888. Where customis duties are at the union, levinble on any grouds waves or merchandium in any two previous those penals, waves and murchandson may freely also general freely and of the motion by inspirited freely one of those previous freely of the motion of them on proof of the customs duty twitable shorteen in the previous of appreciality twitable shorteen in the previous of appreciality and on payment of much further amount. If any low customs duty on temperature of the previous of
- ay importantion.

 2 BA Kething in this art shall affect the right of New Brunowick in levy the lumber dues provided in rhapter fifteen of this three of the syrided in rhapter fifteen of this three of the syrided statutes of New Brunowick or to eny art now that the brunowick art to eny art not increasing the amount of such dues but the impoler of any of the previous other than flew Brunowich shall not be onlying to each dues.
- (\$6. Ye lands or property belonging to Campin rang province shall be liable to taxation
- or any previous shall be liable to take the .

 8.00. Such pertions of the duties and reveales ever which the respective legicatures of Canada, flora froits and Vew Brusswick had before the salam power of appropriation as one by this art reserved to the respective governments or legislaters of the previous and all dation and revenues raised by them in necessance with the special powers conferred upon them by this art shall in such powering form one constituted revenues find to be appropriated for the public serving of the previous.
- the prevince.

 IET If any prevent he'ng at the panning of this are in weekler of the legislative council of Cabada. Seen fruits or New Braintwick to whom a place in the entact to oftend down not written thirty thy thereafter by writing under his hand addensed to the pureries general of the previous of Canada or to the Sequences of Seen with the same he shall be dreamed to have because in a the rease may be seen; the same he shall be dreamed to have because and are person who being at the game of the art a member of the legislative retard of the art to enter or the termination of the art is member of the legislative retard of the section in the shall be shade to the enterth or the first property of the proposition of the art of the legislative retard to the enterth obtain the shall be such legislative council.

Bust Take the Oath of Allegiance.

- HEST TRUE IN 1945 of Allegians.

 186. Every member of the consts or brute of feedmone of Canada anall before taking the sind thierests, take and enherrite before the governor, member of a neglecture account or legislative account or legislative accounts or legislative accounts or legislative accounts or legislative accounts of the previous that before taking his cont theorem, take and submerine before the investmence or some pursues authorized by him, the could adiagnams authorized by him, the could of allegians are contained in the fifth achieutes to this not only every member of the segments of Canada and every member of the inquisitive countil of Quebec shallow before taking his most therein, take and unline the force taking his most therein, take and unline the force taking his most therein, take and unline the substantial of qualification contained in the same unbedsite.
- qualification remained in the same wheeles.

 100 IV yet as thereby priviled to this bell, all same in the real and is been to be the reflect Bruneshich of the most and a settle filt and bruneshich of the most and a settle filt and deviam an after the most and a settle filt and deviam an after the most and a settle filter and a settle filter a be a discontinuous and a settle filter a be a discontinuous and a settle filter a be a discontinuous who are store in any probabilities and the filter and and the filter and and the filter and the settle filter and f
- of the egislature rate threats.

 \$800, I said the partiament of Canada otherwise provides, all officers of the strong portiame having dottes to discharge in relation to masters other than these coming within the ricers of subjects by this act assigned raclastivity in the logislature of the provinces shall be officers of Canada and shall contings to discharge the dutter of their respective of the archive in the said in officers of their respective offices under the same inhilities, responsibilities and ponalties as if the union had not been made. tien, responsibilities had not been made
- 282 Until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the governor quaeral in council may from time in time appoint such officers on the governor-quaeral is commit down accountly or proper for the officeral occuration of this act.
- 200. The parliament and government of Chanda shall have all pureer necessary or graph for performing the obligations of Chanda of the angles of the British ompire between thereof an part of the British ompire between the compire and such foreign trustee between the empire and such foreign

English and French in Parliament.

- English and French in Parliament.

 ESS. Either the English or the French Inaguage may be used by any person in the definite of the houses of the ingritaintre of Quicke and of the houses of the ingrisaintre of Quicker and both these inaguages shall be used in the respective reverte and lournals of those houses and either of these languages shall be used by any person or in any standing or precess in or browing from any curri of Chands established under this act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec.

 The acts of the parliament of Chands or of the inguisature of Quebec shall be printed and jubilithed in both them inaguages.

 ESA. Until the inguisature of Outside and of Quebec otherwise precision, the licerisainfigurement of the previous the full original and expension in ander the great mai of the previous the full original and registers of the prevince the transmissioner of errows lands and the remministers of agricultural and philipworks and in the case of Quebec the collectory in council from time to time present the departments over which they shall belong and of the officers and additional officers and of the moving preserve, and only the collectory which they shall belong and of the officers and additional officers and of the moving preserve, and only the company to there of these officers and of the moving preserve, and only the officers and strict thereof and may also appoint other and cold thereof and of the moving preserve, and of the moving preserve, and only the officers and strike thereof.

Powers and Daties of Executive Officers.

2 M.B. Voill the legislature of Ostacio or Quelies efforces in provider all rights, powers duties. Repretance remaindabilities or authorities at the passing of this art vested in or imposed on the statemer general nutries general merchants merchant and registrar of the province of Canada minister of finance or emission or emission of the contract and remains of the contract and contract of public works and existence of agriculture and reverbersament by any law statute or enclanars of Upper Canada, here theses, or

Chanda, and not repropries to this not, shall be vested in or imposed on any offers to be appointed by the Hestimani-governor for the distinction of the economic of a particulture and public works shall perform the details and functions of the offers of minister of agriculture at the passing of this art imposed by the law of the protection of Chanda, as well as those of the commismance of public works.

186. Until abress by the investment overse to control the great such of the total one dischar-respectively shall be the came or of the asses-duage as them tend in the provinces of Uger-Christia and Letter Canada respectively before their union as the province of Canada.

- their union as the province of Canada.

 1871. The words "and from throws to the end of the them next emissing sension of the inpinianuse," or well as the manne effect would in any temporary or the month of Canada. In or empired before the minor shall be sensioned to entered and apply in the sent cention of the feet of the feet of the rest of the initial in the minor of the province of the minor of the feet of the initial to within the province of the sension of the feet of the initial to the minor of the feet of the
- by this set.

 188. From and after the union the use of the
 words Upper Canada " instead of Outario," or
 "Lower Uniods" instead of Queber " in any
 dumit, with presents planeling decusions, mailar or
 thing, shall not invalidate the more.

Concerning Proriogations.

- 230. Any practimention inner the great and of the prevince of a nasks issued before the union to take offect at a time which is cutsequent as the union, whether relating to that practime or to Upper Canada, or to Lower Chanda, and the several matters and things therein proclaimed shall be and constrone of the force and offers as if the union had not turn made.
- the union had not ture made.

 8 dB. Any precisions then which is authorized by any net of the legislature of the previous of Chinada he be inseed under the great and of the previous of a chinada he has been extended in the previous of a chinada of the Lower Chinada and which is not issued before the union may be immed by the iterateman-previous of this arts or of greats and the content may be immed by the iterateman-previous of this arts or of greats and the content and the overall matters and the overall matters and the overall matters and things thereto preclaimful of hill in and continue of the this force and effect to indepto or ignetic previous fitters and offered to indepto or ignetic and the investment of the this force and effect to indepto or ignetic and the intentions of the therefore a fitter the investment of the convention of
- \$43. The positionitary of the province of Canada shall until the parliament of Canada otherwise provides, he and continue the position-tiary of tistaris and Quebec.
- tiary of tintaries and Quebec.

 3.48. The division and adjustment of the delta, evolite liabilities projective and assets of Lyppe Calassia and Lower thands shall be referred in the arbitrainment of these orbitraisers are chosen by the government of these orbitraisers are chosen by the government of these to be the government of Canada and the mismition of the government of Canada and the mismition of the arbitraisers and by legislatures of training and quebec has a manual briefficient or fitting to the maintained by the government of Canada and and the arbitraiser chosen by the government of Canada shall not be a resident either in thundrie or in Quebec.
- or in Queture. It distributes the council may from time to time order that such and in musty of the reserved bands in mostly of the reserved bands and the province of the province of other includes the shall be appropriated and distributed orthor in Undarko or to queture and the name shall thenerously be the property of that growther and any copy thereof we extract these from daily certified by the officer having charge of the original thereof shall be admitted as orthogonal.
- 2.6.4. The literament governor of Quebe may from time to time by previousation under the great scal of the previous to take effect from a day to be appreciate therein resortions towards in those parts of the previous of Quebec is which increasing are not then already constituted and fig the metre and bounds thereof
- fix the motors and bounds thereof

 §4.6. Insamer's as the provinces of Canada,
 Roon fivetia and Now Branswirk in to joined in a
 deviaration that the construction of the interculomia; railway is remulant to the consolidation
 of the union of British North America, and to the
 amoust thereis of North British of Now Branson inch,
 and have consequently agreed that providing
 thould be made for its nonacolitar construction by
 the government of tunnels. Therefore, in order
 to give effort to that agreement is shall be the
 duty of the government and partiament of though
 the provide for the communication to this of
 months after the union of a railway resourcing
 the river W. Lacrowov orth rivy of Rajika in
 Sova Reetta, and for the completion through
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 without noterpainted and the completion through
 orth all graphicalis speed.

Admission of Other Colonies.

146. It shall be lawful for the queen, by and with the advice of her majesty's most honorable privy council, on addresses from the houses of the parliament of Canada, and from the houses of the paritament of Canada, and from the houses of the respective legislatures of the colonies or provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, to admit those colonies or provinces, or any of them, into the union, and on address from the houses of the parliament of Canada to admit Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory, or either of them, into the union, on such terms and conditions in each case

as are in the addresses expressed and as the queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the provisions of this act; and the provisions of any order in council in that behalf shall have effect as if they had been enacted by the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

147. In case of the admission of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, each shall be entitled to a representation in the senate of Canada of four members, and (notwithstanding anything in this act) in case of the admission of Newfoundland the normal number of senators shall be seventy-six and their maximum number shall be eighty-two; but Prince

Edward Island when admitted shall be decrued to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is, in relation to the constitution of the senate, divided by this act, and accordingly, after the admission of Prince Edward Island, whether Newfoundland is admitted or not, the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brusswick in the senate shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively, and the representation of such of those previnces shall not be increased at any time beyond tea, except under the provisions of this act for the appointment of three or six additional senators under the direction of the queen.

CANADIAN TABLES OF REFERENCE.

Relating to Population, Game Laws, Nativity of Inhabitants, Denominational Strength and Tariff Duties.

Population of Principal Cities of Canadian Dominion by Census of 1881.

Name of City.	Province Located In.	Population. Increas
		107,225140,74733,51
Toronto	Ontario	56,09286,41530,32
Quebec	Quebec	59,00962,4462,74
Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,58238,1006,51
Hamilton	. Ontario	26,71635,9619,24
		21,34527,4125,14
8t. John	New Brunswick	28,80528,127
London	Ontario	15,82819,7463,9;
Portland	New Brunswick	12,52015,2282,70
		12,40714,0011,68
		8,80711,4852,67
Guelph	Ontario	
St. Catharines	Ontario	7,2449,0311,70
Brantford	Ontario	8,1079,6161,5/
Belleville	Ontario	7,3059,5162,21
Trois-Rivieres	Quebec	7,5708,6701.10
St. Thomas	Ontario	2,1978,3676,17
Stratford	Ontario	4,3138,2393,95
Winnipeg	Manitoba	2417.8957.74
Chatham	Ontario	5,8737,8732,0
Brockville	Ontario	5,1027,6092,50
Levis	Quebee	6,@17,507 18
Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,4327,2272.79
Huff	Quelve	
Peterborough	Ontario	4.8116,8122,2
Windsor	Ontario	4.2536.5612.30
St. Henri	Quebee	
Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,018,6,218,21
Victoria	British Columbia	3,2705,9252,67
	<u></u>	

^{*} The decrease of the population of the city of St. John is attributed to the great fire which occurred in the year 1877.

Area, Population and Capitals of Canadian Provinces in 1881.

Provinces	Area in Acres	Popula- tion.	Males.	Females	Capital of Province.	Popula- tion of Capital
Ontario	65,111,463	1.023,225	976,470	1446,754	Toronto	.86,415
Quebec	120,764,651	1,359,027	675 175	1941,452	Quebec	.62,446
Nova Scotta	13,382,003	440,572	220,538	.220,034	Hahfax	.36,100
New Bruos wick	.17.303,410	,321,233	164.119	157,114	Fredericton	6.214
British Co- lumbra Prince Ed'd	218,435,200	4.945	29,503	. 19,956	Victoria	53825
Island	1 3655 4000	100 501	54 7/84	54 105)	Charlottetown	11.485
					Winnipeg	
N. W. Term						
tories :	1,705,761,280	36,446	28,113	24,333	Regina	·····
Total .	2 221 (#41,447	1 324 810	2.185 454	2,135,956		

Fishery and Game Laws in Ontario and Ouebec.

Seasons in which Fish must not be caught.

	Ontario.	Queber.
Pickerel (Dore)	.From Apr. 15 to May 15.,	From Apr. 15 to May 15
Maskinonge	.From Apr. 15 to May 15.	From Apr. 15 to May 15
Bass	.From May 15 to June 15.	From Apr. 15 to May 15
Salmon (with nets)		From Aug. 1 to May 1
Salmon (with the fly)		From Sept. 1 to May I
Speckled Trout, Brook or		• • •
River Trout	.From Sept. 15 to May 1	From Oct. 1 to Dec. Si
Salmon Trout and Lake	•	
Trout	.From Nov. 1 to 16,	From Oct. 15 to Dec. 1
Whitefish	.From Nov. 1 to 16	From Nov. 10 to Dec. 1
Seasons in v	which Game must not b	killed.

	Ontario.	Quebec.
Deer and CaribooFrom		
Moose and ElkFron	Dec. 15 to Oct. 1From	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1
Partridge, Pheasant, Grouse, From	Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 From	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1
Wild Turkey and Quail From	Jan. 1 to Oct. 1	
WoodcockFrom	Jan. 1 to Aug. 1. From	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1
Snipe	Jan. I to Aug. 15., From	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1
DuckFrom	Jan. 1 to Aug. 15., From	May 1 to Sept. 1
Swans and Geese From	May 1 to Aug. 15. From	May I to Sept. I
HaresFrom	Mar. 1 to Sept. 1. From	Feb. 1 to Sept. 1
Wild Cat, Marten and Fisher, From		
MinkFrom		
OtterFrom		
BeaverFrom		
MuskratFrom		

Net or seine fishing without license is prohibited. Nets must be raised from Saturday night until Monday morning of each

week. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays. Indians are

forbidden to tish illegally the same as white me Each person guilty of violating these regulations is liable to fine and costs. or in default of payment is subject to imprisonment.

No person shall, during such prohibited times, fish for, catch, kill, bay, sell or have in possession any of the kinds of fish or game mentioned above.

Birthplace of Inhabitants of i Canadian Dominion by Cen----- -- 1001

SUS 01 1881.	Roman Catholies.
Canadian Dominion3.715,492	Methodists
British Isles 470,002	Presbyterians
United States	Church of Englan
Germany25,328	
Other British Provinces 8,143	Baptists
Other Countries	Lutherans
Russia and Poland	Congregationalist
Not Given	Disciples
France	Brethren
Norway and Sweden	Jews
Italy	Of the above
At Sea	Catholics are in
Spain and Portugal 215	Quebec, and 320,83

Denominational Strength in

Canadian Dominion, 1881.
Roman Catholies1.791.00
Methodists742.841
Presbyterians678,165
Church of England 374.*14
Baptists296.525
Lutherans
Congregationalists 26,901
Disciples
Brethren
Jews
Of the above 1,170,716 Remail Catholics are in the Province of Quebec, and 320,939 are in Ontario

TARIFF DUTIES UPON GOODS,

Collected by the Canadian and American Governments on Various Articles in Common Use, According to the Tariff Entes in Canada, and Adopted by the United States Congress, March 8, 1863.

Various articles upon which duty is paid are here omitted, for want of room, but those are given which, by general use, most directly concern the people.

Gunda Subject to Puly.	Conadion Duty.	American Duty.	Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Dely	American Duty
Agrico tura. Imporments, not otherwise herein provided for twenty-five per cent oil redocess.	25 per cent	35 per cent	Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened and two cents per pound if not sweetened		
Animals living of all kinds except for breeding purposes twenty per cent ad culorem	20 per cent	20 per cent	[Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits, one		
Artificia Flowers and Feathers, twenty five per cent of calorem	25 per cent	50 per cent	dullar and ninety cents per imperial gaison Fune, vot.	B 1 rq 00.18	35 per cent
Bird Cages of all kinds, thirty per cent ad ratorem Blacking shoe, and shoemakers ink, twenty five	30 per cent		Furskins dressed fifteen per cent ad valorem Cape hats, muffs typeels, capes conta clonks and other manufactures of fur twenty five per	15 per cent	30 per cent
per cent ad calorem. Books—	25 per cent	25 per cent	Purniture house cabinet or office finished or to	35 per cent	36 per cent
Books printed periodical and pamphlets, ont elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor			parts, including hair, spring and other mat- tresses, show cases, caskets and soffine of any materias, thirty five por cent of returns	85 per cent	35 per cent
btank neconstructs, nor copy obest, nor books to be written or drawn upon nor Bibles, neaver looks neatmand by mn-books fifteen			Hate curied twenty per cent ad calorem Hate, caps and bouncts not clowhere specified, twenty five per cent ad calorem	20 per cent 25 per cent	25 per cent 20 per cent
per cent ad colorem British copyright works, reprints of, fifteen per cent ad colorem, and in addition thereto twalve	15 per cent	25 per cent	Honey been in the comb or otherwise three cents per pound	No per B	30 e pr gul.
cent ad colorest, and in addition thereto twalve and a half per cent ad coloress.	15 pr et. and 1214 pr et.	25 per cent	Hops, six cents per pound Inox and Mani partures or, viz.	fic per m	Hc per b
Bibles prayer backs posim and hymn-books, five	5 per cent	25 per cept	Pig two dollars per ton Old and scrap, two dollars per ton	#2 per ton	#6 per ton
Blank broks vie Account books, copy books, or books t be drawn or written upon, thirty per cent of colorem		20 per cent	Sewing machines, whole or heads or parts of bessle of sewing machines, two dollars each and in addition thereto twenty per cent ad		
Desperal 19th graphed or cospet or step, black		20 941 0011	patorem, ,	42 & 30 pri et 20 per cent	
bli heads the descripts drafts, posters cards other commercial black forms tables of every descript in advertising pictures or pictural slip weards or bills, thereby per cent ad rate			Tak, for writing twenty-five per cent ad colorem fewelry and manufactures of gold and oliver twenty per cent ad colorem	JR per cent	25 per cent
OPPM	30 per cent	35 per cept	Land, third or rendered two cents per pound land updet one and a half cents per pound lead, old and scrap, and in pigs hars, blocks and	2 c perm 114 c perm	2 e per B
Maps and charts, twenty per cent, ad reduces. Playing enros, thirty per cent, ad enforces.	30 per cent	25 per cent 100 pr et p pk	sheets too per cent of esteron	10 per cent	26/3 c ps th
Printed ourse bound or in sheets, six cents per peand	fic per fi	25 per cent	Lenther so e laisned but tough or indressed ben per cent ad enforces	10 per cent	10 per cent
Barley fifteen cents per bushel	15 e per beb.	10 % per beh.	Bole leather and beiting beather tanned but not wasses, and all upper cather and French lid		l
Buckwheat ten certs per bushel Indian com mer n and-a-half cents per bushel Onte ten cents per bushel	10 c per beh 714 e pr beh 10 c per beh	10 per cent 10 c per buh 10 c per bah.	fifteen per cent of scheren. Boets and show and ather manufacture of legiber pe buling gloves and out to sind cather		15 to JO pric.
Rice, one cent per pri ind Rye ten cents per bushe),	10 c, per balt	10 c per beh	Belting twenty five per cost a Cretures. Ralt, fifteen cents per busic lope no stry for some	45 per cent	*
When three was per boaner	15 c per beh 10 c per beh 15 c per beh	30 & per boh 10 per cent	house subject he employed regulations. Marble in brooks from the quarry in the moigh or away on two sides only and not specially.	15 c per beb	20 e ger bulh
Buckwhist inexest from one-fourth of one cont.	A c per h	30 sec cent	shapen containing affect cubic feet or over ten	10 per cent	Of e to #1 10 priculate ff
Cornaira forty cents per harre Outrest one half cent per pound	M C DOT D	10 o par but by o per to by o per to	Mosts, frush or salted on actual weight as re- refred in Canada except shoulders added based		
Ryc H or fifty cents per barrel Wheat firm fifty cents per barrel	50 e per bri	20 per cept	Buts of all kinds, except cocon nuts, twenty per	Le per B	1 c per b
Rice and Sage four two cents per pound. Brick for building twenty per cent ad rulorem Butter four cents per pound.	2 c. per b 20 per cent 4 c. per b	30 per cent 30 per cent 4 c per b	cent and subbreum (fileboth for fluors stamped painted or printed table covers number y prepared and offed and	JO per cent	2 e per h
Buttons of all kinds, twenty-five per cent an		25 per cent	paralised which we billiable there's per court and endo	an per cent	40 per cent
Carriages wagons ranwarears and earriages, whost-barrows and ther due articles, thirty per ent del culorem	20 per eras	35 per cent	Organs, calting a vig. In read signing having the grant of the and of the sets of reselvent provided dirty of the affiliation and his habited over two and his over		1
Cement hadrallic or water nine ground, includ- ing barress farty centa per barrel	140 c. per bel.		four sets of reeds affect dollers each having	410	
China and surgeous ware twenty five per cent	Zi per cent	55 per cent	dollars, having over my mate of reeds thirty dollars each and to addition thresto fifteen	015	at per cent
Clocks and parts thereof thirty five per cent ad	35 per cent	50 per cent	per centum ad e Horem on the fair market value though f	and 15 pr. et	B-1 5-1 1.107
Coal apticacite fifty cents per ton of two	30 e. per too	75 e. per ton	Publishes discorned engenerage and prints, twen by per cent and restored	ab per cent	30) per centi
Coal thin mans, sixty cents per ton of two the quant people Cores multi-the documper bandred	41) e per ton 41 per 100	75 e per ton Je per B	Paper hangings or wall paper thirty percent of suddress Enveropes and all manufactures of paper not	Title per cent	Digital contract
Coffee green two contribution of cork wood of	2 c. ben lb	From	otherwise specified, twenty five per cent ad	25 per cent	Zaper cont
cork bark twenty per cent of edicrem . Catter manufactures	20 per cent	25 per cetil 35 to 40 pr c.	Pencils and a work or otherwise, incuty fire per cent of reforms	25 per cent	We pigner
Earthenware and stoneware brown or courted and Rockinghamana twenty five per cent ad-			Planck rice vis. All square ptanofortes whether remed cornered or not a distant setten induces	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	p. p. r. r.
enforces. The of apple pair phrapple rasp- berry strumberry and that fruits antivanilla.	B per cent	25 per cent Some 50 pr c	twenty five d dairs each on a other square passofortes therty dellars cach on agright gland cries there follars each on concert	8:25 8:35	1
one deliar and inners certs her impered gallon and twenty per cent a featuress	puland 2 perostil	some a pre	mand-concert or park a grand manner of concert of park a grand man back the fifty	6381 0207	30 per cent
Feathers outsich and addition that send different and decision are the property of subsections.	15 & 25 p. ct.	23 to 50 pr e	Plants vir Fruit, shade is an and ornamental	and in or et	1
Flax west for Sente per bush c From the time Appear two cents per pound	to per bah	200 per tent	frees, shrubs and plants bookly per cent ad	20 per cent	37 per cent
Apples of the centered barrel	40 e per bri	•	Plates engraved on word, and on steel or other metal twenty per cent of coloress	3) per cent	25 per cent
Blackbornia Resentation rappersion and	Ze peruf	10 per cent	Printing present of all blods, officer per cells ad colores.	La per cent	
Chereise and intrinter in exist for quiet. Conference being and games there were per-	1 < before	10 per cent	Putty twenty the percent of relevant of subcream quinties suppose of twenty jarrent of subcream and subcream that for boots and object also tests and authings,	25 per cent	\$1 (O p 100 h Free
Oranges and Lemons twenty per ant air painters Oranges and Lemons twenty per ant air painters	A closer B	3' per cent	twenty five per cent of informe United King	45 per cent	30 per omt.
Peaches, forty cents per bushes	40 c per beb	10 per cent	dom or any British possession, or imported for		

Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.	Goods Subject to Duty.	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.
the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one		:	hewn or sawn only, fifteen per cent. ad	20 per cent	20 per cent
hundred pounds;		8 c. pr 100 bs	Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified.		62 p. m. ft.,
eeds, viz.: Flower garden, field and other seeds,			twenty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	C. D. Cab. f
for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in		I	WOOLS AND WOOLENS, VIZ.:		
large parcels, fifteen per cent. ad rulorem; when			Manufactures composed wholly or in part of		l)
put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five		1.00	wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or		11
per cent, ad ralorem	25 per cent	20 per cent	other like animal, viz.: Shawls, blankets, and		l i
hingles, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	35 c. per M.	fiannels of every description; cloths, doeskins,] [
ewing silk and silk twist, twenty five per cent ad			cassinieres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings,		li
ralorem	25 per cent	30 per cent	felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere		11
lik velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of			specified: horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting		11
which silk is the component part of chief value.		1	yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under num-		11
not elsewhere specified, except church vestments			ber thirty; knitted goods, viz. Shirts, drawers		11
thirty per cent. ad ralorem	30 per cent	50 per cent	and hosiery of every description; seven and a		11
oan, common brown and yellow, not perfumed			half cents per pound, and in addition thereto		ند ا ا
one cent and a half per pound	11% c. per To	30 per cent	twenty per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	112
teel, and manufactures of, viz. : On and after the			Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of		118
first day of January, 1882, steel in ingots, bars			every description, including cloth caps, com-		11 =
sheets and coils, railway bars or rails and fish			posed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the	ł	! <u>%</u>
plates, ten per cent. ad ralorem	10 per cent	#17 per ton	hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals.		112
hovels, spaces, hoes; hay, manure and potato			made up or manufactured wholly or in part by		} i ≝
forks; rakes and rake teeth; carpenters', coop			the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except		i I 型
ers', cabinetmakers' and all other mechanics		1	knit goods, ten cents per pound, and in addi-		: 3
tools, including files, edge tools of every descrip		234 c. per B	tion thereto twenty-five per cent ad ralorem	25 per cent	ile
tion, axes, seythes, and saws of all kinds, thirty	·	to \$2.50 p.	All manufactures composed wholly or in part of	i	1/2
per cent. ad ralorem	(St) per cent	doz.	wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca guat, or		l i 🦉
tereotypes and electrotypes of standard books			other like animals, not herein otherwise pro-		ĮĒ
ten per cent. ad valorem		25 per cent	vided for, twenty per cent. ad ralorem	20 per cent	5
Grindstones, two dollars per ton	e) (i) pur ton	41.75 turton	Treble ingrain, three ply and two-ply carpeta		: ĕ
ea, viz.: Black two cents per pound and ten per	· 2 c. pr 🗗 and	/ Person	composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square	. 10 c. p. eq. yd	. I 5
cent. ad ratorem	. io per cent	`	yard; and in addition thereto twenty per		' E
Green and Japan tea three cents per pound and	3 c. pr & and	Free.	cent. ad valorem	20 per cent	. #
ten per cent. ad ralorem	10 per cent	i rice.	Two ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which		` ₹
runks, satchels, valises and carpet-bags, thirty	, l	1	the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or	·ļ	. 7
per cent. ad valorem		30 per cent	other material than wool, worsted, the hair of		
I wines of all kinds, not otherwise specified, twen	•	i	the alpaca goat, or other like animals, five		.1
ty-five per cent. ad valorem,	.: 25 per cent	40 per cent	cents per square yard, and in addition thereto		.1
Type for printing, twenty per cent, ad valorem	. 20 per cent	25 per cent	twenty per cent. ad raiorem	i 20 per cent	: [
legetables, viz.: l'otatoes, ten cents per bushel			Felt for boots and shoes and skirts, when im-		11
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel			ported by the manufacturers for use in their	i	
Tomatoes, in cans, two cents per pound		30 per cent	factories, fifteen per cent. ad valorem	15 per cent	ł !
And all other vegetables, including sweet pota		y 10 per cent	Felt for glove linings, and endless felt for paper		11
toes, twenty per cent. ad valorem		i 30 per cent	makers, when imported by the manufactrers		11
inegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon		. 7½ c.p.w.g.	for use in their factories, ten per cent. ad rai-		!!
Vatches and watch cases, twenty-five per cent			orem	10 per cent	į J
ad ratorem		35 per cent	Wool, class one, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincoln		i
Wood and manufactures of and woodenware		4	phire, Southdown combing wools, or wools		1
viz.: Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and	4	1	known as lustre-wools, and other like combing		1
other manufactures of wood not elsewhere			wools such as are grown in Canada, three cents		!
specified, twenty five per cent. ad ratorem		25 per cent	per pound	3 c. per D	
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough	l		Whips twenty-five per cent. ad ralorem	25 per cent	an per cer

VARIOUS ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FREE OF TARIFF DUTY INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Not the entire free list, but including those which most generally interest the people.

Acid≤, muratic. Acids, nitric, not chemically Acids sulphuric. Adhesive-felt, for sheathing African Fibre, unmanufac-tured, for beds. Agates, unmanufactured. Albumen Almond-otl. Almond-shells. Amber in the gam. American artists, works of, Ammonia, crude. Angelica root. Angora Goats, alive. Angora Skins, without wool. Anthre-oil, crude. Animal-carbon. Animal Manures.

Acids, carbolic, for chemical or manufacturig purposes.

Acids, boracic.

Animals, specially imported for bicolog purposes, must be of superior breed for improvement of stock Anise seed.

Antse oil.

Annotta or Annotto, and all extracts of and seed Antiquities, for cabinets.

Aqualortis

Arsenie

Ashes, best root.

Baggage of immigrants or returning tourists, in actual use. Bagging Waste, fit only for

making paper. Bags, gunny, old or refuse, the only to be remanufac-tured.

Balm of Gilead.

Balsams, copaiva or copaiba. Balsams, fir, or Canada. Balsams, Peruvian.

Bamboo sticks, canes, or for umbrella sticks. Basswood-bark.

Beads, amber. Bed feathers, or downs. Beds, curled hogs hair, for.

Bees, of superior stock for breeding. Beet root Ashes.

Belladonna, root and leaf. Bell metal. Bergamot oil.

Berries, for dyeing. Berries, juniper and laurel. Birds, living or stuffed. Bleaching Powders. Bologna Sausages.

Bone ash, and bone dust, for manufacture of phosphates and fortilizers.

Bones, erude, burned, not manufactured, ground, cal-cined or steamed Books which have been printed over twenty years. Books specially imported in . good faith for the use or by the order of any college, school or seminary of learning, and not more than two copies of any one book on one invoice.

sons arriving in the United States. Books, professional, of

States.

Books, as household effects of immigrants, when they have been used abroad for more than one year and are not intended for sale. Box-wood.

Brazil or cream-nuts. Brazil.wood

Bronze, statuary, the original creative work of American artists. Buchn-leaves.

Bullion, gold and silver. Burgundy Pitch.

Cabinet woods, Calf-skins, raw.

Caraway, oil of caraway-seeds. Cardamom-seed.

Cars, Canadian, used only in through business between Canada and U.S.

Cattle, specially imported for breeding purposes, must be of superior breed for improvement of stock. Chalk unmanufactured.

Chamomile flowers. Charcoal.

Charts for library of Congress, United States.

' Cinnamon, oil of.

Clothing, in actual use of persons arriving in the United States. Coal, anthracite.

Coal stores of American ves-sels not unladen.

Cocoons, silk. Coffee, in the natural berry. Coins, cabinets of.

Coriander seed. Cork, bark or wood manufactured.

Cotton, raw. Cotton Waste, for making

DADET. Cream-nuts. Croton-bark. Culmbels.

Cummin-weed. Cuttlefish-bone. beer-skins, raw.

Diamond dust. Diamonds, rough or uncut. Dried Flowers.

Dried Skins, not otherwise specified. Drugs, crude, used in dyeing or tanning.

F.gg. Elephants' teeth. Elecampane-root. Fence-posts, cedar, round and unmanufactured.

Fennel seed. Fertilizers. Fire wood.

Fish, all kinds, the produce

of the fisheries of the Doninion of Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Newfound-land, or Labrador ibut not British Columbia, except fish of the inland lakes, or

of the rivers falling into them, and except fish pre-served in oil. Fish, simply packed in ice for preservation while in tran-sit to market and intended for immediate consump-

tion. rish oil, the product of the sea-fisheries of Canada, Prince Eilward Island, New-foundland and Labrador (but not British Columbia).

Flax Waste for paper stock. Flint, fints and ground fint-

stones. Flowers, natural, dried and prepared.

Fowls, land or water, living, Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical for propaga-tion or cultivation.

Fur-skins, not dressed in any manner.

(lentian-root. Ginger-root, green, Iresh of dried.

Glass, fit only to be remanu-factured. Glaziere' Diamond».

Glue, fish. Gold-beaters' monids and skins. Gold Bullion.

Gold Coin.

Gold Medals.

Gold, old and unfit for use without remanufacture

Gold Sweepings.

Grasses and Pulp of, for making paper.

Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not otherwise speci-fied. Guitar Strings, gut.

Gums, all not otherwise spe-cified.

Gut, cat or whip, unmanufac-

Gut and Worm-gut, for whip and other cord, manufac-tured or not.

Gut-cord or cat-gut strings. Gut-rope or whip-gut strings. Guts. salted.

Gutta - percha, tured or crude. unmanufac-

Gypsum, unground.

Hair, hogs', curled, for beds and mattresses, not fit for bristles.

Hair, horse and cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanu-factured.

Hair, sheep-skins, sheared.

Harp-strings, gut. Hemp, Indian.

Hide-rope.

Hides, raw, hair removed by liming. Hoofs.

Hoop-timber, round, in its natural condition, with the bark on.

Hop-roots, for cultivation. Horn, in strips.

Horn, tips.

Horses, of superior breed for the improvement of stock.

Ice. Iceland Moss.

Indian-hemp, crude

India-rubber, crude. India-rubber, crude, in rough sheets.

Isinglass.

Ivory, and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.

Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured. Japan-wax.

Juniper Berries.

Junk, old. Jute, rags for making paper.

Jute, thread waste, fit only for making paper. Lamb-skins, not dressed in any manner.

Laurel-berries. Lava, unmanufactured. Lavender, essence or oil of.

Leather, old scrap leather. Leaves, all not otherwise specified.

Leaves, palm-leaves, unmanu-factured. Leeches.

Lemon-peel, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared.

Leopard-skins, raw.

Licorice-root. Life-boats, for the saving of human life.

Lime, phosphate of, crude, for fertilizing purposes.

Linen Rags, for making paper. Linseed-cake.

Lithographic Stones, not engraved. Loadstones.

Logs, unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.

Machinery, models of. Madder, ground or prepared. Madder, extracts of,

Madder-root. Magnets.

Mahogany Medals, cabinets of Mercury.

Metal, bell. Mineral or Medicinal Waters, natural waters.

Mineral Waters, natural,

artificially charged

Models of Inventions and other Improvements in the Arts.

Models for instruction illustration in schools.

Mother of Pearl. Musk, crude, in natural pod.

Mustard-seed. Myrrh-gum.

Necklaces, amber strung on threads.

Newspapers, imported by the mails, not exceeding 1,000 grammes (2 lbs. 3 ozs).

ewspapers, to be recon-verted into paper. Nutralla.

Oak-bark. Oakum.

Oilcake, of linseed. . Oil-stone.

Oils, almonds. Oils, bergamot.

Oils, lavender.

Oils, ottar or otto, of roses. Oils, poppies.

Oils, rosemary. Oils, valerian.

Oils, vitriol or sulphuric acid. Oils, whale, American fisheries.

Orange-flowers or buds. Orange-peel, not preserved. Ores, gold and silver.

Paintings by American artists.

Paintings for municipal corporations. Palm-leaf, unmanufactured.

Paper-stock, crude, of every description. Pearl, mother of.

Pebbles, for spectacles, Brazil or other, rough. Pelta, raw, not otherwise specified.

Pewter, old, fit only to be remanufactured.

Photographs, specially imported for exhibition, not for sale.

Piling, rough logs with bark

Pitch, Burgundy. Plants, crude, used exclu-sively for dyeing or making dyes.

Plants, for use of United States.

Plants, medicinal, crude.

Plants, tropical and semi-tropical for propagation or cultivation.

Plaster of Paris, unground. Plates, plain.

Polishing-stones, natural. Poppy-heads, crude drug.

Posts, round, unmanufac-tured wood. Silver, old, fit only for re-manufacture.

Poppy-seed Oil Pulp, grass, for making paper.
Quassia-wood.

Quinine, salts and sulphates

Rags, for making paper. Railroad-cars, for business be-tween Canada and United States.

Railroad-ties, wood.

Rattans, unmanufactured. Regalia, specially imported for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts.

Rennets, raw or prepared. Rhubarb.

Rope, of raw hides, cut into strips. Rose-leaves

Saffron, and safflower, and extract of.

Samples, small strips of silk, cotton or other fabrics, small quantities of raw material, and articles of any description having little or no intrinsic value as merchandise.

Sandal-wood. Sarsaparilla.

Sassafras Bark and Root. Scrap-leather, old.

Seal-skins, raw or undressed. Seeds, for use of United

Seeds, garden, not otherwise specified.

Seeds, hemlock.

Seeds, medicinal, crude, not otherwise specified. Shrimps.

Silk, all raw, or as recled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or ad-vanced in manufacture any way.

Silk, waste. Silk Bolting-cloth. Silkworm Eggs. Silver, bullion.

Silver, coins. Silver, medals.

Silver, sweepings Singing-birds. Size, gold.

Skeletons, and other prepara-tions of anatomy. Skins, fur, all not otherwise specified.

Skins, wool of no commercial

Skins, mats and robes.

Skins, shark. Spanish-flies.

Stones, lithographic, not engraved.

Straw, unmanufactured.

Tanning, articles in a crude state, used in tanning, not otherwise specified.

Tapioca. Tea.

Tea-plants.

Teasels.

Telegraph-poles, wood.

Theatrical Wardrobes, in-tended in good faith for the personal use of the actor or actress bringing them, and of a reasonable amount.

Timber, all round unmanu-factured.

Tin, bars, blocks or pigs. Tortoise shell, unmanufac-tured.

Trees, for use in the United States.

States.

Types, old, fit only to be remanufactured. Vaccine-virus.

Vanilla Beans and Plants. Vegetable substances for beds.

Veneers of cabinet-woods, unmanufactured.

Violin-strings, gut. Walking-sticks, cut into suitable lengths.

Whetstones White Chalk.

Wood.

Wood. All logs and round, unmanufactured timber, not otherwise specified.

Wood. All ship timber. Wood. All cabinet-woods, unmanufactured.

Wood. All dye-woods in sticks.

Yeast-cakes.

VARIOUS ARTICLES WHICH MAY BE IMPORTED FREE OF TARIFF DUTY INTO CANADA.

Including those in Most General Use Among the People.

Articles for the use of the governor-general.

Articles for the use of foreign consuls-general. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion

government, or any of the departments thereof, or for the senate or house of com-

Army and navy and Canadian militia, for the use of, viz: Arms, clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of

Bells for churches. Berries for dyeing or used for

composing dyes. Bones, crude and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed. Bone-dust and bone-ash for

and fertilizers. Botany, specimens of.

Bristles. Brimstone, crude or in roll or flour.

Broom-corn. Buchu leaves

Bullion, gold and silver. Burgundy pitch. Burr-stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not

bound up into millstones. Carriages of travelers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers. under regulations to be prescribed by the minister of

customs Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquidesign.

Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than forty-five inches wide and not pressed or calendered. Cat-gut strings or gut cord

for musical instruments. Chalk and cliff stone, unman nfactured.

Chamomile flowers Citron and rinds of, in brine

for candying. Clothing, donations of for charitable purposes. Cochineal.

Cocoa, bean, shell or nibs. Coins, gold and silver, except United States silver coin. Communion plate and plated ware for use in churches.

Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers.

manufacture of phosphates | Casts, as models for schools of | Dyeing or tanning articles in | Fur-skins of all kinds, not a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.

Eggs.

Embossed books for the blind. Entomology, specimens of. Extract of logwood.

Fish-oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in

oil). Fish-hooks, nets and seines. and lines and twines, for the use of the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishingtackle or hooks with flies or trawling-spoons.

dressed in any manner. Flint, flints and ground flint-Fossils.

Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap. Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure.

Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.

Hemlock bark.

Hemp, undressed. Hides, whether dry, salted or pickled.

Horses, cattle, sheep or swine, for the improvement of stock, under regulations to be made by the treasury board and approved by the

governor-general in council. Hoofs, horn and horn tips.

India rubber, manufactured.

Licorice root. Lemons, and rinds of, in brine,

for candying. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere provided for.

Lumber and timber, plank and boards, sawn, of boxwood, cherry, walnut, chestaut, mahogany, pitch-pine, rose-wood, sandalwood, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory and whitewood, not shaped or otherwise manufactured.

Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United | Ores of metals of all kinds. States, under regulations to Paintings, in oil or water colbe prescribed by the ministrum ors, by artists of well-known ter of customs.

Medals of gold, silver or cop-Der.

Mineralogy, specimens of.

Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.

Menageries - horses, cattle. carriages, and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the mininster of customs. Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, unbound,

Oak-bark.

for candving.

Oil-cake, cotton-seed cake, palm nut cake and meal. Oils, cocoanut and palm, in their natural state. Oranges and rinds of, in brine,

merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.

Palm-leaf, unmanufactured. Pearl, mother of, not manufactured.

Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.

Pelts.

Pitch (pine).

Pumice and pumice stone.

Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured. Rhubarb root

Salt, imported from the United

Kingdom or any British possession or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries. . Sand.

Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in man ufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.

Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.

Settlers' effects, viz.: Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements and tools of trade. occupation or employment which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also

that under regulations to be made by the minister of customs, live stock, when imported into Manitobs or the Northwest Territory by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the governor in council. Tanners' bark.

Teasels.

Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.

Turpentine, raw or crude. Turtles.

Varnish, black and bright for ships' pee. Veneers of wood and ivory,

sawn only. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

Whale-oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed.

Willow for basket-makers. Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN.

No protective duties are now levied on goods imported—customs duties being charged solely for the sake of revenue. Formerly the articles subject outy numbered nearly a thousand; now they are only twenty-two—the chief being tobacco, spirits, tea and wine. The following is a complete list:

Articles.		Duty	d.	Articles.	D	uy. N	d.
Ale or beer, specific gravity not exceeding 1085, per bbl		н	0 -	Naptha purified, per gallon	10	<u>-</u>	5
Ale or beer, specific gravity not exceeding 1000, per bbl		11	0	Pickles, in vinegar0		0	1
Ale or beer, specific gravity exceeding 1000 , per bbl	0	16	0 1	Plate, gold, per ounce0	1	7	0
Beer, mum, per bbl	1	1	0	Plate, silver, per ounce0	1	1	6
Beer, spruce, specific gravity not exceeding 1190°, per bbl	1	1	0.	Spirits, brandy, Geneva rum, etc., per gallon	н	O	5
Beer, spruce, specific gravity exceeding 1190-, per bbl	1	4	0	Spirits, rum, from British colonies, per gallon0	10	0	2
Cards, playing, per dozen packs	0	3	9	Spirits, Cologne water			6
Chicory (raw or kiln dried), per cwt		13	3	Tea, per lb		0	6
Chicory (roasted or ground), per lb	0	0	2 1	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb	1	3 1	×
Chloral hydrate, per lb			3	Tobacco, containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture, per lb0		3	6
Chloroform, per lb	0	3	0	Tobacco, cavendish or negro-head, per lb		4	6
Cocoa, per lb		0	1	Tobacco, other manufactured, per lb		4	0
Cocoa husks and shells, per cwt		2	U	Snuff containing more than 13 per cent. of moisture, per lb0		3	9
Cocoa paste and chocolate, per B		0	2	Snuff containing less than 13 per cent. of moisture, per lb0		4	6
('offee, raw, per cwt	0	14	0	Tobacco, cigars, per lb		5	0
Coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, per B	0	0	2	Varnish containing alcohol, per gallon0	1:	2	o
Pollodion, per gallon		1	4	Vinegar, per gallon0		0	3
Essence of spruce, 10 per cent. ad ralorem			!	Wine containing less than 26 degrees proof spirit, per gallon0	- 1	1	0
Ethyl, iodine of, per gallon	0	13	0	Wine containing more than 26 degrees and less than 42 degrees			
Ether, iodine of, per gallon	0	1	5	spirit, per gallon	:	2	6
Fruit, dried, per cwt	0	7	0 ;	Wine, for each additional degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, per			
Malt, per quarter	1	4	0	gallon0		0	3

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS-BANK, CANADA.

Post-office savings-banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of post-office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the statute for all deposits

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the postmaster-general.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterward marry, will be repaid to any such woman. Deposits for children under ten years of age may be made

Firstly. By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly. In the child's own name -- and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the savings bank post-offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of pass-book, and can withdraw money at that savings-bank office which is most convenient to him.

Each depositor is supplied with a pass-book, which is to be produced to the

postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the postmaster-general's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the postmaster's receipt in the pass-book, a direct acknowledgment from the postmaster-general for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the postmaster-general, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if neces sary, write again, because the postmaster's receipt or entry in the pass is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Otta

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned to him by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his ewn p

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the postmaster-general, who will send him by return mail a check for the amount, payable at whatever savings-bank post-office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of four per cent, per annum is allowed on depe the interest is added to the principal on the 30th of June in each year.



In General Use in the Transaction of Various Kinds of Business.

for the writing of legal documents in Canada are essentially the same, with slight alterations, as are used in the United States. Several of the forms, in most frequent use in the

Dominion, for which credit is due "O'Sullivan's Practical Conveyancer," are herewith given. These, with others elsewhere presented, give the reader a very extended list of legal forms for reference and use.

AGREEMENT .--- Formal Parts of an Agreement.

Memorandum of agreement made thisday of, A. D. 188, between of the first part, and of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said parties hereto do hereby agree, each with the other, in manner following:

1. That, etc. (Here add the terms of the particular agreement.)

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of, Witness.

., L. 5.

ASSIGNMENTS.--Assignment by Endorsement

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, the within-named A. B., in consideration of \$.... to me paid by C. D., have assigned to the said C. D., and his assigns, all my interest in the within-written instrument, and every clause, article, or thing therein contained; and I do hereby constitute the said C. D. my attorney, in my name, but to his own use, to take all legal measures which may be proper for the complete recovery and enjoyment of the assigned premises, with power of substitution.

In witness, etc.

Assignment of an Entire Interest In a Patent.

In consideration of \$.... to me paid by, of, I do hereby sell and assign to the said all my right, title and interest in and to the patent of Canada, No...., for an improvement in granted to me, the same to be held by and enjoyed by the said to the full end of the term for which said patent is granted, as fully and entirely as the same could be held and enjoyed by me if this assignment and sale had not been made.

Witness my hand and seal this day of, one thousand eight hundred and, at

BILL OF SALE .--- Bill of Sale of Chattels.

THIS INDENTURE, etc., between, bargainor, and, bargainee:

WHEREAS the said is possessed of the hereinafter set forth, described and enumerated, and hath contracted and agreed with, for the absolute sale to of the same, for the sum of \$..... Now this indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of the said agreement, and in consideration of the sum of \$...., of lawful money of Canada, paid by the to the said, at or

before the sealing and delivery of these presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) the said ha., bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do.. bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto the said executors, administrators and assigns, ..., all those, the said ..., and all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and at equity, or otherwise howsoever, of the said of, in, to, and out of the same, and every part thereof; to have and to hold the said hereinbefore assigned and every of them and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title and interest of the said thereto and therein, as aforesaid, unto and to the use of the said, executors, administrators and assigns, to and for sole and only use forever; and the said do., hereby, for heirs, executors and administrators. covenant, promise and agree with the said, executors and administrators, in manner following, that is to say: That the said now rightfully and absolutely possessed of and entitled to the said hereby assigned and every of them, and every part thereof; and that the said now ha.. in.. good right to assign the same unto the said, executors, administrators and assigns, in manner aforesaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and that the said, executors, administrators and assigns shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, possess and enjoy the said hereby assigned and every of them, and every part thereof, to and for own use and benefit, without any manner of hindrance, interruption, molestation, claim or demand whatsoever, of, from or by the said or any person or persons whomsoever: And that free and clear, and freely and absolutely released and discharged, or otherwise, at the cost of the said, effectually indemnified from and against all former and other bargains, sales, gifts, grants, titles, charges and encumbrances whatsoever: And moreover, that, the said, and all persons rightfully claiming or to claim any estate, right, title or interest of, in or to the said hereby assigned and every of them, and every part thereof, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter upon every reasonable request of the said, executors, administrators or assigns, but at the cost and charges of the said, make, do and execute or cause or procure to be made, done and executed, all such further acts, deeds and assurances for the more effectually assigning and assuring the said hereby assigned unto the said executors, administrators and assigns, in manner aforesaid, and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, as by the said, executors, administrators or assigns, or his counsel shall be reasonably advised or required.

In witness, etc. Signed, sealed, etc. Sworn before at, in the county of, this day of, A. D., 18... a. Commissioner.

Gift of Personal Property.

THIS INDENTURE, made between A., of, of the one part, and B., of, of the other part.

WHEREAS, (setting out the reason and reality of the gift).

Now, this indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of his said desire, and in consideration of his natural love and affection for the said B., he, the said A., doth hereby give and assign unto the said B.

All and every the goods, chattels and effects in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked A.,

Together with full power and authority for the said B., and his assigns to enter into and upon any dwelling-house, lands and here-ditaments, for the time being, belonging to or occupied by the said A., in or upon which any property comprised in or assigned by this indenture shall be, or be supposed to be, and stay therein or upon, and return therefrom to inspect and take an inventory or inventories of the properties and effects hereby assigned, and to remove the same at his or their pleasure.

And the said A., doth hereby, for himself and his heirs, covenant with the said B, that he, the said A., bath full power to assign and give the said goods and chattels hereby assigned in manner aforesaid,

And that it shall be lawful for the said B., and his assigns to take, hold and enjoy the same, free from any disturbance or hindrance whatever, and that free from any encumbrance.

In witness, etc.

INCORPORATION .--- Declaration of Incorporation.

We (setting out the names of at least fire of the intended corporators) do solemnly declare that it is our intention to become incorporated under the Act Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, Revised Statutes of Ontario, chaptered 167.

- 1. That the intended corporate name of our society (or institution, etc., as the case may be) is
- 2. That the objects of the said society are as follows:
- 3. That the manner in which our first trustees or managing officers are to be appointed is as follows:

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands at, in the county of, this day of 188...

CERTIFICATE ON THE FOREGOING FOR THE JUDGE TO SIGN.

The within declaration having been presented to me after execution by the parties thereto, as appears by the affidavit of, thereunto attached, I certify that the said declaration appears to me to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act Respecting Benevolent, Provident and other Societies, R. S. O. chap. 167.

Justice of the High Court of Justice, Division; or

Judge of the County Court of the County of

LEASE .--- General Form of Lease.

THIS INDESTURE, made the ... day of ..., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ..., in pursuance of the set respecting short forms of leases, between ..., of the first part, and ..., of the second part:

Yielding and paying therefor, yearly, and every year during the said term hereby granted unto the the said party of the first part, heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of, to be payable on the following days and times, that is to say, on, etc.; the first of such payments to become due and to be made on the day of next.

And the said party of the second part covenants with the said party of the first part to pay rent; and to pay taxes; and to repair; and to keep up fences, and not to cut down timber; and that the said party of the first part may enter and view state of repair; and that the said party of the second part will repair according to notice; and will not assign or sub-let without leave; and that will leave the premises in good repair.

Clause as to renewal may be as follows:

And also, that immediately after the expiration of the said term of ... years, he, the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, shall and will grant another lease of the said hereby demised premises, with the appurtenances, containing the like covenants, conditions, provisos and agreements as are in this lease contained and expressed, and at and under a yearly rent, payable in quarterly payments, the amount to be ascertained in manner following, that is to say: To be fixed on, and determined upon, and declared by two appraisers, to be named and appointed, one of them by the said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns, the other by the said party of the second part, executors, administrators and assigns, with power to them, the said appraisers, to name and call in a third if they cannot agree; such appraisement to be made within fourteen days after the end of the term hereby granted; such rent to be payable in quarterly payments as aforesaid, and to commence from and immediately after the termination of the first term.

Notice to Quit by Landlerd.

To A. B., or whom else it may concern:

I hereby give you notice to quit and deliver up to me, on or before the day of, 18.., the peaceable and quiet possession of the premises you now hold of me, with the appurtenances, situate at, in the of

Dated this day of, A. D. 18..., Witness. Yours, et

....., Witness. Yours, etc.;

Notice to Quit by Tenant.

To A. B., Esq.:

Notice to Claim Double Rest.

o A. B. :

I give you notice that if you do not deliver up possession of the house and premises situate No. . . . in street, in the

of, on the day of, according to
my notice to quit, dated the day of, I shall claim
from you double the yearly value of the premises for so long as you
shall keep possession of them after the expiration of the said notice,
according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Distress Warrant Upon Goods When Tenant Does Not Pay Rent.

To A. B., my bailiff, greeting:

Distrain the goods and chattels of, the tenant in the house he now dwells in or upon the premises in his possession, situated, for the sum of, being the amount of rent due to me on the same, on the day of, 18..., and for your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

Dated the day of, A. D. 18..

Oath of Appraisers of Goods Attached.

You, and each of you, shall well and truly appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in this inventory, according to the best of your judgment. So help you God.

inventory of Goods Attached.

Appraisement of Goods Attached.

Memorandum: That on the day of in the year of our Lord 18...... of, sworn appraisers, were sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, by me,, of, well and truly to appraise the goods and chattels mentioned in the inventory, according to the best of their judgment.

Memorandum to be Endorsed on the Inventory.

[Signatures, etc., as above.]

Bailiff's Sale of Goods Attached.

 18..., at o'clock, which cattle, goods and chattels are as follows, that is to say:

[Describe the property.]

...... day of, 18...

Surrender of Lease.

Where a surrender of lease is required to be in writing, it must be by deed, and may be conveniently written on the back of the lease intended to be surrendered. No particular form of words is necessary, if the intention can be gathered that the lessee intends to surrender and yield up to the lessor the lease in question for the unexpired portion of the term. A covenant may be added that the lessee has, in himself, good right, full power, and lawful and absolute authority to surrender and yield up the premises to the lessor.

MORTGAGE.---Mortgage of Land.

THIS INDENTURE, made (in duplicate) the day of,
A. D. 18.., in pureuance of the Act Respecting Short Forms of
Mortgages, between

WITNESSETH, that in consideration of of lawful money of Canada, now paid by the said mortgagee... to the said mortgagor.. (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), the said mortgagor... do., grant and mortgage unto the said mortgagee........ heirs and assigns forever:

All and singular, th.. certain parcel or tract of land and premises

Provided this mortgage to be void on payment of of lawful money of Canada, with interest at per cent. per annum, as follows: and taxes and performance of statute labor.

The said mortgager.. covenant.. with the said mortgagee.. that the mortgagor will pay the mortgage-money and interest, and observe the above proviso;

That the mortgagor.. ha.. a good title in fee simple to the said lands; and that ..he.. ha.. the right to convey the said lands to the said mortgagee.., and that on default the mortgagee.. shall have quiet possession of the said lands, free from all encumbrances. And that the said mortgagor.. will execute such further assurance of the said lands as may be requisite.

And also, that the said mortgagor.. will produce the title-deeds enumerated hereunder, and allow copies to be made at the expense of the mortgagee.

And that the said mortgagor.. ha.. done no act to encumber the said lands; and that the said mortgagor.. will insure the building on the said lands to the amount of not less than currency; and the said mortgagor.. do.. release to the said mortgagee.. all claims upon the said lands, subject to the said proviso:

Provided that the said mortgagee..., on default of payment for month, may enter on, and lease or sell the said lands:

Provided that the mortgagee.. may distrain for arrears of interest: provided that in default of the payment of the interest hereby secured, the principal hereby secured shall become payable; provided that until default of payment the mortgagor.. shall have quiet possession of the said lands.

And the said A. B., wife of the said mortgagor, hereby bars her dower in the said lands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Mortgage on Chattels.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of, 18..., between A. B., of, etc., and C. D., of, etc.:

WITHESETH, that the said, for and in consideration

of the sum of \$....., of lawful money of Canada, to him in hand well and truly paid by the said, at or before the sealing

and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, doth bargain, sell and assign unto the said, his executors, administrators and assigns, all and every the goods, chattels, furniture and effects in and about the dwelling-house (or store) of the said A. B., situate at, etc., and hereinafter particularly mentioned, that is to say: (Here specify the chattels; or you may refer to a schedule, saying after the word etc. "which are particularly specified in the schedule hereunder written.")

And, also, that in case default shall be made in the payment of the said sum of money in the said proviso mentioned, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof, or in case the said shall attempt to sell or dispose of, or in any way part with the possession of the said goods and chattels, or any of them, or to remove the same or any part thereof out of the without the consent of the said his executors, administrators and assigns, to such sale, removal or disposal thereof, first had and obtained in writing; then and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the said his executors, administrators and assigns, peaceably and quietly to receive and take unto his or their absolute possession, and thenceforward to hold and enjoy all and every or any of the goods, chattels and premises hereby assigned or intended so to be, and with his or their servant or servants, and with such other assistant or assistants as he may require, at any time during the day to enter into and upon any lands, tenements, houses and premises belonging to and in the occupation of the, where the said goods and chattels, or any part thereof, may be, and to break and force open any door, lock, bolt, fastening, hinge, gate, fence, house, building, enclosure and place, for the purpose of taking possession of and removing the said goods and chattels; and to sell the said goods and chattels, or any of them, or any part thereof, at public auction or private sale, as to them, or any of them, may seem meet; and from and out of the proceeds of such sale, in the first place, to pay and reimburse himself or themselves all such sums of money as may then be due, by virtue of these presents, and all such expenses as may have been incurred by the said his executors, administrators and assigns, in consequence of the default, neglect or failure of his executors, administrators and assigns, in payment of the said sum of money, with interest thereon, as above mentioned, or in consequence of such sale or removal as above mentioned; and, in the next place, to pay unto the said his executors, administrators and assigns, all such surplus as may remain after such sale and after payment of all such sum or sums of money, and interest thereon, as may be due by virtue of these presents at the time of such seizure, and after payment of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by such seizure and sale as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the	his executors, administrators and assigns. parties to these presents have hereunto he day and year first above written,
Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of	

Affidavit of Mortgages.

County of	to wit:	I, C. D., of	the of
within bill of sale, that A. B., the me gage named, is jus	, by way of n ortgagor in th stly and truly	nortgage named, nortgage mamed, nortgage within bill of sa rindebted to me, t	e mortgagee in the nake oath and say, le, by way of mort- his deponent C. D.,
			B, mentioned igage, was executed
in good faith, and of the money so protecting the goo by way of mortga mortgagor therein	for the expaniently due, as ode and chat ge, against to named, or p	ress purpose of sets aforesaid, and no tels mentioned in the creditors of the creditors of the creditors.	curing the payment t for the purpose of the said bill of sale, he said A. B., the liters of such mort-
gagor from obtain	ing payment	of any claim again	st him. C. D.
C 1		~.0	l- 4b+

Sworn before me, at the of, in the county of, this day of, 18...

E. F., a Commissioner.

Notice of Sale Where Mortgagee Does Net Pay

То.....

In the matter of the sale oflot under "An Act to Give to Mortgagees Certain Powers, now Commonly Inserted in Mortgages:"

Discharge of Chattel Merigage.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of Ontario. i

In the clerk of the count... of

L, ... do certify, that ... ha. satisfied all
money due on or to grow due on a certain chattel mortgage made by

to ..., which mortgage bears date the ... day of

A. D. 18., and ... registered ... in the office of
the clerk of the county court of the ... count... of
the ... day of ... A. D. 18., as No..., that such
chattel mortgage has ... been assigned ..., and that I am the
person entitled by law to receive the money, and that such mortgage
is therefore discharged.

[Found affidavit of execution to be added.]

TIMBER MARKS.

An application for the registration of a timber mark or marks shall be made in duplicate after the following form:

To the Minister of Agriculture, (Trade-Mark and Copyright Branch,) Ottawa:

I (name of person or firm), of (residence), engaged in the business of lumbering (or getting out timber and floating or rafting the same), within the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, hereby request the registration of the accompanying timber mark (or marks) which I (name of person or firm), declare was not in use, to my knowledge, by any other person than myself at the time of my adoption thereof, and of which the following are a description and drawing (or impression) in duplicate.

I herewith forward the fee of \$2 required by the "Act Respecting the Marking of Timber.

In testimony thereof I have signed this application in the presence of the two undereigned witnesses, at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(Place and date.)

(Signature of the proprietor.)

(Signature of two witnesses.)

WILL .-- Form of Will.

This is the last will and testament of me, A. B., of, etc., made this day of ... , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

I. A. B., of in the county of gentleman, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

First. I hereby constitute and appoint my wife, E. B., to be sole executrix of this my last will, directing my said executrix to pay all my just debts and funeral expenses, and the legacies hereinafter given, out of my estate.

Second. After the payment of my said debts and funeral expenses. I give to each of my children the sum of Dollars, to be paid to each of them as soon after my decease (but within one year), as conveniently may be done.

Third. And for the payment of the legacies aforesaid, I give and devise to my said executrix, all the personal estate owned by me at

my decease (except my household furniture and wearing-apparel), and so much of my real estate as will be sufficient, in addition to the said personal estate herein given, to pay the said legacies.

Fourth. I give to my said executrix all my household furniture and wearing apparel for her sole use.

Fifth. I devise to my said executrix all the rest and residue of my real estate, as long as she shall remain unmarried and my widow, with remainder thereof, on her decease or marriage, to my said children and their heirs respectively, share and share alike.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand to this my last will and testament.

Signed by the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed names as witnesses.

C. D., Merchant. E. F., Clerk. A. B, Testator.

Codicil to a Will.

This is a codicil to the last will and testament of me, A. B., of, etc., bearing date the day of, A. D. 18.., (the date of the will).

I do hereby revoke the bequest to my son John, and do give and bequeath the same to my daughter Jane, to and for her own absolute use and benefit forever.

In all other respects I do confirm my said will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day of A. D. 18..

Signed, published and declared by the said A. B., the testator, as and for the codicil to his last will and testament, in the presence of us who, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses to the due execution hereof.

R. S., Merchant. X. Z., Clerk. A. R.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

Who May Copyright.—Copyrights may be secured by any person domiciled in Canada, or any part of the British possessions, or being a citizen of any country having an international copyright treaty with the United Kingdom, who is copyright treaty with the United Mingdom, who is the author of any book, map, chart, musical com-position, or of any original painting, drawing, design, etc., upon the following conditions: The books, maps, etc., must be published in Canada and in the case of a work of art, it must be pro-duced in Canada, either prior to or simultaneously with its production elsewhere. Two copies of books, maps, etc., must be sent to the minister of agriculture; and in the case of paintings, statuary, etc., a written description of the same must be furnished.

furnished.

Fee fer Copyright.—The fee for registering a copyright is one dollar, and it runs for twenty-eight years. It may also be renewed for a further term of fourteen years upon the same conditions.

Foriod of Copyright.—An interim copyright may be obtained, pending the publication of any literary, scientific or artistic work, by depositing in the office of the minister of agricul-

ture a copy of the title, or a description of such work. The interim copyright runs for one month, and the fee is fifty cents. The work, however, must be published inside the time specified, or the author incurs a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars

dred dollars.

Fenalty for Infringement.—The penalty for infringing a copyright is the forfeiture of every copy of the work to the owner of the copyright, and the payment of a fine of not less than ten cents, nor more than one dollar, for every copy found in possession.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY, Jan. 1, 1883.

THE QUEEN-VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819: succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married February 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of her malesty are

Her Royal Highness VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1941; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has had issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Maryborn July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26: ING.

Her Royal Highness ALME MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1863; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1882, and has issue five daughters and one son: second son killed by accident May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. January 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, March,

His Royal Highness ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born May 1, 1850. His Royal Highness LEOPOLD GROBGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck.

Her Royal Highness BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, born April 14, 1857.





Exemptions & Forced Sale.



ABSTRACT OF STATE LAWS.

Showing Property Exempt from Attachment, or Levy and Sale on Execution.

ALLEAMA. Home worth types, and Presensed Property \$1 ms. The exempted home may separate of a house and not in an incorporated fown vinege or city of of 190 acres of find with holidings in the country either not execting \$2 (60) in value. The exempted personal property symptoses wages for labor or service. So per nouth hornal places powe in character, household furniture als necessary and proper wearingappared for the whole family family portraits, books used in the family, etc., worth not more than \$1,600.

AREZONA. Home worth boson and Permutal Property Son. The home-word may include a quantity of land stat a dwelling house and stapportensate Property Son. The home-word may include a quantity of land stat a dwelling house and stapportensates, with waters 17 dwelling house and stapportensate so stores 1 has in dwelling, and stricted on the season of families, and stricted and account research phases of families, and stricted for families, and stricted book for the value of \$1.50 family protures, ten step or grass convents to the control of the protection of the property of the party of court of the protection of the pro

AREA CONTROL Home 22 500, and Personal Property for the home-to-ad in towns and effect may compute one are of land in the mounts becomes their of the home to-ad he no more than early verse in the country of one partition for more in a town or eith steeping value is indicated. The personal property of an unmarried man exempted from executive besides his recessive warning apparel must not ressed in value 5.50, nor, if married £500 to be selected by the owners.

the owners.

C. S. I. PORNES. . Home \$\frac{1}{2}\text{sime and Personnel}\$

Proporty in instituted by the only hopestead consisting of an indefinite paratrix of brief and administrative process of two in married ports on the animals to self-two in married persons to \$2000 in value. The other exceptions of \$2000 in value. The other conjugates are briefly and below the host introduct in broading one sewing machine, whose state pipe and store transitive assuming particles, and paratriags and drawings however, an aparticle and drawings however, in particular to the family transity of the family transity of the family and how in induction of the family transity for large in the family all the briefly of the family and any angle of the family and the family and the family and a second particles of the family and the family a

hives one herse and vehicle of a mained and origided person when necessary in his lustiness, force of a new lenne or artistal necessary to the trade in dartal sear records and office furniture of a notary instruments and clust of a surgeron physician, superjoir dender, necessary to their professions with their scientific or professional libraries and office furniture of autorizes and interpretation of autorizes and libraries and office furniture of autorizes and libraries and office furniture of autorizes and libraries and interpretation of autorizes and libraries of mainters of the groups. He rabin or dwelling of a uniter not executing \$500 in value, also in soluce, pipes, hose, windapplian we howevery for mining operations, not exceeding \$200 in value a nilmer set and worked by him not executing \$1300 in value, and two horses, one nor musics, and harness and food of his execution, each of mining and food of his execution. In the continues and harness of a physical sear two two two horses or makes, with horses, out hack, corriging earl ear, by which a cartinan, dray man possible, teamster it c, carries his living still the horse out the group of the group

and fest worth of other farading implements.

CONNECTRECT. No liture or mpted. Foranal Property of the foliastic period. Necessary
appears and bedding and household furniture
necessary for supporters life infiltra arms, unforms equipments and musical instruments,
implements of the debtors trade library worth
6-60 one cow and for sheep the latter not
encounting in value 450 in liberal variety and
specified amounts of household provisions, first
of the horse, saddle bridle, burgey and harmes,
of value not more than \$200, belonging to any
provising surgeon or physiciam one sawing
in claim in use, one church peak in me and one
loot used in 9-hing with its increasity facility,
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and a year supply of provisions and fact.

BELAWABE.—No Home exempted. Forsonal Properly worth \$200.—There is no homested
exemption in the State. Local laws regular
exemptions of the State. Local laws regular
ideas of the State, covering the family 2800.
Hisrary, school-books, pictures, church perburial-ground, clothing, and implements of trade
cranging in value from 500 to 575., and from \$150
to \$250 worth of other property. Success county
does not give the additional personal property
exemption.

excustion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — So Home exempted. Personal Property of the following rates. The following property of a home-stempted committee on execution, except for on automat, attachment, or sale on execution, except for on again's or inhoract to the amount of \$300, provisions and feel for three mouths, mechanics tools or implements of any trade, to the value of \$300, with stockful the same amount the library and implements of a professional man or artist, to the value of \$500, for the value of \$500, and \$5

FLOWIDA.—Form, or House and Lot, and Personal Proposal Property.—House stend of 180 acres of land and improvements, if in the country, a residence and one-half acres of ground, if in a village or city, together with 30,100 worth of personal property. An additional stan of \$1,100 worth of property is exempt from all debts incurred point to May 10, 1965.

GEORGIA.—Real or Personal Property, or both nearth \$1,000.—The constitution of 1877 and statutes of 1878 absolutely exempt from key, except for purchase-money, taxes, or home for labor or materials, etc., real or personal property, or hoth, to the value of \$1,000, the debor choosing whatever he desires shall be enempted.

IDASIO. — Home worth asse, and Pressual Property — The head of a family, buting a home-to-indice which published home home may only at home-stead not exceeding in value \$5,000. Exemption extends to chairs, tables, hooks and desire, worth \$3,00 accessary home-hold, taste and titleben furniture a swing machine, stoven, stove-pipe and store furniture, clothing, beds and bedding, family paintings and pictures and their francis, provisions for the family for three months, 190

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METHERS & Some sworth Grams and Pro-mobil Property. Any quantity of land and exceed-ing forty-screen and the dwelting-house thereon, with its approximation and not increased in any recurried town gast city or village or indeed showed as the opinion of the waver a quantity of lands not re-westing in advent who lot being within a fer-westing in advent who lot being within a fer-westing in advent who lot being within a fer-westing in value 20 mg. It is have overeign house thereon and in apportun-nates overeign in value 20 mg. It is trained a facility of the partiest of facility of which in traine a facility of the partiest of participan functions on in-gities in a householder too throp for even flow getter and their food for an amount.

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MINOSCOPPS. However, from and from the forces of the control of the control of the first than the family and cameding

160 acres of land, nor worth more than \$2,000. Of personal property: The tools of a mechanic, agricultural implements of a farmer, implements of a laborer; wearing apparel; books of a student, libraries, books and maps owned by teachers; life-insurance policy, not exceeding \$10,000; two cows and calves, five hogs, five sheep, 150 bushels of corn, 350 bundles of cattle-feed, ten bushels of wheat or rice, 250 pounds of meat, one eart or wagon, one sewing-machine, household furniture worth \$100, and growing crops. In towns, villages and cities, instead of the foregoing, personal property is allowed to householders of the value of \$250.

MISSOURI.—Home worth \$1.500 to \$3.000, and Personal Property.—Married men are allowed a homestead of 100 acres of land to the value of \$1.500. In cities of \$40.000 inhabitants or over, homesteads shall not include more than eighteen equare rods of ground, nor exceed in value \$3.000. In cities of less size, homestead shall not include over thirty square rods, nor exceed \$1.500 in value. Personal property to the value of not less than \$3.00 to the hea is of families, besides spinning-wheels, cards, a loom, yarn, thread, and cloth woven for family use, 25 pounds each of hemp, wool and flax; all wearing appared of the family, four besis and bedding, and other household furniture, worth not more than \$100.

MONT A.N.A.—Home worth \$2.500, and Personal Property.—A homestead not exceeding in value \$2.500; in a city or village not to exceeding in value \$2.500; in a city or farm land not exceeding [18] acres, the debtor taking his choice and selecting either, with all improvements thereon included in the valuation. The lien of a mechanic, laborer, or mortgage lawfully obtained upon the same, is not affected by such exemption. In addition to the homestead, personal property to the value of about \$1.400, according to value of articles enumerated by statute, is allowed to the householder occupying the same.

occupying the same.

NEBEASKA. — Home worth \$2,000, and Personal Property \$500.—A homestead not exceeding in value \$2,000, consisting of the dwelling-house in which the claimant resides and its appurtenances, and the land on which the same is situated, not exceeding 180 acres, to be selected by the owner thereof, not in any city or incorporated village; or, instead thereof, at the option of the claimant, contiguous land, not exceeding two lost in any such city or village, owned and occupied by the head of a family. All heads of families who have no lands, town lots or houses, have exempt from forced sale the sum of \$500 in personal property. Other personal property is exempted, which is enumerated by statute.

NEVADA.—Home worth \$5,990, and Personal Property.—The husband, wife, or other head of the family, is entitled to a homestead not exceed-ing in value \$5,000, and a debtor has exempted from attachment personal property not exceeding in value \$1,500, enumerated in the statute.

NEW HAMPSHEIRE.—Home scorth \$480, and Personal Property.—Homestead to the value of \$500, necessary appared and bedding and household furniture to the value of \$100; Ribles and school books in use in the family; library to the value of \$200 necess, one hog and one pig, and pork of same when slaughtered; tools of occupation to the value of \$100; six sheep and their fleeces; one cooking stove and its furniture; provisions and fuel to the value of \$50, and one seeming one voke of ozen, or a horse; military arms and enuments. and equipments.

NEW JERNEY.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Property \$200. A householder with a family may own, exempt, a house and lot worth \$1,000, with all wearing appared, and other per-sonal property of the value of \$2.0.

NEW MEXICO. -Home worth \$1,000; Pro-visions, \$25; Furniture, \$100; Dods, \$20. - Real estate to the value of \$1,000 is exempt in farms if the heads of families reside on the same; also the clothing, beds and hed clothing necessary for the use of the family, and fire-wood sufficient for thirty days, when actually provided and intended therefor, all Bibles, hymo-books, Testaments, and school-books, used by the family, and family and religious petures; provisions actually pre-vided to the amount of \$25, and kitchen furniture to the amount of \$25, and kitchen furniture to the amount of \$25, and kitchen ments belonging to the debtor that may be neces-acy to en tile him to carry on his trade or busi-mes, whether agreeitural or mechanical, to be elected by him, and not to evered \$29 in value, fical estate when sold, must be inst appraised by two freeholders of the vienty and must bring two thirds of the appraised vitir.

NEW YORK. Home worth \$1000, and Personal Property. The homestead, consisting of

a house and lot, is exempt to the value of \$1,000, if properly recorded as such. This exemption extends to married women, widows and minor children of deceased householders. The necessary furniture of the household, working tools and teams, professional instruments, furniture and library worth not more than \$250, ninety days lood for team, and debtor's earnings for sixty days, if necessary to support the family.

NORTH CAROLINA. — Home worth \$1,000. Personal Property \$500.—Every homestead, and dwellings and building used therewith, not exceeding in value \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof; or, in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city, town or village, with the dwellings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, and not exceeding the value of \$1,000. Personal property to the value of \$500, selected by the debtor.

Value of \$500, selected by the debtor.

OHIO.—Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Properly.—There is exempted by law the family homestead, not exceeding in value \$1,000; the wearing apparel of such family; bed, basi-teads, bedding necessary for the use of the family; two stoves and fuel necessary for sixty days; domestic animals and their food for sixty days; to the value of \$55, or, in-tead, household furniture of equal value; other necessary household furniture of equal value; other necessary shousehold furniture worth \$50; mechanical or agricultural tools worth \$100, if in use in business. In case the debtor is not the owner of a homestead, he is entitled to hold, exempt from levy and sale, personal property not exempt from levy and sale, personal property not exceeding \$500, in addition to the chattel property as aforesaid.

ONTARIO, CANADA.—Grants that are Free, and Homesteads that are in the possession of actual settlers, in the Algoma and Nippissing Districts, and certain lands between the river Ottawa and Georgian Bay, are exempt from scizure, while in personal property, beds, bedding, and wearing apparel of the debtor and his family, household furniture, provisions, farm stock, tools and implements, to the value of \$80, are exempt from seizure.

OREGON.—Personal Property.—Books, pictures, and musical instruments to the value of \$75; wearing apparel to the value of \$100; and, if a householder, to the value of \$50 for each member of the family; tools, implements, apparatus, team, vehicle, harness, or library, when necessary in the occupation or profession of a judgment-debtor, to the amount of \$400; if the judgment-debtor be a householder, ten sheep with one year's fleece, two cows, five swine, household goods, furniture, and utensils, to the value of \$300. No article of property is exempt from execution issued upon a judgment for the purchase-price.

PENNSYLVANIA. — Real or Presonal, \$500.—Property, either real or personal, to the value of \$500, besides wearing apparel, Bibles and school-books. Homesteads are not exempt.

school-books. Homesteads are not exempt.

QUEBEC, CANADA.—Personal Property
enumerated as follows is exempt from forced sale,
being used and owned by the debtor: Bed, bed,
ding, and bedsteal; necessary appare for himself and family; set of table and stove furniture;
all spinning-wheels and weavers' looms in use in
the family; one ax, one gun, one saw, six traps,
fish-nets in common use, and ten volumes of
books; fuel and food for thirty days, worth 20;
one cow, four sheep, two hops, with necessary
food for thirty days; tools and instruments used
in his trade to the value of \$30; fifteen hives of
hees, and wages and salaries not yet due; besides
certain other properties granted by the courts.

RHODE ISLAND.—No Home exempted, but Personal Property.—The law exempts from sale on execution the household furniture, and family stores of a housekeeper, provided the same do not exceed in value \$500. all the necessary wearing apparel of a debtor and his family; one cow, one hog, and the tools or implements of a debtor shortest profession to the value of \$200. There is no homestead exemption.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - Home worth \$1,000. Personal Property \$5,00. - There is exempt from sale and execution in the State a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, and personal property, in the household of a family, worth \$5,00. The products of the homestead are, however, not exempt. The homestead cannot be sold, except for the purchase of another, nor can the homestead right be allenated or waived.

TENNEMBEE.—Howe worth \$1,000, and Personal Property. The homestead, consisting of the dwelling house outbuildings, and land appurtenant, to the value of \$1,000, also a generous allowance of household goods and utensils, with working tools and agricultural implements, amounting to several hundred dollars.

TEXAS. Home worth \$5,000, and Personal

Property.—To every citizen, householder, or head of a family, two hundred acres of real estate, including homestead, in the country, or any lot or lots in a town or city, used as a homestead, not to exceed \$5,000 in value at the time of their designation as a homestead (subsequent increase in value by improvements or otherwise does not subject it to forced sales; household and kitches furniture, \$500. To every citizen not the head of a family, one horse, saddle and bridle. all wearing apparel, and a ris, books, and apparatus of his trade or professis. To the family, all household and kitchen furn, ture, cemetery lots, buoks, family portraits and pictures, five milch-cure, twenty hogs, working animals, twenty sheep and family provisions.

ETAH. - Home worth \$1,000, and Personal Properly. To each member of the family \$250.—To the nead of a family is allowed a homestead not exceeding in value \$1,000, to be selected by the debtor, and personal properly to the value of \$700 or more, according to the value of articles exempt by statute: aside from the homestead, each member of the family is allowed \$250. No property shall be exempt from sale on a judgment received for its price, on a mechanic's lien, or a mortgage thereon.

received for its price, on a mechanic's lien, or a mortgage thereon.

VERMONT.—Home worth \$500, and Personal Property.—Homestead to the value of \$500, and products: suitable apparel, bedding, tools, and articles of furniture as may be necessary for upholding life; one sewing-machine keep for use; one cow, the best swine, or the meat of one swine; ten sheep, one year's product of said sheep is wool, yarn or cloth; forage sufficient for keeping for slives pand one cow through one winter; ten cords of firewood, or five tons of coal; twenty bushels of potatoes; such military arms and accounterments as the debtor is by law required to our sill growing crops, ten bushels of grain, one barrel of flour, three swarms of been and hives, together with their produce in honey; 200 pounds of sugar, and all lettered grave-stones; the Biblies and all other books used in a family; one pew in church; live poultry not exceeding in value \$10; the profressional books of clergymen and attourneys, to the value of \$200; one yoke of oxen or steers, or two horses, used for work, as the debtor may select, in lieu of oxen or steers, but not exceeding in value the sum of \$200, with sufficient forage for the keeping of the same through the winter; also one two-horse wagon with whiffletness and nethyolse, or one ox-cart, as the debtor may select; two harmesses, two halters, two chalance, or steers, or horses which the debtor may select to reason of the same through the sum of recent or or horses, as the debtor may select; who harmesses, two halters, two chalancers, or no reason, as the select of the same through the sum of recent or value \$250.

VIRGINIA.—Home and Personal Property \$2,888.—Every householder or head of a family shall be entitled to hold exempt from levy his real and personal property, or either, including money or debts due him, to a value not exceeding \$2,886, to be selected by him. The personal property exempted is defined by the statute of the State.

washing to be selected by him. The personal property exempted is defined by the statute of the State.

Washing Ton Territory.—

Home world \$1/mm, and Personal Property.—

Home world \$1/mm, and Personal Property.—

Locach householder, being the head of a family, a homestead worth \$1,000, while occupied by such family. All wearing apparel, private libraries, family pictures and keepsakes; to each household cone hed and bedding, and one additional bed and bedding for every two additional members of the family, and other household goods of the coin value of \$150; two cows and their calva. We swin, et wo stands of bees, twenty-five domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel for six months. It afarmer, one span of horses and harmen, or two yoke of oxen, and one wagon, with farming utensils not exceeding \$200, coin value. To attornery, physicians and clergymen, their libraries valued at not to exceed \$500, with office familiars and fuel. Small boats and firearms kept for under exceeding \$50 in coin value; parties ergaged in lightering, two lighters and a small boat, valued at \$250; the team of a drayman. To a mechanic, the tools and implements of his trade and materials not exceeding in value \$503. To a person engaged in logging, three yoke of cattle and yoke, chains, and tools to the value of \$50.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Home worth \$1.08. and Personal Property.—The head of a family, of the infant children of deceased parents, may posses, exempt from execution, a homeostead valued at \$1.000, if it is properly recorded in the public land records, before debt is contracted, and may also select personal property, which shall be exempt, worth \$200. Working tools to the value of \$6.0, belonging to mechanics, artisans or labor era, are also exempt.

WINCONSIN. - Parm of Porty Acres, or House and Lot in Village or City, and Personal Property - A homestead, of land not exceeding

forty acres, used for agricultural purposes, and the dwelling-house thereon and its appurisuances, and not included in any town, city or village, or instead thereof, land not exceeding in amount one-fourth of an acre within an organised town, city or village, and the dwelling-house thereon, and its appurienances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, is not subject to forced sale on execution or any other final process from a court. Persons marvied or supporting families, who do not own a homestead, except for debts contracted before June 1, iN22 may retain money or properly, secure from attachment or execution, worth fixely instead of a home. Family pictures, Bibles school-books, library books, and other household furniture valued at \$200, two cows, ten gwine one voke of oxen and one horse, or a span

of howes or naties; ten sheep and the wool from same, either raw or manufactured; the iscommary food for above stock for a year's support; one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farming utensis, including tackie for teams, not exceeding \$50 in value, provisions and fuel for one year tools and implements or stock in trade of a mechanic or miner, or other person, not exceeding \$300 in value, library or implements of any professional man, not exceeding \$200 in value; air moneys from insurance of exempt property, earlings of all persons for sixty days next preceding the issue of any process; all seving-machines kept for use, any swords, plate, books, or other articles, presented by Congress or the members thereof.

WYOMING.—Home worth \$1.500, and Per-

sonal Property.—A homestead consisting of a house and lot in a tilege or city, or land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres the value not in wither case excessing § 1.21 on alone of the househouse complying the same. Also the following property of a householder house gapears. Infinity Bibles posture a cloud books construct to be adding forular or provisions and such that attales as the deltar may essent, not accepting a spine \$5.50. Touts team of stock in trade I a sectional holison or o her person, kept and used for the purpose of carrying on his hundres or trade not exceeded as \$5.00. The person is not accept and such and majoriments of any pre-fessions man worth not increating \$100 are except. Labrary instruments and implements of any pre-fessions man worth not increating \$100. The person claiming esempt tion must be a resident of the territory.

Suggestions Relating to Collection of Debt.

Pacts Concerning Judgments and Circumstances Under Which Debtors May be Imprisoned.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in every State and Territory. It was considered of so much importance that in some States it is prohibited in their constitutions. At the same time there are some fraudulent acts committed when incurring the debt, or in refusing to pay it, for which there is imprisonment to a certain extent.

The first limitation is, that the creditor must advance the boardbill to the jailor. Another is, the writ of arrest cannot be issued unless indorsed (by some judicial officer) with the amount for which the debtor is required to enter into bonds not to leave the jail limits, which usually embraces the county. On giving bond in such sum the debtor may live anywhere within the limits. Another is, that the writ cannot beene until proof by affidavits of the requisite facts is furnished to the judicial officer who is authorized to allow the writ. Finally, the debtor may make, under the insolvent law, a genuine assignment of all his property exempt from execution, and then he is discharged. He may have a trial of the truth of the charges, and if they are found untrue he will be discharged.

Imprisonment after judgment is usually a satisfaction of it. An action of trespass lies against the plaintiff if the writ issues without authority, and an action on the case when the charges are false and the arrest malicious. For the above reasons creditors rarely imprison fraudulent debtors.

The cases in which there can be an arrest may be classified. Thus: The debtor may be arrested at the commencement of the suit or after the judgment. There are few States in which he may be arrested before judgment, in cases resting on contract. On the other hand, the defendant may be arrested at the commencement of the suit in all States for wrong-doing. In addition to the affidavit stating the grounds for the arrest, and the allowance of the writ by the officer, the plaintiff is generally required to give a bond to the defendant, conditioned to pay all damages.

There are few cases connected with a debt where it is safe to arrest; many where it is dangerous, and very many where it is neelees.

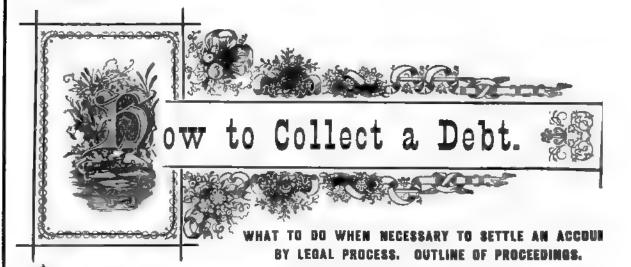
METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following system of Measures and Weights, owing to its complete decimal character, and the consequent freedom from labor it afforts in calculation, by converting one desconlaston into another, has been salopted by most European actions.

Its use has also been legalised in the United States, and its sittimate adoption, as a uniform system of measurement and weight, by all the civilized countries, it is believed, will be only a matter of time.

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LTHOUGH an earnest effort be made to do business upon a strictly cash basis, debts will be incurred which dishonest, care less, improvident and unfortunate people will neglect to pay. To understand the necessary steps to be taken in the collection of such debts is a matter which, while it concerns all, is nevertheless understood only by the few; and, thus lacking acquaintance with the course

bers of people are defrauded of their hard carnings and honest dues, and themselves frequently thrown into bankruptcy, when prompt and decisive measures pursued in the collection of debts would have saved to them fortune and independence.

Indebtedness having occurred, and the party owing the same neglecting to pay, what shall be the first step taken in its collection? Naturally that will very materially depend upon the nature of the indebtedness and the circumstances under which the debt was made. To illustrate, the following are among the various means by which debts are incurred:

How Debts are Made.

By buying goods to be paid for when convenient,

By buying goods on credit, settlement being made at certain times. By employing service, to be paid for at certain stated periods.

By obtaining the use of lands, houses and other property, and contracting to pay for the same as per agreement,

By purchasing lauses, lands and other property, giving a mortgage on the same as security for balance anguld.

By borrowing money, usually secured by note and mortgage, or responsible indorsement, as the case may be

General Suggestions.

To avoid any of these various classes of indebtedness, the following safeguards can be used

First, do a strictly cash business. Mark goods in the beginning as low as verimend they shall be sold, and their part with their only for each in hand, awars in coses of emergency. This is the best way to obvide all movesity of collecting, and is by far the best course to possing aids for the buyer and the seller. By anopting the cash system as the method of dealing, the price wo rule much lower, and yet the merchant would suffer no loss, while customer would thus be enabled to buy much cheaper, and paying everything at time of purchase, would buy more sparingly, on economically, and hence would save and lay up money.

Precautionary Measures.

Send goods abroad only to be paid for when taken.

If goods are bought on account, to be paid for at stated periods, such period be as short as possible, and collect promptly at the th appended.

If engaged in the service of others, secure payment if possible on a week, unless engaged in working for a strictly responsible firm wmake it a rule to pay monthly.

If furnishing boarding house or hotel accommodations, make it positive rule to collect all bills at periods not exceeding a week spectro do otherwise is almost certainly to meet with loss, though there a exceptional cases with strictly responsible parties who may arrange pay monthly.

If renting houses, lands or other property, always have leases use in duplicate, one of which should be kept by the landlord, and if other by the tenant, the wording of the lease being specific as to it conditions of payment, and forfeiture, (see "Landlord and Transit observed of payment be not made promptly. In other it is customate have rent paid veckly or monthly, in advance. The payments should have rent paid to the landlord's resilence or place of business. As knowledgment of the payment should be made on the back of it lease when rent is paid.

Loaning Money.

If to ming money, always require a premissory note of the borrows (Sec **Promissory Notes,** elements). Some exceptions may be said of course, where the amount is quite small, among very intimate friend Ordinarily, however, always take a note; and if the amount is considerable, or the responsibility of the borrower in the least doubtful, has the payment it the note secured by a mortgage on property worth at red times the amount loaned. (See **Mortgages,** elements. Whe difficulty is experienced in collecting an account, get the same, if put sible, converted into a note, as it is much easier to handle and collect.

Be very certain, when loaning money on real estate, that the amost of security is not only sufficient to pay the note, but that it is from encumbrance. If a loan is made taking personal property a security, covered by chattel mortgage, see that no other mortgage in been placed on the same property before.

If the loan is secured by mortgage on real estate, which is much the safest, an Abstract of Title should be required of the borrower, signed by the county clerk or other responsible person, showing that the property mortgaged is entirely free from encumbrance. Or, if there be encumbrance already upon the same, ascertain what its amount may be. See also that your mortgage, taken as security, is recorded immediately.

We have thus enumerated some of the means with which loss by credit may be avoided; but should credits be given, and the parties owing neglect or refuse to pay, the following suggestions, it is hoped, may aid in the collection of the debt.

Preliminary Proceedings.

Of course the first steps to be taken in the collection of a debt will depend upon circumstances. The party owing may have met with a sudden reverse of fortune-may be willing, but unable, without great sacrifice, to pay at present; and thus a variety of circumstances will tend to determine the action to be pursued in the commencementwhether it be sharp, positive and energetic, or mild and lenient.

We will suppose, however, that the debtor neglects or refuses to pay a just debt. It becomes necessary, therefore, to proceed to its collection by the various discreet and legal steps at command. These are:

First, To write a letter calling attention to the account unpaid, stating the time when the obligation was due, and accompanying the same with a bill of goods bought, when, etc.

Second, Another letter, a little more pointed than the first, urging the necessity of immediate settlement.

Third, To sue for the same before a competent legal officer.

First Efforts at Collection.

The necessary forms will be very similar to the following:

DUNNING LETTER NO. I.

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN,

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN,
Oberlin, O.

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed a statement of your account to January first, at which time we had hoped to have settled with all our customers. Early attention to this will greatly oblige.

Yours Respectfully,
BROWN, MEYER & CO.

DUNNING LETTER NO. 2.

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN ELYRIA, O., Feb. 20, 1877.

MR. A. B. CUSHMAN,
Oberlin, O.

Dear Sir: We are compelled to place some of our accounts in the hands of collectors for settlement; but our relations with you have always been so pleasant, we wish to avoid doing so in your case. As all uncollected bills go into the hands of the collector next Monday, always been so preasured all uncollected bills go into the hands of the conecution will please call upon us before then, and oblige, Yours Respectfully, BROWN, MEYER & CO.

Borrowed Money.

In case the indebtedness is for borrowed money, possibly a small amount, for which no promissory note was given, the easiest method. probably, of disposing of the matter, when it is discovered that the individual does not intend to pay, is to erase the transaction from the memorandum and forget the affair entirely, if possible; considering yourself fortunate in discovering, before loaning a larger amount, that the borrower was a dead beat. It may be best that you continue on friendly terms, and you cannot afford to break pleasant relations tor a small amount of money, though by this neglect the borrower has forever forfeited your confidence, unless the matter is satisfactorily explained. Should you propose, however, to press collection, a letter similar to the following may be written:

REMINDER NO. 1.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 15, 1977.

MR. WERSTER:
The ten dollars borrowed by you on the Fourth of July was to have been paid, according to agreement, on last Monday. Thinking that, possibly, the matter had escaped your recollection, I take this means of reminding you of the fact.

Respectfully Yours, CHAS, B, WEEKS,

No attention being paid to this letter, it may be well enough to write one letter more, as follows:

REMINDER NO. 2.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 24, 1877.

MR. WEBSTER:

I mailed a note to your address some days since, in relation to money borrowed of me on the Fourth. I fear you must have failed to receive it, otherwise you surely would have given it your attention. As I put all unsettled accounts into the hands of a justice for collection next week on Wednesday, I should like to see you before that time.

Respectfully Yours,

CHAS. B. WEEKS.

Legal Proceedings.

You have exhausted the usual moral means of collecting your due, and the debt is not yet paid. It is proposed now to collect it, if possible, by legal process.

In the first place, can it be collected? Is the debtor worth enough to be compelled to pay it, aside from the property which the law exempts? What does the law exempt? (See "Exemptions from Forced Sale," elsewhere), which applies to heads of families; also, ("Limitations," elsewhere.

Being satisfied that the debt is collectible, you now place the account in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, unless the amount to be collected is so large as to be out of the justice's jurisdiction. The amount which can be collected through a justice varies in different States.

Limit of Jurisdiction with Justice of the Peace.

The following shows the largest amount in the different States and Territories which the justice of the peace, through his official position, can have jurisdiction over:

Alabama \$100	Louisiana \$100 Maine ao Maryland 100 Massachusetts 300 Michigan 300 Minnesota 100 Mississippi 150 Missouri 300 Nebraska 200 Nevada 300 New Hampshire 100 New Jersey 100 New Mexico Ter 100 New Yerk 200	Ohio
Kentucky 100 By consent of parties.	North Carolina 200	,og

First Legal Steps.

The amount to be collected being within the jurisdiction of the justice, he will issue a Summons, which will be taken by a constable to the debtor, if he can be found, and read to him, which is termed "serving a summons" upon the person owing the debt.

Form of Summons.

The wording of this summons will be somewhat as follows:

STATE OF ---COUNTY, 8s.

The People of the State of ---- to any Constable of said County-

You are hereby commanded to summon A. B. to appear before me at on the day of at order the complaint of C. D. for a failure to pay him a certain demand not exceeding and hereof make due return as the law directs. Given under my hand this day of 18. IOHN DOB, J. P.

It may be remarked that the law varies in different States as to where a debtor may be sued. In some States he cannot be sued out of the town where he resides. In others more latitude is given, the facts concerning which the justice will explain, upon application, as to his own State.

Upon the issuance of a summons, the constable will proceed to serve the same immediately. But if the defendant cannot be found, or shall evade the service of process by refusing to listen, or by secreting himself, the constable may leave a copy of the summons with some member of his family of the age of ten years or upward;

and afterward report to the justice when and how his summons was served, and the circumstances attending the same.

In the summons the justice will specify a certain place, day and hour for the trial, not less, usually, than five, nor more than fifteen days from the date of such summons, at which place and time defendant is notified to appear. A summons is usually served at least three days before the trial is to take place.

The justice indorses on the summons the amount demanded by the plaintiff, with the costs due on the same, and upon the serving of the summons the debtor may pay to the constable the demand and sts, taking his receipt for the same, which will satisfy the debt and prevent all further costs.

The Costs.

The average costs accruing up to this point are: justice for issuing summons, 25 cents; constable for serving, 35 cents; the entire cost depending, somewhat, upon how far the constable has to travel, he being entitled, ordinarily, to five cents per mile each way for mileage.

In many cases, when served with a summons, the debtor will immediately settle the claim rather than allow a greater accumulation of costs; but should he refuse to make settlement, the constable will return the summons indorsed somewhat as follows:

"Served by reading the within to the defendant on the 5th day of y, 1876.

JOHN SMITH, Constable." July, 1876.

In suing an incorporated company, a copy of the summons must be left with the president. If he is absent, then with the secretary, generai agent, cashier, or principal clerk, if either can be found in the county in which suit is brought. If neither can be found in the county, then by leaving a copy of the summons with any clerk, engineer, director, station agent, conductor, or any such agent found in the county.

At the time appointed for the trial, both the plaintiff and defendant, or their representatives, are required to be promptly in attendance, the plaintiff being present for the purpose of proving his claim, and the defendant for the purpose of stating his defense, or the reasons why the claim should not be paid. Should either party fail to appear, he must suffer the penalty hereafter explained.

Trial by Justice and Jury.

When the parties appear, the justice will proceed to try the case, and after hearing the allegations and proofs, will, if the claim be proved, give judgment against the defendant, including costs and such interest as the law allows. If no claim is proved, the judgment will be against the plaintiff, who will be held responsible for costs.

Should either party demand a jury, he can have the same in all cases of trial before a justice of the peace, upon making a deposit with the justice of the jury fees. The jury shall comprise any number from six to twelve, as the parties may agree, though the number usually provided by law is six or twelve.

Upon determining to have the case tried by jury, the justice will put into the hands of the constable, or other authorized officer, the following

FORM OF WRIT FOR SUMMONING JURORS.

STATE OF -COUNTY,

The People of the State of --- to any Constable of said County-

We command you to summon —— lawful men of your county to appear before me at — o'clock ——M., who are not related to —— plaintiff, or to —— defendant, to make a jury between said parties in a certain cause pending before me; and have then and there the names of this jury and this writ.

Witness my hand this —— day of ——, 1S—.

JOHN DOE, 7. P.

In the case of jury trial, the justice will enter judgment according to the verdict of the jury.

Who are Competent as Jurors.

In most States the following requisites are necessary to make the individual competent to serve on a jury

- 1. He should be a resident of the county, and not exempt from serving on jury.
 - 2. Twenty-one years old and under sixty.
- 3. Of fair character, in the possession of natural faculties, free from legal exceptions, of sound judgment, well informed, and who under stands the English language.

Who are Exempt from Serving on Juries.

In general, the following persons, according to the statutes of many States, are exempt from serving on juries, namely: the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, members of the general assembly during their term of office, judges of courts, clerks of courts, sheriffs, coroners, postmasters, mail carriers, practicing attorneys, all officers of the United States, officiating ministers of the gospel, school teachers during their terms of school, practicing physicians, constant ferrymen, mayors of cities, policemen, and active members of the fire department.

The Result of Failing to Appear.

Should the plaintiff fail to appear within the hour appointed, the jury, or the justice, alone, being in readiness to hear the trial, and no good reason being given for his non-attendance, the suit is dismissed, unless the defendant should desire to have the case tried then or at another time.

Should the defendant fail to appear, the justice will hear the case and if the claim is froved, he will enter Judgment against the defendant for the amount which is due the plaintiff, and will issue an Executive for its collection.

A "Judgment" is simply the decision of the court that a certain demand or claim shall be paid, and no particular form is required in rendering it

The Execution.

An execution is a writ which authorizes an officer, to whom it is directed, to carry into effect the decision of the court. In some States the law permits the imprisonment of a debtor if he refuses to pay the claim against him, and an execution can be issued directing the proper officer to imprison the delinquent until the claim is satisfied. It is more common, however, to issue an execution authorizing an officer to levy upon personal property of the debtor, and a judgment being rendered by the justice against a party, the next step usually taken is to issue an execution for the collection of the amount due.

If the plaintiff is satisfied that the debt will be lost unless execution issue immediately, he may take oath to that effect, and the justice will issue an execution authorizing an officer to make levy upon goods at once, but sale of the same usually will not take place under twenty days.

If no fear of losing the debt is expressed, execution will issue, generally, in about twenty days from the time judgment was rendered, and the officer usually has about seventy days to make a levy and sell the property to satisfy said execution.

FORM OF EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS AND CHATTELS.

STATE OF -COUNTY,

The People of the State of ---- to any Constable of said County-

We command you, that of the goods and chattels of A. B. in your county, you make the sum of —— dollars and —— cents, judgment, and —— dollars and —— cents, costs, which C. D. lately recovered before me in a certain plea against the said A. B., and bereof make return to me within seventy days from this date.

Given under my hand this ———— day of ———

JOHN DOE, J. P.

When the Writ of Execution against personal property is placed in his hands, it is the duty of the constable to make a levy upon and sell such personal property as he can find sufficient to satisfy the debt, which is not exempted from sale by law, giving ten days' previous notice of such sale by advertisement in writing to be posted up at three of the most public places in the vicinity where the sale is to be made. and on the day appointed for the sale, the constable sells to the highest

bidder the property levied upon, or as much of the same as may be necessary to pay the judgment, interest and costs.

Of course discretion must be used by the constable in selecting property not exempted from sale, and not already attached or covered by chattel mortgage; and when covered by the latter, whether it will sell for enough to pay both claims.

Attachment of Goods.

If a creditor, his agent or attorney, has good reason to believe that there is danger of losing his claim, because the debtor is a non resident of the State, or conceals himself, in defiance of an officer, so that process cannot be served upon him, or has departed from the State with the intention of removing his goods from the State, or has fraudulently conveyed or assigned his effects so as to hinder or delay his creditors, or is about to do so, he can go before a justice of the peace and make affidavit setting forth the nature and amount of the indebtedness, after allowing all just credits and act-offs, for any one or more of the causes mentioned. He will also state the place of residence of defendant, if known, and file a bond with said justice in double the amount aworn to be due, with sufficient security, payable to defendant, against whom the writ is issued, conditioned for satisfying all costs and damages awarded to such defendant, for wrongfully suing out said attachment.

That being done, the justice will issue a Writ of Attachment, which authorizes the constable in whose hands it is placed to proceed at once to the residence or place of business of the debtor, or elsewhere where he may have goods and effects within the jurisdiction of the court, and immediately take possession of a sufficient amount of personal property with which to pay the claim and all costs; provided, however, if at the residence of the debtor he is allowed to enter. Should the debtor be present when the constable has got possession, he will read the writ to him, the time being specified in the same when his trial will take place. In the meantime the constable or officer will take possession of the goods by removing them or putting them in charge of some person until the day of the trial. If the goods are being removed to another county, he can, in most States, follow and take them there.

The Trial.

At the trial, if it is proven that the debtor had no intention of leaving or refusing to pay his just due, and any damage has been done by the scizure of the property, the creditor will be held responsible for such damage. If the defendant or his representative does not put in an appearance, after having been notified, the justice, at the day appointed, which is usually within a month from the time the attachment was issued, will hear the case, and if the claim be proved, will render judgment accordingly, and order a sale of the necessary amount of goods to pay the debt and all costs,

Attaching the Body.

Where an attachment has been issued against a defendant and the constable returns no property found, and yet the plaintiff is astisfied that the defendant has property concealed, removed or assigned with intent to defraud his creditors, and that there is danger of losing his claim unless the debtor is held to buil, it is common in several States for the justice to issue a Copies for the arrest of the debtor, the form of which is as follows:

STATE OF -- | _{55.} COUNTY,

The People of the State of _____ to any Constable of said County-

You are hereby commanded to take the body of —— and bring him forthwith before me, unless special bail be entered; and if such bail be entered, you will then command him to appear before me at ——, on the day of ——, at —— o'clock M, to answer to the complaint of A, B, for influre to pay him a certain demand not exceeding —— dollars, and hereof make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand, this ——— day of ——, iS—,

Before issuing a capias, the justice will take from the plaintiff, or his representative, a bond with approved surety, which is substantially in the following form:

FORM OF BOND FOR CAPIAS. - Bъя. - D----Before ----, Justice of the Peace. STATE OF _____ {as.

We hereby bind ourselves to pay all damages and costs, if any, which may be wrongfully occasioned by a copies in this case.

Dated this _____ day of _____, iS____ [asal.]

Ordinarily the capies is issued only as a last resort, and when it is evident that the claim can only be collected by arresting the defendant and depriving him of his liberty, unless he give satisfactory bail.

Being provided with a warrant for the apprehension of the debtor, the defendant is arrested, if found, and brought forthwith before the justice, unless some friend or other person will guarantee that the debtor will promptly appear at the hour and place appointed for trial. This guarantee, termed "giving bail," is in the following form, written on the back of the capital:

FORM OF SPECIAL BALL.

This indorsement must be signed by one or more responsible persons whom the constable is willing to take as security, the condition being that the defendant, if judgment is rendered against him, at the time of trial will pay the same, with costs, or surrender himself, according to the terms of the capies. And in case he fails to pay, or surrender, the persons who signed the bail are held for the payment of the claim.

Who Cannot be Arrested.

By constitutional right, the following persons are privileged from arrest. Members of congress, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, are not liable to arrest during their attendance upon the session of their respective houses, nor while going to or returning from the same. Electors are also privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, while in attendance upon elections, or while going to or ceturning from the same. In many States, also, the militia, except in the above cases, are exempt during their attendance at musters, or while going or returning. Attorneys and counselors at law, judges, clerks, sheriffs, and all other officers of the several rourts are likewise free from arrest while attending court, and while going to and returning from the same, as are also witnesses and other persons necessarily attending any courts of record on business.

Suing the Garnishee.

Another means left open for the collection of a claim in various States of the Union, is that of securing the debt by sung a third person who may be owing the defendant. In such case the plaintiff can proceed against this third person, who is called the garnishee, in the same manner as against the debtor, though a certain amount of the money owing is, in some States, exempt, and cannot be garnisheed.

Levying upon Real Estate.

When no personal property can be found with which to pay the debt, and the debtor is known to possess real estate in sufficient amount to pay the claim, then it is allowable, in certain States, for the justice to certify to the clerk of the circuit court, in the county where judgment was rendered, a transcript of the judgment, which shall be filed by the clerk; and thereupon the same will become a lien upon the real estate of the debtor, and execution may issue from that court, and proceedings be had for the sale of the land and payment of the debt and costs from the proceeds of the sale.

Appealing to Higher Courts.

Where an action has been brought before a justice to secure a claim, a summons has been issued, the day has been set for a hearing, and judg ment has been rendered by a justice or a jury, and the decision is that the debtor must pay the claim with costs, the debtor can then appeal to the next higher legal tribunal, being the circuit, district court, court of common pleas, or other courts, which are known by different names in different States.

Before the defendant can appeal, however, he is required to give a bond, which must be signed by one or more responsible persons, by which he guarantees, in a sum twice the amount of the claim, to pay the debt and all costs if he is betten in the higher court.

The case is then entered upon the docket of the clerk of the higher court for trial, and if time permits will be tried at the next term of that court.

Upon trial in this court, if the defendant is beaten again, he can, by giving bond as before, in double the amount of the debt and costs then accrued, carry the case for trial up to the Supreme Court of the State, where the matter generally ends.

How Soon the Debt may be Collected.

Thus it will be seen where, in each trial, the defendant promptly defends his case and appeals to the higher courts when he finds himself beaten, he can escape the payment of the original debt for one, two or more years. As each appeal is attended with heavy costs, however, few men care to punish themselves so much for the sake of wreaking revenge upon anybody else. In most cases the debtor will pay the debt in the earlier part of the prosecution, unless he thinks he has good reason for not doing so.

What does Law Cost?

What will it cost to collect the debt? That question naturally arises, and is, very properly, one that should be considered. Of course it is impossible to determine, definitely, what the costs will be. If a lawyer be employed for an ordinary justice suit, occupying the time but an hour or so, his fee will be five dollars. Should the claim be of considerable amount, and the time of the attorney be employed a day or two, the lawyer's charge will be from ten to twenty dollars. Should the plaintiff come off victorious, and obtain judgment against the debtor, the other costs will be mainly borne by the debtor. Should it be shown that the plaintiff has no just claim, the justice, or jury, if there be a jury, will decide that there was no cause of action, and will assess the costs of suit to the plaintiff.

The costs of un ordinary justice suit in most States, will average about as follows:

Docketling the suit, 35 cents; issuing summons, 25 cents; constable for serving summons, 35 cents, each mile traveled in serving summons by constable, 5 cents, justice fee for entering up judgment, 25 cents; for dischurge of docket, 25 cents, fee of justice for hearing statement of each party and giving decision, \$2.

The above are the inevitable costs which will be incurred if the plaintiff and defendant have a trial without witnesses, lawyers or jury, and then settle according to the decision of the fusice.

If witnesses are called, the expense is 50 cents per day for each witness, to be claimed at time of trial. Fic of justice for issuing each subparaa for witness, 25 cents; constable for serving each subparaa, 25,

cents; for mileage each way in serving a subports, 5 cents; for administering onth to each witness, 5 cents.

Should the suit he tried by a jury, each juryman is entitled, before a justice, to go cents for hearing the case, should the jury agree; for entering verdict of the jury, 15 cents; fee of constable for waiting on jury, 50 cents, for entering satisfaction of judgment, to cents.

Should judgment be obtained against the debtor, and he refuse to settle, the justice will issue an execution to levy upon and sell a sufficient quantity of debtor's goods to pay the debt and all costs. Fee for execution, 50 cents; fee of constable for serving and returning execution, 50 cents; for advertising property for sale, 50 cents; commissions on sales, not exceeding ten dollars, 10 per cent; for all in excess of that amount, 5 per cent; except, when through settlement or other cause the property is not said, in that case the commissions will be one half the above amount.

The defendant, thinking that equity may not be had before a certain justice, may have the case tried before the nearest justice; this procedure is termed a "Change of Venue." Fee of justice for transcript in change of venue, 50 cents.

Should either party desire to appeal to a higher court, the expenses of appeal before the justice will be: For bond, 35 cents; for entering appeal, 25 cents; for transcript of judgment and proceedings in case of appeal, 50 cents.

In the higher court the cost of trial will manally average from twenty to fifty dollars.

Collecting Large Amounts.

When the amount to be collected exceeds the jurisdiction of this justice, the plaintiff will apply to the clerk of such higher court as has jurisdiction in the case. This is the circuit court, district court, court of common pleus, or other court of similar character. The clerk of this court, upon application, will issue a summons, which is placed in the hands of a sheriff or his deputy, is served upon the debtor as before, and the case is tried usually before a jury of twelve persons at the next term of that court.

The proceedings in this court are usually so intricate as to make it advisable for the person unaccustomed to legal technicalities to employ an attorney to conduct the case, as is also generally stoot convenient even in the lower courts.

The Law of Different States.

We have given thus, in outline, the principal methods resorted to is the different States for the collection of debt. The forms here shown, white not conforming fully to the exact methods pursued in different States, are yet sufficiently accurate to enable the reader to possess a general understanding of the methods of procedure.

The special law of the State where the creditor may reside, as it relates to the collection of debt, can be learned by application to the justice of the peace in that State, who, upon the plaintiff stating the circumstances, will usually give the necessary information with which legal proceedings may be commenced.





FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

USINESS firms and individuals having a large trade, where indebtedness is unavoidably incurred for a long or short time, frequently find it necessary to employ collectors whose special and entire duty it is to promptly collect such indebtedness or see that the same is paid whee due. Oftentimes their work of collection will be in portions of the country hundreds or thousands of rules from the place of husiness or residence of the

stances to invest such an agent, thus doing business, with what is termed "Power of Attorney," which is done by a written instrument usually under seal. The person or persons so authorized are called atturnevs, and the person or persons so appointing are termed constituents.

If a power of attorney is to be recorded, it should be a knowledged. Where any act of the attorney is to be by deed, the authority to execute it must also be by deed. A document authorizing the attoricy to execute a scaled instrument, must of itself be under seal, and a power to

convey lands requires the same regulations in its acknowledgment by both husband and wife, in many States, as a deed by them would require. The following disstrates the general form and wording of such a document, together with other papers related thereto.

GENERAL FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Henry G. Holden of Londonderry, in the County of Windham, and State of Vermont, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and a point James II. If it, of Downer's Grove, County of Dupage, and State of this os, a true and lawful attorney for me, and an my name place and stead, and may behalf, to here users the things which the attorney is to do, here my giving and grain as one in the said attorney for a power and in hority in the premises to use all lawful means in my name and for my sine benefit, for the par more afformation. And generally to do and perform if I such acts, matters and things as my said attorney shall deem necessary and expedient for the completion of the authority hereby given, as fully as I might and could it in wire. I personally present. In witness whereof. It the said Henry G. Holden, have hereonto set

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry G. Holden, have hereunto set my hand and soil, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Signed and scaled in presence of [HENRY G. HOLDEN, [SHAL.]

Letter of Substitution Appended to Power of Attorney.

It is contomiry to authorize the attorney to employ another to assist him when necessary, which person so appointed is termed a substitute-The power to appoint such sub agent generally accompanies the document giving power of attorney, and is worded as follows

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, Jac. II Hill, of Downer's Grove, in the County of Dopage and State of II nois, named in the letter of attoricy above mentioned, have made, appointed and aubitituted, and by these presents do make, appoint and substitute form Hodans, of and Downer's Grove, to be the true and lawful attorney of the and Henry G. Holden in the above letter of attorney named, to do not perform all such acts, matters and things as he may deem recessary or expedient for the complete execution of the authority there in given, as fully in all respects, and to all intents and purposes, as I myself ought and could do by virtue of the power and authority therein delegated, if I were acrossoually present

were personally present. In winess whereof, I, the said Jan. H. Hill, have hereinto not my hand and sent, the fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Signed and scaled in presence of the JAS, H. HILL. [REAL]

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY TO COLLECT DERITS

Know all new by these presents, that I, Henry G Holden, in the town of Londonderry, County of Windham, and State of Vermont, have under constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Jos. H Hill my true and fawful after we, for new and in my name, to ask, denand, suc for, recover and review of John Holland, and of all and every person and persons who more clear, acount, or otherwise, all such mins of mone, debt, and demands whatspeever, as now are or may be due and owing to me from them or either of them, to take all lawful means, in my conce or otherwise, for the recovery thereof, by attachment, arrest or otherwise, and to arrange and agree for the same, and on receipt thereof to discharge the same, and seal and dever in a lawful manner, and do all awful acts concerning the premises as I would do myself were I personally present, and make and revoke such attorneys under him as may be necessary for the purposes aforesand.

Hereby confirming all my said attorneys under him as may be not used to be done, in or about the premises.

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry G Holden, have hereto set my hand and seal, this much day of Devember, one thousand eight hundred and activety six.

and serverty six
Signed and senied in presence of | HENRY G HOLDEN (SEAL)

LETTER OF REVOCATION.

Whereas I, Henry G. Holden, of Londonderry, County of Windham, and State of Verniont, did on the first day of December, in eighteen hundred and seventy six, by a certain instrument in writing or letter of

attorney, make and appoint Jas. H. Hill, of Downer's Grove, County of Dupage, State of Illinois, to be my lawful attorney in my name and for my use, to lever set forth what the attorney was authorized to do, precisely in the language of the original power], as by the same writing, reference thereto being had, will fully appear: Now know all men by these presents, that I, the said Henry G. Holden, for a just cause, have revoked, recalled and made void the said letter of attorney, and all powers or authorities therein granted, and all acts which shall or may be done by virtue thereof.

[If another attorney is to be appointed continue thus:] And further know ye, that I, the said Henry G. Holden, do by these presents name, constitute and appoint John N. Hurd, of Aurora, County of Kane, and State of Illinois, to be my lawful attorney.

Signed and sealed in presence of HENRY G. HOLDEN. [SEAL.] attorney, make and appoint Jas. H. Hill, of Downer's Grove, County of

DUTIES OF CORONERS.

The office of coroner is one which the people of every community must provide for. Sudden deaths, which take place through violence, poison, suicide, and accident, demand investigation by persons competent to determine the cause of such death; hence in every State there are statutes regulating the manner of holding the coroner's inquest.

The duty of the coroner, upon being notified of a person being found dead, supposed to have come to his or her death through violence or unnatural means, is to summon a jury of six men, usually. Upon their assembling he will appoint one of the number a foreman, who, upon their being sworn to do their duty, will carefully proceed to investigate the cause of the death, witnesses being sworn by the coroner, and all other measures taken calculated to arrive at the true facts of the case.

As soon as the inquest is held and the verdict of the jury is rendered, if the deceased is unknown and is unclaimed by friends, immediate measures are taken to bury the body, which is done at the expense of the deceased person's estate if such there be. If not, then at the expense, generally, of the county. All goods found, after ten days' notice, according to the law of various States, are sold, and the proceeds, along with the moneys, papers or other valuable thing or things, deposited with the county treasurer, the coroner taking a receipt therefor. In the hands of the county treasurer they are to remain five years, subject to the order of the legal representatives of the deceased. If in that time they are not called for, then the property vests in the county.

It is made the duty of the coroner to keep a book of record in which is fully detailed all the circumstances attending every inquest, the testimony of witnesses, etc., and where any person or persons are implicated in the death, to arrange to have such witness or witnesses knowing the fact appear at the next term of court.

It is made the duty of the foreman to bring in the verdict, which will vary according to circumstances, as follows:

VERDICT IN CASE OF MURDER.

STATE OF -- COUNTY,

At an inquest held at the house of A. B. in the town of ——, county of —, on the ——day of ——, 18—, before C. D., a coroner or justice of the peace in said county, upon the body of E. F. [or, a person unknown], there lying dead, the following jurymen being sworn to inquire into all the circumstances attending the death of the said E. F. [or, a person unknown], decide that one G. H., of [or, lat of] the town of ——, in the county of ——, aforesaid, [or as the case may be] on the ——day of ——, in the year 18—, at ——oclock in the atternoon of that day, the county of _____, a foresaid, [or as the case may be] on the _____ day of ____, in the year 1>__ at ___ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, made an assault upon the body of the deceased with a rod of iron [or as the case may be], from which assault wounds were inflicted on his left breast, causing the death of the deceased on the _____ day of _____,

[If others were implicated in the murder, state the fact, and who.] In witness whereof, the jurors have to this verdict set their hands on the day of the inquest. [To be signed by the jurors.]

The justice or coroner should indorse on the verdict of the jury his acceptance thereof, which may be as follows:

The within verdict was made, signed and delivered to me this --y of -----, 15-. A. B., Coroner or Justice of the Peace.

VERDICT IN CASE OF SUICIDE.

In witness whereot, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder].

VERDICT WHERE DROWNED BY ACCIDENT.

STATE OF -- COUNTY.

At an inquest held [proceed as in case of verdict for murder], decide that the said R. H., on the day of , at o'clock ... M., at in the country aforesaid, went into river in the town of to bathe, and was accidentally drowned.

In witness, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder].

VERDICT IN CASE OF NATURAL DEATH.

STATE OF -88. COUNTY,

At an inquest held [proceed as in case of verdict for smarder], decide that the said E. B. on the ______ day of ______ in the county aforesaid, being found lying on the highway in the town of [or as the case may be], with no marks of violence upon his body, came to his death from natural causes.

In witness whereof, etc. [as in case of verdict for murder.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

It is common with societies and assemblies of various kinds to entrust the special work of such society or assembly, requiring considerable investigation, to a committee usually consisting of three, five or more, who are expected to examine the subject which they are appointed to investigate, and at a certain specified time, or at their earliest convenience, bring in a written report of their conclusions.

It is customary to have such committee of an odd number, as three, five, etc., so that in case of the committee failing to agree there can be a majority vote, and a majority as well as a minority report.

The following may serve as specimens of various kinds of reports:

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Aurora, in Common Council assembled:

Your committee, to whom was referred the proposition of John Joes to sell to the city a gravel bed, comprising a piece of land of four ross by ten in size, being lot four in block ten in the original plat of the city of Aurora, having had the same under advisement, ask leave to report as follows, to wit:

The gravel in this had though not of the uniform quality that not

The gravel in this bed, though not of the uniform quality that me In gravel in this bed, though not of the uniform quality that may be desired, is yet sufficiently good to answer the purpose of grading the streets. The quantity in this lot, according to estimate, will be sufficient for the city's use in the east division of the city for the next five year, and, considering its accessibility, the city is recommended to buy the lot at the price offered, namely, five hundred dollars.

L. O. HILL H. H. EVANS.

MINORITY REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Aurora, in Common Council

assembled:

The undersigned, the minority of a committee to whom was referred the proposition of John Jones to sell to the city a gravel bed, comprising a piece of land four rods by ten in size, being lot four in block ten in the original plat of the city of Aurora, having had the same under advisement, asks leave to report as follows, to wit:

The gravel in this bed is not such as the city should purchase as a covering for the streets, being in certain veins too fine, and in other places altogether too coarse. As there are other points in the city where lots can be purchased containing gravel which is much better adapted to the purpose of graveling streets, just as accessible and quite as chest, the undersigned therefore recommends that the city do not purchase the lot at the price offered, namely, five hundred dollars. the undersigned therefore recommends that the say to the lot at the price offered, namely, five hundred dollars.

S. B. HAWLEY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF AN ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned, treasurer of the New York Mutual Benefit Association, herewith submits his annual report:

tion, nerewith summiss his annual report:

The balance in the treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year, was forty-four (44) dollars. During the year, as shown by the accompanying exhibit A, which is hereto appended, there have here received into the treasury, from all sources, five hundred and ninety ore (50) tollars and eighty-four (54) cents. During the same time the extension of the same time time time to the same time. the society, the sum of three hundred and thirty-four (334) dollars and

the society, the same is seventy-four (7) tents.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. VAN OSDEL, Treasurer, N. T. M. B. A.

\$501.54

Dr. NEW YORK MUTUAL BENEFIT	A. r Association, r Osdel, Treas., Cr.
1877. Dec. 31. To cash paid to assist various members \$110.00 To rent paid S. B., 70.00 " carpet	1877. Jan. 1. By balance on hand from last year's account
\$257.10 Balance on hand 334-74	

The undersigned, a committee appointed for the purpose, have compared the foregoing account with the vouchers, and find it to be correct.

ARTHUR H. KING, L. A. BRADLEY.

\$501.84

REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CITY HALL.

The Committee on City Hall beg leave to submit the following report:

The present state of the building requires the early attention of the city, both in reference to needed changes in the arrangement of some of

city, both in reference to needed changes in the arrangement of some of the rooms and in general repairs.

The roof is in need of immediate repair, the paint being so worn away as to leave much of the tin exposed to the weather, which is, consequently, badly rusted. The ceiling, walls and seats of the upper hall also require calcimining and painting, and many lights of glass need resetting. They recommend that this room be generally repainted, which, by the painter's estimate, annexed and marked A, can be done for ninety-one (91) dollars.

In connection with this improvement, they recommend the remodeling of the office of city clerk, by constructing a platform eight inches in height and seven feet in width on the south and west sides of the room,

with a low railing on the outer side of the same. This change can be cheaply made from the present high railing in the room, which should be taken down. The outer doors should also be changed to swing out, instead of in as they now do. The cost of these changes will be but eighty-nine (%) dollars. The entire sum required for the above purposes will amount to one hundred and eighty (180) dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. B. CUMMINGS.

N. E. CUSHMAN.

A. W. HARTMAN. Committee on City Hall.

ESTIMATE FOR PAINTING ROOF AND INTERIOR OF UPPER HALL.

For painting roof two coats, mineral paint	26.00
For calcimining ceiling of upper hall	14.00
For setting seventeen panes of large glass	9.00
For painting walls two coats	18.00
For painting and graining seats	13.00

\$01.00 BARNARD & STONE, Painters

REPORT OF COMMITTEE AT AN AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

To the President and Superintendent of the Washington County Fair:

GENTLEMEN — Your committee to whom was assigned the duty of deciding concerning the relative merit of swine on exhibition at this show, make the following report:

The exhibit of different breeds is good, there being nine distinct classes in the exhibition. Of these, for size, cleanliness and generally superior condition, the first premium is awarded to four animals of the Poland China breed, in pen C, division four. The second premium is given to pen D, division three, containing three animals, Suffolks, which are to be commended for their great weight, considering their age.

Very Respectfully

ARTHUR MONROE,

WILBUR HANCHETT,

DEXTER D. BROWN.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHTS.

PRINTED TITLE FOR ENTRY BEFORE PUBLICATION.

1. A printed copy of the title of the book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, photograph, or a description of the painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design for a work of the fine arts, for which copyright is desired, must be sent by mail, prepaid, addressed

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C.
This must be done before publication of the book or other article. COPYRIGHT FEES.

2. A fee of 50 cents, for recording the title of each book or other article, must be inclosed with the title as above, and 50 cents in addition (or \$1\$ in all) for each certificate of copyright under seal of the Librarian of Congress, which will be transmitted by return mail.

WHAT IS REQUIRED TO PEEPECT COPYRIGHT.

3. Within ten days after publication of each book or other article, two complete copies of the best edition issued must be sent, to perfect the copyright, with the address

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is optional with those sending books and other articles to perfect copyright to send them by mail or express; but, in either case, the charges are to be prepaid by the senders. Without the deposit of copies above required, the copyright is void, and a penalty of \$25 is incurred. No copy is required to be deposited elsewhere.

NOTICE OF COPTRIGHT TO BE GIVEN BY IMPRINT.

4. No copyright hereafter issued is valid unless notice is given by inserting in every copy published, on the title page, or the page following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, or model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, by inscribing upon some portion of the face or front thereof, or on the face of the substance on which the same is mounted, the following words, viz.: Entered according to act of Congress, in the space of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington. Or thus: Copyright, is—by A. B.

The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon any person who has not obtained copyright who shall insert the notice "entered according to act of Congress," etc., or words of the same import, in or upon any book or other article. 4. No copyright hereafter issued is valid unless notice is given by

book or other article.

TRANSLATIONS, ETC.

5. Any author may reserve the right to translate or to dramatize his own work. In this case, notice should be given by printing the words, Right of translation reserved, or All rights reserved, below the notice

of copyright entry, and notifying the Librarian of Congress of such reservation, to be entered upon the record.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

6. Each copyright secures the exclusive right of publishing the book or article copyrighted for the term of twenty-eight years. At the end of that time, the author or designer, or his widow or children, may secure a renewal for the further term of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. Applications for renewal must be accompanied by explicit statement of ownership, in the case of the author, or of relationship, in the case of his heirs, and must state definitely the date and place of entry of the original copyright.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

7. The time within which any work copyrighted may be issued from the press is not limited by any law or regulation, but depends upon the discretion of the proprietor. A copyright may be secured for a pro-jected work as well as for a completed one.

8. Any copyright is assignable in law by any instrument of writing, but such assignment must be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its date. The fee for this record is fifteen cents for every 100 words, and ten cents for every 100 words for a copy of the record of assignment.

COPIES, OR DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES.

9. A copy of the record (or duplicate certificate) of any copyright entry will be furnished under seal, at the rate of fifty cents each.

SERIALS OR SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS TO BE COPYRIGHTED SEPARATELY.

10. In the case of books published in more than one volume, if issued or sold separately, or of periodicals published in numbers, or of engravings, photographs, or other articles published with variations, a copyright is to be taken out for each volume of a book, or number of a periodical, or variety, as to size or inscription, of any other article.

COPYRIGHTS FOR WORKS OF ART.

11. To secure a copyright for a painting, statue, model or design intended to be perfected as a work of the fine arts, so as to prevent infringement by copying, engraving, or vending such design, a definite description must accompany the application for copyright, and a photograph of the same, at least as large as "cabinet size," must be mailed to the Librarian of Congress within ten days from the completion of the work. tion of the work.

FULL NAME OF PROPRIETOR REQUIRED.

12. Every applicant for a copyright must state distinctly the name and residence of the claimant, and whether the right is claimed as author, designer, or proprietor. No affidavit or formal application is required

Important Facts and Tables for Reference

Tabulated and Arranged for Writers and Speakers.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN U.S. MONEY.

Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1881.

Country.	Monstary Unit.	Standard.	Value in U S Money	Stanlard Coin.
Austria	Florin	Silver		
				. 5, 10 and 20 france
Bolivia	Boliviano	8ilver	89.3.	Boliviano
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	(lold	54.6.	
British Poss. in N. A	1 .Dollar	Gold	,\$1.00	
Chili	Pewo	Gold		Condor.doubloon and escudo.
Denmark	Crown	Gold		10 and 20 crowns
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	82.3.	Pewo
Egypt	Plaster	Silver		5, 10, 25, and 50 plasters
France	Frank	Gold and all	ver19.3.	. 5. 10 and 20 francs
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	Gold	4. 86. 63	6 % sovereign and sovereign
Greece	Drachma	.Gold and sil	ver 19.3.	. 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas.
German Empire	Mark	.Gold	23.8.	1, 10 and 20 marks
India	Rupee of 16 annas	8ilver		
Italy.	Lira	Gold and all	ver19.3.	. 5. 10. 20. 60 and 100 lire
Janan	Yen (gold)	Gold and sil	ver88.8.	. 5. 2. 5. 10 and 20 ven
Liberia	Dollar	Gold		
Mexico	. Dollar.	Silver		Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25 and 50
Netherlands	Florin .	Gold and all	VOT	[centavo
Norway.	Crown	Gold	26.8	. 10 and 20 crowns
Peru	Sol	Silver		. 8ol
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold	1.08	. 2. 5 and 10 milreis
Russia	Rouble of 100 copeck	s Silver	65.8	. 14. 14 and 1 rouble
Samiwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1 . 00	
Numin	Peach of 100 centime	s. Gold and sil	ver 19.3	5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesetas
Sweden	Crown	Gold		10 and 20 crowns
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and sil	ver 19 3	5. 10 and 20 france
	Mahbub of 20 plaster			
Turkey	Plaster	Gold	04.4	, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 plaster:
U. S. of Columbia	Peno	Silver	82.3	Pero
Venezuela	Rollvar	(dold and si)	Ver 19 3	. 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivar

GOVERNORS, STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Salaries and Terms of Office.*

States and Territories.	Salary of Governors.	Term of office of Governors.	Pay of Mombers of the Legislature.	Term of office of Benators.	Term of Represent- atives.	When the Legislature meets.	Limit of Session.
Alabama	\$ 3,000.	2 years.	\$1 per day	4 years	2 years	Biennially	50 days 40
Arizona	2.600	4	. 1 "	2	2	Biennially	40
Arkansas	3,500	2	.6"	4	2	Bienmally	fu
California	6,000	4	.8 4	4	4	Biennially	60"
Colorado	3,000	2	.4	4"	2	Biennially.,	40
Connecticut	2,010	2	.300 per session .	2"	1	Annually	None
Dakota	2,600	4	.4 per day	2	2"	Biennially	40 days
Delaware	2,010	4	.3	4	2"	Biennially.	None
Florida	3,500	4	.6	4	g"	Biennially	60 days
Georgia	4,000	2	.4	4"	2	Blennially	40
Idaho	2,6km)	4	.4"	2	2	Bienuially	10
Illinois	6,000	4	.5"	4	2	Biennially	None
Indiana	6,040	4"	.6	4"	2	Biennially	60 days
Iowa	3,000	2	.550 per session .	4"	2	Blennially	None
Kansas	3,000	2	.3 per day	4"	2	Blennially.	50 days
Kentucky	5 010	4	.5	4	2"	Blennially	60) days
Louisiana	4,000,.	4"	4	4"	4"	Blennially .	90"
Maine	1,5(0)	2	.150 per session .	2"	2"	Biennially	None
Maryland	4, WAL	4"	.5 per day	4"	2"	Biennially	90 days
Massachusetts	,000,	1	.650 per session.	1	1	Annually	None
Michigan	1,(AA)	2"	.3 per day	2	2"	Biennially	None
Minnesota	3,000	2"	.5	2	1	Blennially.	didays
Mississippi	4,000	4"	. 300 per session .	4"	2	Bleunially	None
Missouri	5 (01),	4	.5 per day	į	2"	Blennially	70 days
Montana	2 (4))	4		2	2	Blennially	10
Nebraska	2,541	2"	.8	2	2	Bienmally	40
Nevada	(6,(NN)	4	.8	<u> </u>	2	Biennially.	<u>@)</u> "
New Hampshire		2	.3	2	z	Blennially.	None
New Mexico	2 (i p)	4	. .	¥"	2	Blennially	days
New Jersey	5,0 IU	3 "	.500 per aeaston .	3	1	Annually	None
New York	. 10,000	3	.1500	<u> </u>	1	Annually	None
North Carolina	3,000	4	. I per day	¥	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Blennially.	Gi) days
Ohlo	4.0000	2	<u>.a</u>	¥	<u>"</u> · · "· · · · ·	Annually	None
Oregon	. 1,5 1)	4"	.3 ., "	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · ·	Blenmany	manys
Pennsylvania	. 10,040	4	noises required.	1	2	Biennially	None
Rhode Ishad		1	lipr day	1	I	Annually	None
South Carolina	. 4,500	2	.5 "	•	<u>"</u> ···"····	Annually	None
Temperes	. 1,000	2		¥ ··."····	ž ··:"····	Blennially.	75 days
Texas	\$.(0)0	2	.4	1	ž ···"····	Biennially	didays
Ctah	2,600	4		Z	¥ ··∷····	mennially	W
Vermont	IJANJ	¥	.3	4	¥ ··:"····	mennially.	None
Virginia		• · · · · · · ·	THOMSON THE INC.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Riconiwitz.	an da 's
Washington	2.010	•	. per day	¥ ··	¥ ••".	Bleunially.	10
West Virginia	2.700	<u> </u>	. <u>1.</u> "	<u> </u>	· ·· · · · ·	Bienmally	<u></u>
Wisconstn		2	350 per session.	<u> </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Annually	None
Wyoming		4	. I per day	2	2	Biennially	4) (IAYS

*From 5 conts to 40 cents per mile is allowed representatives, in some States, in going to and from the sent of government

Annual Salaries of Principal United States Civil, Military and Naval Officers.

Logislative.
President \$00.000
Vice President \$,000

Secretary of State. Secretary of Treasury Secretary of Interior Secretary of Navy Secretary of War. Postmanter General Attorney General Speaker House of Representatives. United States Senators Representatives in Congress.	∷ 8,000
Secretary of Treasury	8,000 8,000 8,000
Secretary of Interior	8,000
Necretary of War	8,000
Postmaster General	8,000
Speaker House of Representatives	8,000 000,8
United States Senators	1,000
Representatives in Congress	5,000
II O Ministera	
U. S. Minister to	
England	
France Rustia China Bradi	17,800 17,800
Chine	17,500 12,600
Brazil	12,000
Spain	. 12,900
Central America.	10.000
Mexico Central America.	10,000
Yongmale	15,000
Venezuela. Turkey Sweden and Norway Netherlands	7,000 7,500
Sweden and Norway	7,300
Denmark	7,000 5,000
(ireece	L 000
Uruguay Portugal	4,000
Portugal Switzerland	. 8,000
Liberia	4000
t i	•
Judges. Chief Justice U.S. Supreme Court	
Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court Associate Judges. United States Circuit Judges. U. S. District Judges. from 3,300	. 10,000
United States Circuit Judges	4.000
U. S. District Judges, from 3,100 Judge of U. S. Court of Claims	to 5,000
Judge of C. S. Court of Chairins	4,600
ll ** * ** * * *	
Heads of Departments.	
Heads of Departments.	
Director of Geological Systems	98,900
Director of Geological Surveys	5,890 5,890
Director of Geological Surveys. Auditor of Railroad Accounts. Superintendent of Census. Superintendent of Patents. Commissioner of Patents. Director of the Mint. Commissioner of General Land Office- Superintendent Signal Service. Commissioner of Pensions. Superintendent Nautical Almanac.	5,800 5,800 8,600 4,300 4,000 4,000 8,000 2,300
Director of Geological Surveys. Auditor of Railroad Accounts. Superintendent of Census. Superintendent of Patents. Commissioner of Patents. Director of the Mint. Commissioner of General Land Office- Superintendent Signal Service. Commissioner of Pensions. Superintendent Nautical Almanac.	5,800 5,800 8,600 4,300 4,000 4,000 8,000 2,300
Director of Geological Surveys. Auditor of Railroad Accounts. Superintendent of Census. Superintendent of Patents. Commissioner of Patents. Director of the Mint. Commissioner of General Land Office- Superintendent Signal Service. Commissioner of Pensions. Superintendent Nautical Almanac.	5,800 5,800 8,600 4,300 4,000 4,000 8,000 2,300
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TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND VARIATION OF TIME.

WEIGHTS.

Troy.

24 grains (gr.) 1 pennyw'ht,-dwi. 20 dwis . . 1 ounce.- oz.

8.9 grains, I carat, diamond wt. By this weight gold, sliver, and tewels only are weighed. The ounce and pound in this, are the same as in apothecarles' weight.

Apothecarles'.

	gri			 ٠.		scruple.
- 8	dri	- 7			1	onnee.
19	object.				. 1	pound.

Avoirdanois.

16	drama (drs.)	1 onnes,- oz.	
16	0.23, .	1 pound, - 10.	
	lbs	1 quarter qr. *	
- 4	quarters .	100 weight, - cwi	Ŀ
	CWIG	Tion	

Grains are the same in each of the above weights.

5,760 grains, apothecaries' or troy weight. 11b, 7,000 grains, avoird upois weight. 11b. Therefore, 144 ibs. avoir, equal 175 ibs. apoth. or troy.

Of Liquids.

1 galion oil weight 9 32 (bs. avoir, 1 gallon distilled water, 8 35 lbs. 1 gallon sea water, 10.23 lbs. 1 gallon proof spirits, 9.08 lbs.

Miscellaneous.

	THOM,	THEFT	MA CA
14 lbs 21% sto 8 plgs	hes		. 1 stone. 1 plg. . 1 folher
	BEEF,	PORK,	ETC.
900 lbs			1 barrel.

MEASUNES.

Dry.

2 pints		I quart,-	- qt.
		1 peck,-	pk.
4 pecks		1 bushet	
36 bushe	18	1 chaidr	op.
1 Unite	d State	s standard	(Win-

chester states standard (Win-chester) bushel - 18k inches in diameter, and 6 inches deep—contains 2150-62 oubic fuches.

Linuid or Wine.

4 gills 1 pint-pt.
2 pints 1 quart -qt.
4 quarts 1 gallon-gal.
81% gallone I barrel-bbl.
2 barrels 1 hogshead-hhd.
U. B. standard
gation 231 cubic inches.
Beer gallon 281 " "
31 " "1 bbl.

Time.

Circular.

60 seconds 1 minute.
60 minutes 1 degree.
30 degrees
90 degrees 1 quadrant.
4 quadrants
860 degrees
A convenient method of finding
the difference in time between
two places, is to notice their dis-
lance apart in degrees of longi-

tude, and allow 4 minutes to each degree, based on the following CALCULATION:

MEASURES.

Long.

MI		

2001220
5 barleycorns. 1 inch,—in. 18 ins 1 foot,—ft. 2 ft 1 yard,—yd. 515 yds 1 rod, rd. • 40 rds 1 furloug, fur.
8 fur 1 mile.
CLOTIL
8% inches 1 nail. 4 nails 1 quarier. 4 quarters i yard.

	MISC:	ELL	.83	TROUS.
8	Inches.			1 palm.
	Inches			1 hand.
. 6	inches	4 -	+	i span.
18	Inches	1 + +	++	I cubit.
H1 8	inches.		٠,	1 Bible cubit.
	feet		i	common pace
- 40	* C. C		- 4	community to be co

Square.

144 sq. lns.	l sq. foot.
9 sq. ft	1 sq. yard.
30% sq. yds.	1 ng. rod.
40 sq. rods.	. 1 rood,
4 roods	1 acre.

Surveyors'.

7.92 Inches	. 1 link.
26 links	I rod.
4 rods	.1 chain.
10 square chains	17
160 square rods.	I acre.
640 acres	1 square mile

Cubio.

1728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 " yard
128 culity feet	1 cord (wood,
40 cubic feet	I (on cub)pping
2150 42 cuble in	l standard be
368.8 " "	_ 1 _ '' gai
leable ft., four-fi	ifths of a bushel

To find the number of bushels in a bin of any dimensions. find the number of cubic feet by multiplying the three dimensions of the bin in feet, seduct one-fifth, and the result is the sumper of bushels.

PAPER.

The Siece in Inches.

Flat Writing-Papers.

Flat Letter		1.0		10 x 18
Plat Cap				14 m 17
Double Fla				
Fint Fools				
Crown		-		15×19
Folio Post				
Demy				.16 x 21
Medium			100.0	16 = 23
Check Foli	0	,		17 x 24
Bank Folk			6 m m 1	19 x 24
Double Cap	Þ			17 x 28
Royal		6.1		19 1 24
Super Roy	n.i	+ +		20 x 28
Impertal .				52 Z 21
ma				

Ledger Papers.

Fint Cap		. 14 x 17
Crown		16 2 17
Follo		17 v 24
Demy		 .16 x 21
Medium		16 x 23
Royal .		19 x 24
Super Royal		20 1 28
[mperial		18 x 22.
Elephant		 23 x 28

Book Papers.

The usual sizes of these, from the different American and Eng-lish manufacturers, differ but little from the shove, except to all special orders.

Paper Counts.

24 sheets			? quire.
10% quires	4		1 token.
20 quires			l ream.
2 reams			1 bundle.
5 bundles			1 bale.
0.0 m 3.0 m	- B - B -	44.	1

Units of Anything.

12 pieces	1 dosen.
12 gross	I great gross
90 units	I house,

Railway Signals,

One pull of bell-cord signifies "stop." Two pulls mean "go ahead." Three pulls signify "back up." One whistle signifies "down brakes." Two whistles mean "off brakes." Three whistles signify "back up," Cor tinued whisties indicate "danger " Rapid short whisties, "a cattle alarm." A sweeping parting of the hands, on a level with the eyes, signifies "go shead " A slowly aweeping meeting of the hands, over the head, means "hack slowly " Downward motion of the hands, with ex-tended arms, signifies "atop" Beckoning motion of one hand, indicates

A red flag waved up the track, signifies "danger"

A red flag standing by the roadside, means "danger shead." A red flag carried on a locomotive, signifies "an engine following."

A red fing raised at a station, is a signal to

A lantern at night raised and lowered ver-tically, is a signal to "start"

A lantern swung at right augles across the track, means "stop."

Difference of Time between Washington and other Cities of the World.

	12.00 o	telle	oek jin	oon	h nt.	 	WARRINGTON.
	12.12	. 11		1.2E.		 	New York.
	12.24	. "		40 .			Boston.
	12.27	. 10		44		 + =	Portland.
	1.87 .	1.0		**			St. John (N. P).
	3.19 .	. 24		4.0		 	Angra (Asores).
	4.81	. "		0			Labon,
ļ.	4.48	. **		н,			Dabila,
	4.55	**		11			"Edinburgh.
	5.07	. **		14			Lendon.
	5.17 .	**		44			Paris.
٠	5.58	64		**			Rome.
	6.02	1.7	,				Berlin.
i .	6.14	ы		**		+	.Vienna.
ı.	6.28	49.		**			Cape Town.
	7.04	, 44		**	-		.Constantinople
1	11 01	**	le h	4.0			Calcutta.
	19.54	10 17	111.0	M.			Pykin.
ŀ	2 48	0.0	,	10			Melbourne.
	4.51	R-4		11			Aucklaud.
	8.58 .	**	1111	44			,San Francisco.
	9.40 .	9.1		10			Salt Lake.
	11.08 .	- 41		3.0		,	New Orloans,
1	11.18	. "		**			Chicago.
	11 58	. 14	1.0	41 .			Buffalo.
							the second section as a second second

		N) WZ	Measure. †			
6	δ	4	а	1	1	
Ŧ	8	9	10	11	19	N. W. N. E.
16	17	16	15	14	13	2, W. I. B.
19	90	\$1	22	23	84	Early section i
80	29	28	27	26	25	fourquarter-settons, designates above, es
81	81	88	34	25	86	containing I

The township is stx miles square, divided into 36 aquare miles or sections, numbered as above, each containing 640 acres.

SWALLER LAND DIVISIONS.

The following table will assist in making an estimate of the amount of land in fields and total 110 roda x 18 roda . 1 acres + 5 yards x 988) ards 2 220 feet a 198 feet . 25 feet x 125 feet .0717 " 4556 aq. ft., 10 arre. 10890 aq. ft., 25 21780 " .50 " 82670 " .75 FOr any two unmbers whose product is 180. f Or any two numbers whose product is 4,840. 2 Or say two numbers whose product is 42,500. $\mathbf{I}^{t}\mathbf{I}$

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, WOODS, HEAT, COLD, WAGES, Etc.

Groceries.	1		
	Taking shellbark hickory as the highest standard of our	Degrees of heat above zero at which substances mail.	Animal. Tra.
WRIGHT OF A CLUBE FOOT	forest trace and calling that	en tend to full full tender tod du tambéer	Whale, estimati 100
Substance Lbs. Or	one hundred, other trees will compare with it in real value.	Zubstance. Iseg.	Elephant 400
Becawax 60 6	tot tuer m tollows	Wrought Iron . 3,080	Tortonse 100
Lard 59 3	Shellbark Hickory , 100	Platinum 8.080	Eagle 100 Raven 100
Tallow	White Oak	Out	Cornel 100
Captile Soap . 58 15	W DIXE ALSIL,	Steel	Lion 70 Porpoise 30
Missellensous	Serub-Oak	11438 1.900	Horse 10
Miscellaneous.	White Hazel 12	Silver	Bear 30
Substance Lhe 112.	White Beech 69	Antimony 951	Deer 30
Indla Rubber . 58 7	Black Birch 65	Lengt San	Rhinocerus 30
Pressed Hay . 25 Pressed Cutton. 25	Black Walnut	Tin 491	Wolf 30
	Yellow Oak 60	Sulpant 2018	Walf
Woods.	White Elm 58	Becawax161	Dor
Nukatanaa I ha file	Red Cedar 56	Tallow 15	Bheep 10 Rabbit
	Wlid Cherry 65	Lard	Squirrel
Lignum Vitte83 5	Chestaut 54	Pitch 91	English Barrers 1
Buxwo . 75 2	Yellow Poptar 31		Rates of Speed
Mating my 66 7	White Birch 48	Degrees of cold above zero at	
Ash	White Pine 30		At which Birds Fly.
Red Hickory 52 6		Olive Oll 36	PER SOUR
Apple 49 9 Maple 46 14		Water	
	Quantity Per Acre.	Neg Witter	Birds. Miles.
Pitch Pine 41 4	The following shows the av-	Vinegar 98	Hawks
Chestout	erage yield of different gramme	Spirits of Turpentine14	Grantona 60
Hirch 35 7	and vegetables per acre-		Ducks D
White Poplar	Acto te. Amount.	the fulfacing freeze	Crows
Noruce, 31 4			Fair winds make their
Hutternut 23 B	This kaching the trade of a bushelet	Proursing. 7	flight much more repid.
Cork 15 .	Henry, bush, 20 bushels	Mercury40	
	Beets 10 forms	Cold experienced by	Interest.
Green and Dry.	-talks	Arctic Navigators70	Noney Doubles at Cam-
	Corp. Shipshels	Greatest Artific'l Cold. \$90	
	Clover bay 2 tons		pound Interest as follows:
	* Millet eeed 0 bushels	Degrees of heat above sero as	
Heech 80	Outs sû hushela		17 4 7 7 17 17
Ash	Pearl Subtration	Ether	3 16
	" Potatoes . 200 bushels	Alcohol173	1 1 6 1 1 1 1
	. Rice 25 hushels l	Petroleum	
Beech 53 4	Ryc ,0 hushels Ritalogue , 10 tous	Linered Oil	1,18,11,11,11
	(Turnips Otone	Blood Heat 98	
American Pine 707 Jul	Wheat 20 bushels	Eggs Haten	*10 * * 1
	Recewax 60 5 Lard 59 3 Hutter 58 14 Tallow 58 13 Castile Soap 56 15 Miscolianoous. Substance Libe 62 Lindla Rubber 56 7 Pressed Hay 25 Pressed Hay 25 Pressed Hay 25 Lignum Vite. 83 5 Elsony 85 5 Hutwo 7 75 2 Mangany 64 7 White Can 53 12 Red Hickory 52 6 Apple 49 9 Maple 48 14 Chestnut. 35 7 Cedar 35 Picellark Hickory 43 2 Pitch Pine 41 4 Chestnut. 35 7 Cedar 35 Rutternut. 25 Difference in Weight of Wood, Green and Dry. Onless 15 Difference in Weight of Wood, Green and Dry. Green Weight of Wood, Green and Dry. Green Weight of Wood, Green and Dry. Green Weight of Wood, Green Weight of Wood, Green and Dry. Onless 36 3 American Pine 44 13 Day. English Oak 48 8 Beech 58 8 Beech 58 8 Beech 58 8 Beech 58 8	Recewax 60 5 Lard 59 3 Shutter 58 14 Tallow 58 13 White Oak 84 84 White Oak 84 84 White Oak 84 86 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 84 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 White Oak 60 Lignum Vite 83 5 Elony 85 7 Chestnat 56 Red Codar 56 Wild Cherry 56 Red Codar 56 White Oak 60 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Oak 60 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Oak 60 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Oak 60 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Oak 60 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 43 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Elm 58 Red Codar 56 White Pine 44 White Pine 45 White Codar 56 Wild Cherry 56 White Pine 45 White Pine 46 White Pine 46 White Pine 46 White Pine 46 Whi	Recewax 60 6 Lard 59 3 Shellbark Hickory 100 Pignut Hektory 85 14 White Oak. 84 White Ash. 84 White Ash. 84 White Ash. 85 Chapter 189 Pressel Cutton. 25 White Habe. 83 5 Flace Walnut 62 Pressel Cutton. 25 White Elm. 86 Red Oak. 56 Red Ocks. 56 Red Ocks

			-																
014F#	\$1.00	\$1,50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3,50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$2.00	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50	\$5,00	\$9.40	61-	\$11	1
%	1	.1%	.1%	- 3	.314	3	.814	.a.,	.416	.4%	.5	-516	.65	.614	.4%	.74	.44	.0	-
1	.1%	.21/6	1 .326	A 16	.5	-,6-	.6%	716	446	.9	10	11	11%	,1216	.18%	.15	,10%	.18%	Ι
2	816	.5	.6%	RM	10	111%	.13%	13	.16%	.1844	.30	.21%	.4314	.43	.85%	.20	.81%	.84%	
3	5	7.74	,10	1246	.15	.174	40 _	.4214	.43	9746	.80	. 340 £	.35	371/4	.40	.45	.50	146	
4	-694	7.10	.18%	.16%	.40	.3314	.96%	UB.	.334	.36%	.40	.4314	.46%	.50	.58%	.60	.48%	.73%	Ι
5	HM	1246	16%	.21	1 .45	, 19th.	.88%	.87%	311%	.46	.30	.54 6	5416	11216	.66%	.75	. 69%	.91%	_
6 -	.10	.15	-243	43	.80	.35	.40	.45	.30	.55	.GU	.63		.75	.60	.90	1.00	1.10	
7 -	.11%	.17%	.814	,491,	.35	.41	.46%	.5914	5914	BULK !	70	76	.H1%	1,87%	.98%	1.05	1.16%	1.90%	
8	1814	30)	.2694	.83%	.40	.46%	.33%	AD	.495%	734	.90	gezie,	.914	1.00	1.06%	1,9)	1.88%	1.44%	
9 —	.15	.2214	.30	3716	.45	.594	.00	.6714	75	9214	.90	9714	1.05	1.1234	1,30	1.85	1.00	1.60	
ув	:	1				-		_ ~	-										7
1	3880	.85	.3314	41%	.50	38%	.66%	.73	30346	91%	1.00	1,044	1 1696	1.95	1.8814	1.80	1.05%	1.48%	
	.894	.50	.196345	9844	1,00	1.16%	1,33%	1.50	1,669	1.89%	2,00	2.16%			2.66%		8.88W	_	
3	50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.73	2.00	2.25	2.50	*22	8.04		8.30	175	L00	4.50	B.00	8.00	-
- 1	.66%	1.00	1.33%	1.06%		2314			3.33%		4 (0)		4.NBW		5.884		6.00%		
Į -	4314	1,25	1,08%	101	2,50	1911	8,384	3.75	_	4'24#E	5.00	5.41%			6.66%		0.89%	-	
4	[1,00 [E-0-1]	1.50	2.00 2.00	9,50	3.00	8.50	4.00	4.50		-		. ~		7.50	R,00	9.00			1
ஶ .		4 ** 100	441	401114	43,410	47,411	49.441	4.191	5.00	5.50	45.00	48**113	7,00	1,007	L'AND	7.00		11.09	_

The large figures at the top of the columns show the rate per week, while the smaller figures multiste the amount per hour or per day. Thus if it is desired to find the amount per hour when working for \$8.00 per week. In like manner we find the price of servard hours, week, we consume with the figure 1, in the left hand column under the head of "hours," and trace towards the right till we reach the column at \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$6, ric., and unitary by \$8.

POPULATION AND GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES	Area in Souare	No. of I	nhabitants.	No. Inhat	M's R.R.in	STATES	Area in Square	No. of I	n ha pitants.		M's K.R.in
TERRITORIES.		1870	1890		Jan. 1,188?			1870	184)	Mile.	Jan. 1,1896
Alabama .	52,250	996,99	21,262,505	24	2,495%	Pennsylvania.	43,215.	3,521,79	14.242,891		11,11044
Arkansas	. 53.850	484.47	1 802.525		70834	Rhode Island.		217.85		221	
'alifornia	.158,860	560.24				South Carolin					
Colorado				1		Tennessee		1.258.520		36	
onnecticut			4622,700			Texas					
Delaware						Vermont	9.565	880.55	X82 2H6	84	96514
Florida						Virginia					
Georgia	59 475	1 184 10	9 1 542 180	25	2 88312	West Virginia					
llinois	56 650	2 580 80	1 8 077 871	54	13,57516	Wisconsin					
ndiana						TERRITORIES					0,001
owa					2.49416	TERRITORIES					· • · · · · · · • • • • • •
Kansas						Alaska	577 800	· •••••	30,178	 . .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Kentucky					3.27034		113 030	0.656	40,440	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	40184
Louisiana						Dakota	1.49 100	14 18	1185,177	1	
Maine			5648,930			Dist.of Colum	h 70	181 70	177 694	9597	
Maryland					1.746	Idaho	84 800	14 00	99 610		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Massachusetts.						Indian Territ'	W 81 600		73,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Michigan					5,27832	Montana	146 090	20,50	5 90 150		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Minnesota			8 790 773	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.25314	New Mexico	199 590	01.87	1 110 585	' · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5071.
Mississippi					48334	Utah	81 020	en ma			1,00712
Missouri						Washington					1,001,78
Nebraska	78 988	1.29 00	3		9 98082	Wyoming	07 100	۵.11 (ت	3 10,110		
Nevada	.110.700	49.40)406.406 1 60 066		507	Other lands	91,000. 5.710		5	•	412
N. Hampshire.			0846.991		1.056%	Other lands			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
New Jersey					2,98634		9 600 000	94 555 069	50,155,7%		190 190
New York		4 966 75	oI,I⊘I,IIU	100	10.4104		0,000,000			<u> </u>	1-90,000
North Carolina						*In several stat	es there is	nearly or	e person m	ore to the	square mil
Ohio	41.060	I,Ui I,30	11,009,170	20	10.010	than is he	re mention	ned.	porson n		odamic iiii
onio Oregon			3 174.70		81246	* * Included in			a of Mamila	n.d	

Principal Countries of the World; Population, Area, Religion and Government.

Country.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area of Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Sq. Mile.	Capital.	Population.	Prevailing Religion.	Governmen
China (Est.), including Core						1,648,890		
British India			1,425,723				Hindoo	
Russia		1879.	8,387,816				Greek Church	
United States, with Alaska	50,442,066, ,	1880	3,602,290	. 14	Washington		Protestant	
Jerman Empire		1880	212,091	213	Berlin		Protestant	
Austria-Hungary							Catholic	
rance							Catholic	
apan			148,700				Buddhic	
Freat Britain and Ireland	35,262,762		120,879				Protestant	
taly	28,452,639	1881.,	114,298	248	Rome	300,467	Catholic	Monarch
Bunkish Propins	42.213.400	1882	2,396,692	17.6	Constantinople.	1,075,000	Mohammedan	Monarch
landa.	16.625.990	1877	182.752			397,690	Catholie	Monarch
British America	4,324,810.	1881	3,470,392	1. 2	Ottawa		Protestant	Monarch
Dan mil	9.883.622	1572	3.287.963	3	Rio Janeiro		Catholic	
denies (Fetimeted)	10.025 849	1881	743.948	12.1	Mexico City	236,500	Catholic	Republ
Belefum	5.519.844	1880		. 48 5	Bruseels	394,940	Catholic	Monarch
Davaria	5.284.778	1880		180	Xunicb	230,023	Catholic	Monarch
lam . Futimeted)	4 572 245	1881	170.979		Stockholm	168,775	Protestant	Monarch
Parsia (Estimated)	7.653.600	1881	610,000	12.5	Teheran	200,000	Mohammedan	Monarch
Portugal	4.100.315	1878		11 3.9	Lisbon	246.343	Catholic	Monarch
Holland-Netherlands	4.114.077	1881	12.648	325.1	The Hague	123.499	Protestant	Monarch
Colombia	3 (0)1 3:23	1870	504.773	5.9	Bogota		Catholie	Republ
amina a mala mel	2 848 102	1880	15.992	178	Berne	44 087	Protestant	Confederatio
Peru	8 049 945	1876	509.718	6	Lima	101 499	Catholic	Republ
Australasia		1881	3.156.841	0	•		Protestant	Monarch
Chili Estimated)	9 9 23 434	1882	207.350	10.7	Santiago.	397 091	Catholic	Republ
Bolivia		1880	Unknown		La Paz	78.372	Catholic	Rembl
Denmark					Conenhagen	279 323	Protestant	Wone wh
Wurttembers		1990	7 875	258.8			Protestant	
Norway							Protestant	
Venezuela	9 073 945	1991	490 190	A 7				
venezueia		1001	1 500 000	17	Prense Aves	990 095	Catholic	Republ
irece	1.4170.9635							
reece	1.878.305	1001		071 0	Vaniens	40.000	Coshelle	Omend Dead
Baden Guatemala	1,370,234	100	41.000	2/1.0			C-Ab W-	Republ
Guatemala	.,1.202.497	1891		4.9	New Guateman	90.000	Catholic	Kepubi
Coundor (Estimated)	1,086,13#	1870	251.822		Quito		Cathone	
Ieroe	936,340	1884)	2,898	328.9	Darmstadt		Protestant	Grand Duck
iheria	1,068,000	1990)	14,300,	74.7			Protestant	Kepubi
layti (Estimated)	800.000	1880)	10,204	78.2	Port au Prince		Catholic	Republ
ruguay	438.245	1894)	73,538		. Montevideo		Catholic	
an Salvador	554,785	1878	7,225	π	san Salvador		Catholic	
icaragua	350,000	• • • • • • • • • •	49,500	6.9	Managua		Catholic	
londuras	350,000		39,600	9	Tegucigalpa	12,000	Catholic	Republ
an Domingo	300.000	1880	18,045	16	San Domingo		Catholic	
araguay	293,844	1876	91,970	3.2	Asuncion	48 ,000	Catholic	Republ
osta Rica	180,000	1879	,,28,040		San Jose	2.000.,,,	Catholic	Republi
lawaii	64.131		6.400	10	Honolulu	14.852	Protestant	Monarch

^{*}Australasia has seven organized colonies—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, whose respective capitals, with the population of each city in 1881, are as follow: Sydney, 230.427; Melbourne, 282.881; Brisbane, 31,109; Adelaide, 384.79; Perth. 5.07; Auckland, 389,980; Hobart-Town, 19,449. There is no general seat of government in Australasia, the whole being controlled by the home government in England.

GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

288	GEOGRAPHICAL, HISTORI
	Pepulation of the Earth.
Otrisions. Arra in 5	g Niles. Population. Pop. to \$4. Mile.
merica	M. (8-0) (117),415,417) (8.6 (1) (11 327,743,400) (88.4 (1) (11 327,743,400) (88.4 (1) (10 325,541) (11 325,541) (17,1 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
(trope,	EIJERI . 327,743,441
frice	aretta) 205,923_3a)
metralassa 3,15	at,0432,962,168
ther Countries	, . 1,452,307
TotalSiye	G,527, , ,1,438,997,540) 29CI
All these collectively are	estimated to speak more than \$1,000 languages, ratuum is \$3,201,203, or 91,004 per day, \$,730 I per second I it is extinated that the popu- present time, is being increased at the rate of
The amount of deaths pe-	r annum is 33,355,355, or 91,454 per day, 3,790
er hour, H) per minute, or	I per second It is estimated that the pupti-
The average duration of	life throughout the globe is 33 years. One- before the seventh year, and the half before
worth of its population die	s before the seventh year, and the half before
ar mrventeenin. Initali	(All) persons only one reaches his hundredth ghtteth, and only one in 110 life statistic.
Another estimate of the	earth's population is an follows
Ruces	Religions.
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and the country of the con-	All Infidely (Ket.)
harch of Rome.	Protestants. East and Greek Church
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	Seas, Bays and Lakes.
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the foregoing estimate. It	that the Great Niavo300 45
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The	Longest	Rivers	of the	World,
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Riv. ra.	Locality,	Bise.	Discharge.	Miles
Minouri	N. America	Rocky Mountains	Guif of Mexico	
Hosne-Ho	China	Ander	Atlantic Comm.	1,000
Obl	filberia	Australian Alps	Encounter Bay Arctic Oceas Mediterraneas	
Yang-tee-Kia	China	Thibet	China Sea	
St. Lawrence	('anada,	River St. Louis	Gulf of Guines G 1 St. Lawrence	1,000
Marklang	Slam	Thibet	Chipese Guif	热
Danuba	Germany, N. America	Black Forest	Binck Sen	機
Columbia	N. America	Himalaya Rocky Hountains San Isha	Pacisic Count	謹
Jantes	N. America	Lake Otsego	Chesaponke Bay.	1,000 400 500
POTOTOBO	N. AMERICA	Gr. Black Bone Mount'n. Adirondacks, Mt. Marcy	Chosaprake But.	404 845

Historical Facts Relating to the United States.

Erer Betalesi	States.	Where Settled.	By Whom,	Admired to the Union	Capttale.
	Fiorida	St Augustine ,	Spanister English	1N43	Tallahaesia.
	Airginia" .	Jamestown	English	1788+	Richmond.
	New York*	D2.0401120440000	Tangen .	I LEGIT	Albany.
	Massachuseth *	Plymouth	English Puritans .	178A+	BOSTOR.
1628	Mampahire'.	Dover	English	17884	Concord
		Bergen	Dutch and Danes		Trenton.
		Bristol	English .	1820	Augusta,
	Delaware	Cape Henelobell.	Swedes and Platte	3 1614.	Denga
			From Massachu'ts		
	Maryland*	St. Mary's	English		Aumpolia.
1536	Rh sie Island*,	Providence.	English	117961 :	
	NerthCarollua*	Change Day	English	1 Time +	
	Wasconath	Green Day	Property	1848	
1018	Michigan South Carolina*	Book Bowel	French	1637	
1010	Pennaylvania	Port Koyal	English	11001	Columbia.
1022	Arkansas.	Arkansas Post	French.	11011	11 PLA INCORER
	Texas		Spaniards	1000	Little Kock,
			French	17000	Little Kock Austin Indiangoniu
	Louisiana		Mr. and a boundary	iki?	Bate o Renaul.
1033	Alabama	Mobile	Franch	1014	Mantaotters.
	M satusippl	Batcher	French.	1A17	Jankanti
1 7 9 0	Linois	Kackaskia.	French.	1818	hirtogheid
		Fort Dummer	From Massachu'te	1205	M intpelier.
		Savangah	English	1786+	Atlanta.
		Fort London		1706	Sasterior 1
			Prench	1491	Jefferen Citt.
1769			Bpantards	1880	Sacratechia
1775	henturky	Booneshoro .	From Virginia	1799	2 rankfort.
1788	Ohlo	Marietta	From N England	1903	Columbus
		Astoria	From New York	1859	barra.
1333	Links	Burlington.	From h England		Live M Mann.
			From N England	1837	Mi Paul
			Fr N P . W States	1961	T. seth
1361	Nevada.	Washoe .	From salifornia.	3 HIE-6	LACROD CD7-
1862	West Virginia .	(See Virginia)	Formed fr Va	1862	Chaffreich.
1854	Neoraska		FT.N E. 4 W. States.	186Y	Linesia.
1858	Colorado ,	Denver	Pr Western States	1876	Denver

* The thirteen original States. † Date of adoption of Constitution.

Principal Exports of Various Countries.

Principal Exports of Various Countries.

Arabia—Codica, aloca, instri, frankincome, sum arabic.

Brazili—Cotton sugar, codice, totas co, grad, diamanda, when, drawned.

Carallo—Cotton sugar, codice, totas co, grad, diamanda, when, drawned.

Carallo—Cotton sugar, codice, totas co, grad, diamanda, when, drawned.

Carallo—Cotton sugar, codice, totas co, grad, diamanda, when, drawned.

Carallo—Cotton sugar, codice, totas co, grad, diamanda, when, drawned.

Carallo—Cotton and vew Bitt sawit & Flour first lumber, diamanda, and caralle sugar routen frata.

China—Tea, olis, hankens, porcelati, opt im, setteles of twory and possible sugar.

China—Tea, olis, hankens, porcelati, opt im, setteles of twory and possible sugar.

EMPT—Ree grain, in seed, frue, budge, cotton sugar.

ELAPET—Ree grain, in seed, frue, cotton, when, branch, porcelain, syn.

GREMANT—Linen, grain, various manufactures of allere—copper de.

GREMANT—Linen, grain, warious manufactures of allere—copper de.

GREMAND—Linen, bed, butter, fallow, biden, potaton, baries, ste.

Japan—Salk a decidon goods, Japanware, porrelain,

PERI—Salve field, alver, joyceod, exchined fruits.

PERI—Salve fold, salver, joyceod, exchined fruits.

PERI—Salve fold, salver, joyceod, exchined fruits.

PERI—Salve fold, salver, joyceod, exchined fruits.

Wester and your a—fron, steel, souter potential dec.

Nonthern state—totton, oil wines, carpens, suits in sworta.

Wester in all seeds of totton, oil wines, carpens, suits in sworta.

Wester in a sugar.

Wester in blass—Sugar, rum, molasses, codes, cotton, mo

John 4 Iams Thomas Jefferson Thomas Jefferson James Monroe John Quidey Adams John Quidey Adams	Va. , 1736 Manet. 1736 Va. , 1745 Va. , 1756	1797	57 8 y ,62 4		Dec. 14, 1799 July 4, 1826	Des.
Martin Van Rurch Mulifam I Harrison Nohn Tyler James K Polk Zechary Taylor Zechary Taylor Millard F. Imore Prankon Pierce James Buchanan Abraham Lancoln Andrew Johnson Tysses S Grant Rutherford B Hayes	Massa 1765 Tenn. 1763 N Y 1783 Objo 1773 Tenn. 1766 La. 1766 La. 1766 N Y 1807 Penn 1791 III 1806	1,017 1,025 1,025 1,025 1,027 1,027 1,027 1,025 1,02	58 8 1 58 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	tonth rs. 11 mon	July 4, 1886 July 4, 1833 July 4, 1833 July 4, 1833 July 44, 1844 July 44, 1842 July 44, 1842 July 44, 1842 July 55, 1848 July 55, 1848 July 50, 1848 July 50, 1848 July 51, 1848	

Height	of	Monuments,	Tewers,	Etc.
es sest			Det 4 400	_

HAME.	PLACE. PRET.
Cathedral of Cologne	Germany 846
Pyramid of Cheops	Egypt
Pyramid of Cheops Cathedra, of St. Stephen	Vienna, Anatria 470
Uminedral at ≃umaburg	Germany
Pyramid or Cephrenes	Egypt 466
Steelal Church	Hamburg , . 450
St. Peter's Church at Rome	Italy 448
181 Michael & Church	Hamburg, Germany the
	Landshut, October 411
Cathedra at Antwerp	Begium 401
tathedra attremona	Lombardy
Cathedral at Florence	Italy 307
	London, Eng. 366
St. Paul a Church	London, Eng. 365
Cathedral of Seville	Spalts 300
Unthedral of Utrecht,	Holland 306
Cathedral of Milan	Lombardy
Cathedral of Notre Dama	Munich, Bavaria . 740
Church of St. Mark	Venice, Italy 373
Ammed 1 Tower	Bologna, Italy 314
Triedty Church	New York, N. Y 294
Town Ball at Berlin,	Germany 274
	fodin 342
	China
Church of Notre Dame	Paris, France. 234
Bunker Hall Monoment	Boston, Mann 221
Leaning Tower of Plan	Italy 179
Washington Monument	Baltimore, Md 175

Capai	aty o	Lar	gè Ro	oms,
Estima!	ing a	person 9 tuch	to occ	aby de

CHURCHES, Will Contain No. Princes.
6t. Peter's, Romo 54.000
Cathedrai, Milan 87,000
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Si Faul & London 25.600
Mt. Petronio, Hologna \$4,400
Cathedral, Florence 24,800
Cathedras, Aritwerp 24,000
5t. Sophia's, Constantinople 28, 900
St. John v. Lateran 22,800 Notre Dame, Paris 21,000
Cathedra, Pisa 18,000
St. Stephen's, Vienna 12,400
St. Dominic's Bologua 12,000
Bt Peter's Bologna
Cathedral, Vienus 11,000
84 Mark's, Venice 7,500
Opers-Houses and Theaters.
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Grand Opera-House, N. Y. Booth's Theater, N. York. Opera-House, Detroit, McVi. ker's Theater, Chi-	1,883 1,807 1,790
Grand Opera-House, Chi-	1,786
cago. Ford's Opera-House, Bai-	1,786
timore National Theater, Wash-	2.001
Ington. De Bar's Opera-Rouse, St.	1.500
California Theater, San	1,696"
Francisco	1,651
Euclid Ave Opera-House, Cleveland Opera-House, Berlin	1.650 1.636
Opera-House, Altany Hooley's Theater, Chicago	1,404
Coulter Opera-House, Au- rors, Ill Opera-House, Montresi.	1.004 9¥8
Desireds of Dissett-	

Periods of Digestion,

Substance,	Rm.	Mir
Rice, boiled	- 1	
Eggs, whipped, raw	- ī	80
Trout fresh fried	Ī	- 84
Soup, Barley, bolled	. 1	-80
Apples awnet, mellow, rav	r 1	-81
Ventson steak, brotled	1	43
Mago, solved	. 1	44
Taplo A boned	. 9	
Barley, bolled	- 3	
Milk boned	., 9	
Liver, over fresh, brotled	+ 3	
Eines, fresh raw	븼	
Applea, sour mellow, raw	. ×	
tabbage, with vinegar ra	W M	4.4
Milk, raw Eggs, fresh, roseted	- 7	15
Turkey, domestic, roasted	3	30
Goose, wild, rossted	- 8	34
GODSC' HITCH LOSSINGS - 11	- 49	-0^

988 1	Substance. Hn. H	Capacity of a Freight Car.
807 790	Cake, sponge, baked 2 : Hash, warmed 2 :	A load, cominanty, is about pounds. The following number can be carried.
786	Hash, warmed 3 Reans, pod. bolled	0 Whinky 00 barrels. 0 Sast 70 " 0 Love
786	Cubbage, head, raw 2 :	0 Lime 70 "
001	Apples sonr hard raw. S	6 Flour 90 "
500	Reads, pod. bulled 2 18 annie, leo led 18 annie 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	B Four
196"	Mattern fruch heatled	B F cur
551	Matton, fresh boiled Soup bean, b. ited Chicken soup, boiled Dumpling apple boiled Oysters, fresh ronsted Broke sites, betted Strokensk birthed Soupersk betted Soupersk brokensk Soupersk Soupe	Hings 50 to 60 0
550	Chicken soup, boiled	Lumber 6,000 feet.
534 404	Cysters, fresh, rosated 3 1	
178		5 Pas cos
004 928 (Mintton, fresh, roasted 3 1 Brand, corn, baked 3 1	5 Corn 400 4
P40	Breat, corn, baked	5 Potatoes 480 4 0 Oats 660 4
	Oystern fresh stowed 3	Brin 1000 "
Ma,	Cheese, old, Taw Oyster soup, bolled 8	Buttar
80 80 80 80	Satinage, fresh, broiled 3 (Oyslers, fresh, slowed) 3 (Oyslers, fresh, slowed) 3 (Oyslers, fresh, slowed) 4 (Oysler soup, bolled fresd, wheat, fresh, baked 3 (Fortiers, far, bolled 5 (Eggs, fresh, far) (bolled 5 (Eggs, fresh, far) (bolled 5 (Erent corn & beans, bolled 5 (Irent corn & beans))	Quantity of Seed to Plant.
45	Then I find the	celery 1 or gives 2,000 plants.
	Pork, saited fried . 4 1 Pock, saited, builed 4 3	Cocumber 1 on for 150 hits. Letture 1 on gives 7500 plants. Mrion 1 on for 120 hits 5 outnote four pounds to the screet British1 on to the hit population.
15 15 80 80	Pork, ressted 5	O Spinage 1 or to 250 ft of row, O Square 1 or to 75 h ls Terrato 1 or gives 2,500 plants, O Turnip, -13, pound to the acre.

Capacity of a Freight Car.

ambanith of m	a a confloration	Same of
A load, cominally The following num	the abloom b	ounds.
Whinky	60 b	arrels.
Sax	70	
Lerrie	. 70	40
Flour	903	6.4
Eggs .	130 to 160	14
le cour .	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ieks.
Wood	6.6	ords.
Cittie	18 to 20 h	ead.
Hogs	50 tis 60	11
Sheep	M0 to 100	
Lumber	6,000 fe	ret.
Bartey	300 bi	ashels.
Wheat	340	44
Flan Seen	. 860	14
Apples	770	44
Corn	400	34
Potatoes	480	44
Oats.	690	fig.
Brin .	1.000	3.8
Butter	20,000 pe	nunds
* This into a se for 10-1	ters sales. Freigh	t same of
littler reporty have been	made of late.	

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Before Chrut.	
The Deluge	2848 1993 1035 1571 1586 1260 1004 758 400 840 840 146 55
After Christ.	
Peath of Augustus Pitate povernor of Judea. Jeans (birst cruelfie) Claudius visited Britain St. Paul put to death.	

40-	Christ.			•	_
					-
Death of Josephus	*******			h D +	.98
Jerusalem rebullt	I can have	· Ca		10	131
The Romans destroye	11 (100), 1701	1 46	W 3 II	TIME	1 47.0
hat defined the rest fr	om a dae	40		-	133
The Blose a Goth c.				-	8.7 4.91
Horseshoes made of I					
Lafin tongue ceased to	se shor-	c n			5-44
Peas made of Quals Organs used	1				633
telass . England	5.0				66
Bank of Ver Incentable	the transf			- 1	153
(class whadows first us		ehr.		1	1 Mil
Матічет в се піраза ца		Ritter	9		ZER
Coal dag for for				1	23
Chimneys first put co.	harrana.				231
Spectacles pays utod 3	n un Tenl	t m to			24
The first Lag lab Hou	and Car	TA PED I	0.00		23
Tailow candies for ag	ht a	an cu	0110		254
Paper nade front he	f)				361
Canpowder L vented	u				3.41
Woolen (loth made in	Knelan.	4.			84
Printing t vented		404	. *		\$30
The first a manac					-170
America discovered					49:
First book printed in	Rugiand				50
Printed		4 4 5	**		

After Christ.	
Luther began to preach	1817
Interest fixed at ion per cont. in England.	1347
Te excepts directed	1549
Fret coach made to England	1564
time he first a ade to b ngland	1566
Ita is of I mg and theorporated	1594
Schools agreement to the self	1616
Circulation of the blood discovered	1019
Barometer Intelliged	1023
First ewapaper	1639
Death of teal leo	1643
Steam engineering entand	1849
terest fire an Looden	1666
Cotto'n parated to the United States	1759
Comment emic Collifor American War	1773
Heclara as f American Independence	1776
Recognition of American Independence.	1782
Hank of England sugpenfed cash pay hill	
hapoleon I crowned emperor	
Death of Vapoleon	LPRI
Telegraph (vented by Morne	1628
Pirst augmerzeatype in France	1939
Beginning of the American stril war	1901
Est of the American civil war	1950
Great fire in Chicago,	1071

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION AND AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

From reports by the Director of the United States mint. Condensed from Financial Tables in the "American Air

Precious Metals in the United States.

Statistics showing where our gold and silver come from.

Where Gold Comes From.

Deposits of domestic produc-tions of gold at the U. S. Mints

from 1793 to June	30, 1881.
State.	Amoun
California	
Montana	50,141,267,2
Colorado	36,332,138.1
Idaho	.24,683,334.7
Oregon	.16,194,047.7
Nevada	.15.139.055.9
North Carolina	10,671,398 2
Dakota	.10,644,852.7
Georgia	7,815,847.5
Arizona	2,623,500.5
Virginia	
New Mexico	
South Carolina	
Wyoming	
Utah	
Washington Ter	
Alabama	, 220, 4 , 1.97
Tennessee	3,755.53
Alaska	
New Hampshire	
Vermont	10,981.27
Maryland	
Michigan (L. Super	
Indiana	

Where Silver Comes From.

Deposits of domestic productions of silver at the U.S. Mints from 1793 to June 30, 1881.

l	
State.	Amount.
Nevada	877,435,742 67
Colorado	21.158.446.27
Utah	10,288,337.98
Arizona	5,761,551.49
Montana	5,527,897.19
Michigan (L. 8	up'r).3,477,319.02
New Mexico	2,483,697.29
California	2.314.748.72
Idaho	
North Carolina	46,016.71
	33.684.91
Dakota	21,276.22
Wyoming	11,798.00
	917.56
	537.98
	r 110.96
	43.50
	30.65
•••	5.08

Amount of Specie

In the United States Nov. 1, 1881, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, was Gold......8459,000,000 Silver......181,000,000

Amount of Paper Money

In circulation in the United States Nov. 1, 1881, was as fol-lows:

Paper money......6765,622,504 Amount of paper in excess of specie in U. S..... \$55,622,504

The Total Production

Of precious metals from surface and mines of the earth, from the earliest period to the close of 1879, is estimated to be as follows:

Gold\$14,068,375,000 8ilver11,315,000,000

Total..... 25,383,375,000

Estimate of the Total Production of Gold and Silver.

Gold From All Countries.

Estimated total yield of gold in all countries, from 1493 to 1875. United States......995,126,015 Austria 889,943,800 New Granada......596.501.673 Brazil......509,347,107 Russia..................507,749,633 Africa......359,325,340 Austria-Hungary . . . 236.248,247 Bolivia......144.398,100 Mexico......130.174.396 Chili...... 129,467,140

Various countries....74,458,340 Total......4,643,067,395

Silver From All Countries. Estimated total yield of silver, in all countries, from 1483 to 1875.

Mexico......92,600,280,659 Rolivia.....1.2×6,999,947 Peru.... Austria-Hungary 264,961,603 Other European

United States......179,874,122 Russia 82,689,291 Various countries....68,244,666

Total Gold and Si 1493 to 187	
Mexico	
Bolivia	.431,396.047
United States	1.175.000 136
Реги	145.664.666
Austria	
New Granada	
Russia	
Brazil	
Austria-Hungary	
Africa	
Germany	.269,731,539
Other European	
countries	.951,888,604
Chiii	218.491.430
171	

Various countries...142,702.364

AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION FOR EACH PERSON IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Estimated amount of gold and silver and paper money in circulation in twenty-four countries, from the report of the Director of the Mint, Dec. 1878.

Countries. Year. Paper. Specie. Money person.	Countries. Year. Paper. Specie Money person.	Countries. Year. Paper. Specia perces
Austria 1869 .09.00 el 96 \$10.96 Australia 1870 8.31 .19.23 .27.54 Belgium 1876 10.95 .32.60 .43.50 Brazil 1872 9.00 . .285 .10.92 Canada 1871 8.06 .2.85 .10.92 Colombia 1870 .65 .1.59 .2.24 Denmark 1870 .9.88 13.00 .22.88 France 1876 .12.65 .3.141 .44.00	Germany. 1875 95.38 \$12.71 \$18.06 Great Britain 1871 6.61 22.50 .29.11 Greece 1870 8.85 4.80 13.65 Italy 1871 5.04 1.38 6.42 Japan 1874 4.25 1.18 5.43 Mexico 1871 16 5.39 5.55 Netherlands 1189 29.46 21.78 42.24 Norway 1875 5.70 6.20 11.90	Peru. 1876 \$4.83 \$6.97 \$11.92 Portugal. 1875 6.22 18.00 32.22 Russia. 1876 6.76 1.27 A65 Spain 1870 2.68 1.23 144 Sweden. 1876 2.64 4.00 6.73 Switzerland 1870 7.72 34.31 42.66 Turkey 3.16 United States 1879 16.33 9.00 25.46

LUMBER MEASURE.

To find the number of feet in a board I inch thick from 3 to 30 inches wide, and from 4 to 24 feet long, see the following table. Explanation.—The figures at the top of the columns indicate the number of feet in length: those at the extreme left the width of the board in inches. To ascertain the number of feet multiply the number of feet in length by the number of feet of inches in width and divide the product by 12, the result will be the number in feet and inches. Thus, multiply 9 melies wide by 13 feet long, and the result will be 117. Divide this by 12 and we have the product 9 feet and 9 inches. Bee the table.

LENGTH IN PEFT.

	- 6	l ere t	5 (6 8	ere E	7 to	···t	8 fee	.1 9	1+-+	t 10	ferest	11 fe	e t	12 fe	et 13	i terri	141	feet	15 fe	et 16	ifeet	17.0	****	18 fe	rt 19) fee	t 20 fe	~t :	il fer	(#	fe-ct	23 fe	ret 2	i feet
	11	in	It.	in	<u></u>	in	11.	in	(1. 1	n. f	1 10	. ft	in.	ft.	in.	ft. i	in fi	in	41.	in	<u>, </u>	n ft	. in	11.	in	ft. I		ín	ſŧ.	in i	79 61		in	~		
3 inches wide	∵i.	180	i	uct	٠;٠	100	ï	(22)		in)	2 0	4 4	Ori	2.	09	3.	00 3	Ö		(26)	3	(P) 4	cha	1	iri	4	× 7			~	5 7	i i			-	
4 inches wide		04	- i.	08	•	(10)	· •	04		113	3 0	0 1	. 04	3	.02	4.	00 4	. IN	1	135		00 3	. 04		0.		m 7			œ.	Ŧ.,			7	= .	- =
5 mehes wide						(H)		11	3	14	3. 0	9 4	02	4	.07	. 5	(9)	. 0	5 . 5	.10	6.	03 6	. 05	7	01	7	R :		ı	M						. =
6 mehrs wide		(8)		Oci	- 1	(10)	i.	thi:	4 ((M)	4 0	6 3	(H)	5.	06	6	(8) 6	100	. 7.	(10)	7	or a	(10)	, R	116	9	m q		6 10	80 1		ã ii	. 5		-	. =
7 melies wide				11		(Mi	ï	01	4	ns.	3 0	3 5	. 10	.6.	0.	:	(P)	0	8.	112	A	(1) 9	0. 04	9.	11	10	Mi		111	ma i		ñ ::	7		- I	- =
8 the bes wide	- 6	05	- 3	04		Ok.	i	115	5 1	104	6 0	0 6	- 04	7.	114	×.	00 5	. 0	4	106	10	00 10	04	11	104	10	1		13				••••	11	A4 17	
winches wide	3	(141	- 3	0.7	i	181	5	0.1	6 1	P 1	6. 0	4 7	. 10	× .	0.3	9.	(0) 9	i ne	1 10.	196	11.	0.1 12		12.	09	13	06 14	ď	3 15	00 1		. iż			65 1	
10 melo - wide	- 1	01	- 1	tr!		(Wi	5.	10	6	N .	7 11	6 X	01	9.	ir?	10	(P) 10	110	٠ii.	115	12.	06 13	04	14.	()*	15	DO 13		16	OK I	7	<u> </u>		10	20 1	
If inches wide	ı.i		i	0.		(14)	6	Ď.	7.	14	8 0	G .9	(r	10	01	11.	0 : 11	. 11	1 12	10	13.	(P) 14	. 48	15.	o:	16	M 13	à	18.	04		at 20			61 2	
12 inches wid	ì	131	à	0.1	6	(4)		(#)			9 0	0 10	181	11	(0)	12	(B) 1	. (H	116	. (6)	15	(#) lá	(8)	12	(10)	18	W 19		90.	On :	1 7	ñ		-	80 2	
Barreto - wide	i	04	- 5	ü,	6	(1)		ú.	4		9 0	o ja	. 10	ii	.11	13.	on 11	. (1)	ГĎ.	02	16.	0.1 17	.04	1.	ıı.	19	1	. a	21.	Os s		n ==			11 9	
14 melies wide) (ds	12	.10	14	00 15	0	16	. 04	17.	ON IN		19.	. 10	21.	P) 24	. 0	24	04	4	4.5		~	10 2	
Lytinches wide		100		a.		(#1	4	471	10 (P1 1	1.0	: 12	196	13	.09	15	160 16	. 0.	: 17.	Or.	14	(19 B)	1, (34)	21	.03		m 23	. 0	9 25.	00	4. (1 3 = 1	-	-	-	
16 metres with	٠,	114	ŧ.	03		1141	9	04	jo e	ıs i	2. 0	0.13	04	14.	.05	16	on 13		18.	.05	20	OH 21	. 114		ds	21.	m 27	. 4	34.			n -		· •	04 1	
Limetos wide				01					11 1	06 Î	2 0	" i 4	(12	15	0; 1	i: .	(F) 18	. 0	19	la	21	03 22	109	24.	.01		M -4	1	24	04 1	9. (M 31		**	a: %	
Detro Salawi le	6	(31)	:	. (10.	4	121	10	(M)		P1 1	1 0	611	, chi	16.	.06	18	DE 19	100	121	. (81	22	14, 24	00	25	.06		h) 24		5 30	an 3	1 .			3		
19 me to swife.	ď.	174	•	11	4	ю:	ii	10	12 (ı, i	4 0	: 15	. 10	17	05	19 .	100 20), di	: 22	02	2.3	100 25	114	*	.11	24	16.30	0.	31.	04 5	3. (ž v		=	E 20	
country by wide	1.	05		04	10	(91)	ii	05	1: (1 B	5 0	o ja	(15	14	.01	201	(4) (1	05	. 23.	04		go 36	115		.04	30 .	10 31	0	133	04 3	5. 6	n 34				
"I tro be a wade				0.2	ju.	186	12	o.	14	M) 1	5 0	9 17	(16)	19	.03 -	21	194 20	ı ır	124	106	26	11: 25	(8)	29.	ei	31	W .1		3 33.	00 3	ä. (M 34		40	63 42	
25 in Les with			.,	0.5	ii	100	1.1	10	14	ı. i	6 0	6 15	- 04	20	o:	• • •	OH 2.3	1	1.25.	05	:: · ·	(16) 🖭	04	31	o,	33	10 34	10	34.	84 5	M. (4 10		4.	63 44	
To the look wide:	:	10%	9	0,		110	i:		1	1 10	. 0	1 19	10:	41.	01	23 .	00.34	11	1.26	. 10		00 (34)	1 . 114	32	.07	34 (M 34	. (1	334.	04 4	0 . (ā 43		44	ã ii	. 46
"I the face wade		(4)	ii.	0.0	į,	00	11	181	16 (M 1	S	0.00	. (9)	•••	(8)	24	DO 28		1.28.	(#1	412	do N		٠.	180	M	00 30	L O	040 .	80 (2. (4	- 4	
Parity has wide		01	0	ο,	į.	10%	14	o.	16	n i	5 0	9.30	10	***	.11	Β.	on 🕾	01	1 20		11 .	0.3 1.0	114	3.5	.00	37	16 39	. •	61.		3	. 45	. 10	47	11 30	**
an inches with	•	115		10	11				1: 1				II%	::	10 :	26	00 P	(1)	: ::-1	116	22	(4) :14		36	. 10	39	m (1	. 0	43	.04 4	3. 6	4 47		49	10 14	
to Martin S W. de	31	10.	1	0.5	13	10	i٠	(11)	15	41 :	0 0	1 22	(94)	24	(2)	27 .	101 🕾	o a:	3 11.	thi.	21 .	191 66		٠.١٠		417 . 1	N 43	0	45	00 (7	44		51	60 54.	•
28 the has wide	- 4	04	i	05	14	Chit	10	04		N ?	1 0	0 13	. 01		(14)	28 .	the N	1 00	1 (2	.05		(m) ::	.04	37	.08	42	W 11	. 0	16.		9	ō 31.		34.	M M.	•
and the base with	.,	115	•	01	14	194.			10																				1 48							
attitution with	10	150	••	191	1.	rb-r	١.	she.	41	M .																										•
																																				1

Hame of City. Population Data, per cast 1600, 1800, 1800,	Name of City. Population Date per each 1900. 1900 Person.	Name of City. Population Bets per each 1800. Person.
Utics, N Y	Wheeling, W. V 31,264	Watertown, N Y 10,697, 8407,500, 838.00 Weymouth, Mass10,571 64,392 6.09
Virginia City, Nev	Watervilet, N. Y 22,304	Winona, Minn
Vicksburg, Miss	Waterbury, Conn	Waitham, Mann,11,711477,000. 46.76
Washington, D. C147,307 .23,310,146 . 158.25	Wilmington, N.C., . 17.361 539,845 31.09	Yonkers, N Y
Warwick, R. 1	Woonsocket, R. L	York, Pa 13,949 . 33,000 . 2.35
Wilmington, Del	Woburn, Mass	Zanesville, Ohio 18,190,529,697,29.91

Great Cities of the World, Outside of the United States, Having 100,000 Inhabitants.*

Cities	Countr	les Ce	era ua.	Popu-	Office.	Countries.	Cename.	Popu-	Cities.	Countries.	Синачия.	Population
Alexandria		,, Li	882	212,054	Genoa .	Italy	1891,	179,515	Oldham	England	. 1881	152,51
Agra			198	180 207		entra de constante de la const	TT. 0	400,000	Osaku .	. Japan	1877.,	284,10
Ahmenabad	Indla.		1991	127,621	Hangtoches-fu		Est.		17-4	T- 41.	4000	100
Allahabad	. India-		1661	148,047	Hangjang			100,000	Patna	Indla	. 1881	170,65
Amsterdam	. Hollan	d., 11	891	325,047	Hankkow		Est.	000,000	Pinna	India	1661	126,75
Antwerp	. Belglu	n li	881	577,282		., China	Eat	200,000	Pernambuco	South Amer		110,67
Aberdeen			881	,105,180	Hutscheu-fu.		.Est	100,000	Frague	Austria-Hu		. 102,32
Amritant .	India	18	. 198	151,896	Hwangjuer		Est	120,000	Paris	. France.		2,269,03
Absoluta .	. Africa.	16	Čet	120,000	Hyderabad		Est	200,000	Portsmouth	. England	1881	. 127,93
					Hakudate		1977	112,494	Palermo	ltmly	1801	244,99
Berlin	.Germai			1,122,360	Hamburg		, 1880.	290,054	Porto	Portugal.	167K	104,346
Bahla	Bruzil		872 .	,129.100	Hanover		, 1980	122,643	Porto Novo.	Africa	East	100,000
Buenos Ayress .	South	imerica 16	661	.290,025	Hagne	Holland	. 1881 .	1,23,489	Pekking	Chana,	Est .	1.646,900
Bombay	, india. ,	, 18	ABI.	778,196								-
Baretity ,	India	16	198	109,844		China		,380,000	Rio de Janeiro.		ica.1872,,	. 374,972
Вопагев	India.		861 .,	199,700	Jongpin		"Ert .		Rangoon	India	1691	134,176
Втамев		1 18		894,940	Jondpore	India	. Ent	150,000	Rougn	France.,	1881	105,906
	. Indla			142,518					Rome	. Italy	1860	900,467
Unngkok	India			.000 000	Kesho		, Bat		Rotterdam	Holland .	. 1601	157,270
Baroda				112,057	Kagoshima		,1877	200,000	Riga		. 1881	169,644
Bordenux	. France.	19	881	221,305		, Japan		108,263			,	4 or just
				95,941	Klota		1677	229,910	Santiago	. Bouth Amer	ca 1875	129,807
Barmen					Konigoberg	Сегшану .	.1881	140,809	Bhaobing		Est.	500,000
Bremen	Germar		980	112 158	Kingwton .	England	. 1881	154,250	Shanghal		Eat	
Breslau.	Остпы		990	272,390	Kajew	Russia.	,1874 .	127,250	Stangtan.	China		1,000,000
Bulfast , ,	. lreland		991	207,671		Russia		102,427	Slugan-fu			1,000,000
Birmlogbam	England	1 18	381 .	400,757					Subschau			
Blackburn	England			104,012	Lima	Bouth Americ	1.1878	101.489	Saoul, , ,		Est.	500,000
Boiton .	Englan		381	105,422	Leinkong	China	Est.	250,000	Bainagar			100,000
Bradford,	England			,180.458	Labore	India.	.1881	149,349		.India .		132,631
Brighton	England	118	186	128,497	Lucknow	Indla	1681.	261,303	Burnt. ,	India . ,		. 107 148
Bristol	England	1 , 18	941	206,503	Lillo		1881	179,144	Smyrna	Turkey to-A		150,000
Bucharest		la., , .18		221,905		. France .	1881	376.613	Sydney	. Australia.	1891	220,427
Bologue	Italy	18	994	123,274		. Germany		148,790	St. Ettenne		1891	143,813
Barcelona ,	Spain		377	249,106	Leeds.		1861	309,125	Strasburg.	Germany.	1880	104,471
Buda-Pesth .		Hun'y 18			Leloester		1881.	122,351	Stuttgart	Germany	1890	117,903
- Halle I Dolla L	, 1 + carrier + colo		~~.	1700 page 1	Liverpool,		1881	552,425	Salford , .	England	1891	178,233
Constantinople	Turkey.	, .18	979 1	,075,000					Sbeffield	England,	1691	284.410
Calro ,	Egypt.	18	378	349,883	London			,764,312	Sunderland.	. England	1881	124,980
Canton	China.,	16	981 t	000,000	Lisbon		.1678	246,548	St. Petersburg .		1881	876.575
Calcutta .	India		196	684,658		Austria-Hun'y		109,726	Beville.		1877	133,638
	. India.,			151,444	Liego	Belglum	,1890	.083,007	Stockholm		1860.	168,775
Delumbo		. ,, 18		111,942					Dan Camaronna , ,		1000.	100/11/0
Copenhagen. ,	Denmar			273.823	Marseilles		. 1891	360 098	Tunis	Africa	Eat	120,000
		y . , ,18		144,772	Manchester		1881	389,076	Talwan-fu	China	. Ent.	285,000
Cologne Charkow		18			Mendia	,Italy	1991	126,497	Tengte-bau-fu	China.	.Est .	
Christiania				101,175	Munleh	Bararia	1890 .	230.023		China.,	Est	950,000
Cornerante	PAGGED	18	58IU	119.407		Italy	1891	321,839	Techantschap f			000,000
P.—15-1	T- M.				Madrid	. Spaln	1877	307,690	Technojang ,		Est	200,000
				179,399	Malaga		. 1977	115,882	Techingto-fu	China.	. Est	
Dhar	India.			100,000	Moscow		1882	748,000	Techungking-fu		Ert	600,000
Вативечи,		in Asia . Ec			Madras	India	1991	405,848	- D		1877	
Danadg			1, 086	108,551	Mandalah	Indla	.Host	100,000	Tokio	Japan		811,510
Dresden			390	220,918		Indian Arch'r		160,000	Tabris		Ent.	165,000
	. Ireland.		351	249.486					Teherun		Est.	.200,000
Dundoo	Beotland	1 . 10	991	140,239		. , Australia		252,000	Tifle.			104,034
					Montreal	Canada		140,747	Tricoto.	Anatria-Run	'yu 1880.	144,844
Edinburgh	Rootlan	110	381	236,002	Mexico	. Mexico	1979	236,500	Toplones			140,2230
Pan	A Mark and	_		100.000	Nukden	China	. Est.	170,000	Turin	Italy	1691	252,632
	Africa		at,	100,000								
Frankfort-on M				130,919	Nangkin	China	Esc	450,000	Valencia			145,836
Florence	[taly.			100,001	Nantes			(24,319	Victoria			302,000
Patuchan					Newcastle	.Eugland, .	1681	145,229	Vienna,	Austria-Bun	y., 1880.	736,105
Poochow		Es			Nottingham		1881	111.631	Version			
						. Italy	.1981	404,314				
lasgow				874,005	Nagoya			195,715	Warraw	Russia	1861	388,073
Swalior	. India	Es	ot.	200,000		(mediana, 1+1, 1, 1+	14041 11	220,710	Welheln	China	Est	250,000
Bheat		18		131,481	Odema	Russia	1977	193,513	West Ham.	. England .		139,692

Wor population of great cities not here given, see "Principal Countries of the World," mentioned elsewhere in this volume



United States Soldiers In the Late Civil War.

Number of men famished from April 10, 1961, to June 30, 1965,

States cart Territoriae	Furn she	States and Territories	Men Fatnohol	Pittlet and Territories	Men Furnached
New York	467.507	Maryland	50,316	Colorado Ter	43903
Pennsylvania.	396,107	New Hampshire	354, (123)	Indian Vations	1,590
Ohio	519,630	Vermont	45,262	Nebraska Ter	3 157
Illine is.	250,147	West Virginia.	327094	Korth Carolina	9,156
Indiana .	197 147	Tenhessee	\$1,7882	Alabama	2,570
Massachusetta	152748	Mannesota.	25,34,2	Texas	1,3865
Missouri	109,111	Rhode Island	21,6561	Oregon	1.830
Wests toda.	101.4.24	Kansas	20,3 51	Florida	1.2561
Michigan	MH,372	Dist of Columbia	n. 16.872	Nevada .	1,0%
Jarwa	76,900	4 abformia.	15 725	Washington Ter	
New Jersey	.81.010	Delnware	13,670	Mississippi	345
Kentucky	700025	Vekunsus	N 2941	Dakota Tor	29.90
Maine .	72,114	New Mexten Ter	6,581	Colored Troops	186.017
Connecticut	57,379	Louisiana .	5,224	Total 2	3451,718

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Denominations,	No of Members	An of 1 Chierches	Ar of Minjaters
Roman Catholics adherents and church			
unerabers, earlined	6.370 658	5,070	, to 2000
Baptist	, 2 1 (3,044)	설계 구나다	15,404
Methodist Episcopal	(394) (31)	16.721	26,264
Methodist Episcopal South;	808,013		4,546
Lutheran Presbyterian	0944,570	5,550	1 10%
Presbyterian	571,477	5.348	4 (6.2)
L'itra-Clain (Disciples of Climist). ,	5457 448	4 (2-1	31.00
	4801,6847	20.69634	9.580
Per testant Spheopal	342 401	4194.5	1.486
fulfed firethren in Christ	155 437	2.317	2.200
to formed Church in the Littled Mates.	154 742	1.8%	- E h.
United Issungeteal	144 (10)	.4(G	451
Presbyterian Church South)	1100 90700	1.5528	1 1211
Profesiont Methodist	118.170	1 # 1	2.120
Cumberland Presbyterlans	. 111 bost	2,474	1.0%
Mormons	140.377	tud	1,5000
Evaluate and Association	160007	1, 042	I Ho
huskards The Brethren	1901 100 93	710	Little
Critical Preshyterians	201 (201)	7101	1555
Reformed Charely in Apperlea	7H 011	490	. 7
Free W.L. Bugilists	70,700	1.4%	1.294
Meth alist Episcopid orologists (1997)	74 195	1.4000	p-Ds
Friends	673913	4 _ 1	14.74
Research Adversthets	481 (90)	174,6	7419
Auto Moscory Baptists	- distriction	1.1881	2999
Pitricipalists	25.2504	719	740
With the treather indicate than the of Glode	201,203	431	410
interiors orgregational, .	17 100	14.2	214
Western Methodist	17.847.	. 24	473
domaylar s	16.112	7.4	103
sevento bay Adventists	14 7 0	131.7%	1389
e Writ	1.1 (90)	2423	30
ree Methodists	12 120	387	(311)
Cheant ata	11 100	113	107
Geformed Episcopal	1.1.4.41	1-1	104
k venth Day Dantist	24 (3.0)	4.7	103
te for med Preshs terlan	11.1020	41	-63
iew Jer radozo Sovodouburgian	4.79	ni	~1
'ithittive Noth shet	31.3701	121	el l
ic w Mephorite	2.1861	111	44
Onerlead 3 consumities	41,000	ii	11
thatleres	2.400	17	135
ndependent Methodists	210	11	14
the Properties Reported	2021	30	17

Foreigners in the United States.

	ACI	OKURO TO	Classifier Olic Eader C	
Where Born		Number	Where Bern	Number.
Georgia Engage		1,599,742	West Indies	11-376
Teclan C			Loringal ,	n 1.05
Battish America		717 (94)	At antic Islands	7.11.
LogLind		6077.6751	Ultin	0.3917
Secretary		1.44 637	Sp. in	(121
No was		DSI 729	Australia	4 44
Bir office L		170 146	South America	4 44
Fing e		106,071	At Son ander ten ign flags.	4 (10%)
China			It inches that specifical	\$ <14
Switze land		100 (12)	Afternoon stapped third	2.394
Behenda		96 c 9 c1	Traffic	1.797
Walter		541.812	tereal Bertado de Especifica-	1.6%
Michigan		676 010	Turkey	1.3%
Demonste		446.00	Samply is I did and	1.147
If Land		photics in	Assume that specialist	1 4
[Seland		48.50	Limit prabits	10.0
Triv		44 97	Li more	<u>F.</u> –
Artstr a		On the last	scouttent training	÷
Bassis		O 72.2	Japan P.	4.1
The get con-		- Leath	Wiston	li ta
Larvo robe egr		La Nobel	Cottenatur	10.7
Homeans		11.5	Greenland	1.26

Strength of Ice.

Two Inches	33	4			1.9	s Er	il:
Four Inches	11	r	16	1.3	- 1	4, 31	1.71
No. 1 at 1 h							
Five Inches		33		. ^	12:35	rI	48.93
1 ME 111 5 10 1411415	F 1	a i	1111	71			

The Lawrence Streen 12h The forces Strength Bright Inches W. Superita but to Strength Stre

Education of Presidents.

Washington.. Fair English edu-Jefferson . . . William and Mary Madison . . . Princeton. Adams, J. Q. Harvard, Addinson J. Q. Harvard, Jackson Lumited education Van Burnson Lumited course. Hempiden Cour

Harrison from parsung a full course. Polk griduated at 23, Tyler at 17. The majority graduated at ac-

Political Representation.

Number of Presidential Elect-ors, Urated Seales Senators and Representatives in Congress that each State of confident to by Con-gressional apportionment between 1884 and 1844.

	_	_	_
			Rep.
States	Elect	Sen-	FP-
States	ors.	atera	K#30 -
	1-1-1	_,	10-
)	117.00
Versama	10 .	4	9
Ark orsas Cantornicas	+ + 7	and de	5
Colos do			0
Comechell	**** 6 *		
Decoware	1		
Decoware Espridit			i
OREGISTS AND	18.00		10
Umnois Indiana,	22	4.	. 30
Indiana,	5 .		13
lovit Karsis Ku tasky Lara stana		- 2	[]
NILISIS	- 19-1	- 2	7
Part Cas WY and	1	4	
Maria	, , , , , , , ,		, 0
Many Maryland			
Mas telluser	ts . la	. 2	2.8
Machigan co	13		
М и текопат.	7	2	- 5
Мозаварра Мізвонта	, U		7
Missours		2	- 14
New Iski	***		
N. Hampsh	4	- 1	
S. w. Jersey	0		7
See York			34
North Caro.	anala a		9
0.00	. 23	2	ar
Otto Trans	. 1		
C 9983 \$ 191	Acres 201 cm		45
Photo Joan	4 - 4 -		2
South Circl			7
han tasser	. 12		10
Texas	1	3	#
Virginia		7.	
Vermont Virginisee West Virgin	1		4
Wascomer.			4
	-	_	

The 1 restores of Arizona, Dar-sion, 1 he, Montara, New Mex-tee, Urit, Wishington and Wyn-ming, have each one delegate.

345

Totals (6)

The Time of Fast Tretters.

Rorses that have trotted a mile mainties and 10 to seconds und in the time. during the following years up to and including the season of 100.

Mand S	2.10%	1991
St. Julien	2114	1994
Do Turbert	2.13%	187
Barus	4 100	184
Clingstobe	2.14	
Trinket	2.14	1.864
Goldsmith Maid	2.14	1970
Hopefui	2148	147
Loin.	2.15	1973
Smoggler	五15%	.1979
Hattle Woodward.	2.15%	3-00
Lucille ()olddust	2 165	1457
American Giri .	1164.	1974
	T 1024	1-57
Darby .	41939	1-45
Edwin Thorne	2.16%	1-00
Jerome Eddy	2.16%	1402
Chartte Ford	2.16h	1/00
Occident . , ,	2.16%	1871
Gluster	2.17	1474
Black Cloud	2.1737	1440
Pexter	2176	1465
l'iedmont	2 175	1101
80-S0	2 175	1401
Surger Class	- 12.0	140
Santa Clau	2.175	
Hannis.	2 17%	149
Red Cloud	生物。	,1470
Nettre Judge Fullerton	A.30	1474
Judge Fullerton	2.18	11973
Great Eastern	2 IM . 2 IM .	1479
Edwin Forrest	2.18	Later 1
Protine	0.11	1474
Don't Newton Day	2.18. 2.18	I MULTI
Dick Swiveller	2.10	1104
downlines	1 18.	
Kate Sprague.	A 54	" Ivera
Robert McGregor	2.10	, [HPI
Fanny Witherspoon	3.34%],490]
Kate Sprague Robert McGregor. Fanny Witherspoon Lady Thorn.	3.3Mb	1100
Lucy Lady Mand	2 19%	1 = 4.4
Lady Mand	2.16%	1975
Midnight	2 East	I-Ge
Marin man delining	2192	A-MA
Monroe Chief		-
MONT ATTECH		and the last
Blow-Go	2.144	Total Control
Cul Lewis,	T. FMS	No.
Natwood	2,1994	20.0
J B. Thomas.	2194	1100
William H	1.1100	3:000
Patchen	2 141	(vertice
Clears.	2.14)	THE RES
Cleora		Terror.
Cozette ,	2 20	Total Control
Athenusties		1000
Edward.	2.19	No.
Allry	2.116	100
Honevetter	2 19.	iner
Alexander	2 19.	A Company
Daisydale	2 19 .	1000
Adele Gould.	2.1W.	Market.
Graves	2.19	1465
In a Way Store	2 19	[40]
Jay Eve See.	2.19.	1998
Minnie R.	2.19.	1440
Mindle R.		1446
Wedgewood		
George Palmer	a maria .	110
Bodine	1.00	1970
Contre	in the life	1-01
Cristle.	2 2015	T-CH
P ana	Z EFF	(Anna)
Keepe Jim	23014	41000
Aldine	3 39%	5400
T L Young	2.190	THESE.
W		Total Co.
Moose		1000
Will Cody	2 195	1
Driver	2.104	No.
Romero	100	
Troubadont	3. FOR	
Von Arnima	Ballie	

Seven Wanders of the World.

Pyramids of Egypt. Tower, Walls and Torrace Mangles' Gardens of Sabylon.

Statue of Jupiter Olympus, an dis Capitoline Hill, at Rome Temple of Diana, at Ephoras

Phance, or watch tower at Air-andria, Egypt.
Coloseus of Bhodes, a siness 16 fed high, overthrown by an orth-quake 166 B.C. Hausoirum at Shiften and Couring Persian city in Asia St

EXPENSE OF BOARD PER DAY.

The following table will be found convenient for the proprietors:

and the price of five days board at \$5.00 per week, it will be found by of hotels and boarding-houses in giving the price per day where the board is a certain specified price per week. Thus, if it is desired to per week, double the numbers.

Days.	50e.	75c.	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$ 2	\$2,25	\$2.50	\$ 3	\$3.50	\$4	\$4,50	\$8	\$6	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$10
1	7	11	14	18	.21	.25	.29	.32	.86	.43	.50	.57	.64	.73	.86	1.00	1.14	1 29	1.48
*	14	21	.129	.36	-48	.50	.57	.64	.71	.86	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.43	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86
3	21	82	.43	-54	64	75	.86	96	1.07	1.29	1.50	1.71	1.93	2.14	3.57	8.00	3.48	8.86	4:29
4	29	.43	.57	71	96	1.00	1.14	1.29	1.48	1.71	2.00	2.29	2.57	2.86	8.43	4.00	4.57	5.14	5.71
ō	36	.54	71	.69	1.07	1.25	1.43	1.61	1 79	2.14	2.50	2.86	8.21	8.57	4.29	5.00	5.71	6.43	7.14
6	43	64	82	1.07	1 29	2000	1.71	1.98	2.14	2.57	3.00	8.43	8.86	4.29	5.14	6.00	6.86	7 71	6.57
7	.50	.75	1.00	1:25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	8.00	8.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00

LEGAL WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL IN DIFFERENT STATES.*

States and Territories.	Wheat	Rye.	Onta	Bar	Buck wheat.	Shell- ed Corn.	Corn Cob	Corq Men.l.	Pots- toes.	Sweet Pota- toes	Otslaps	Tur- n.lpn	Вафри.	Peta.	Dried apples	Diried petals	Fire	Tim- mby med	Bine grass send	Clerur	Cani, anthra cise
	1310	1han	Ibs.	Han.	Ilm,	lbs	abin.	Ites.	Ibs.	Iha.	194	No.	the	10m	Ibs	[54	the	Pb⇒	be	th a	1 fee.
Arkansas ,	60.	56	82	.48	.52,		.70	50	60	60	. 57	F	60	46	24	33	56	.45	14.	(3f)	80.
Arizona	60	56.	32	45		. 54		1				f	.80								1
California .	, 40	54.	37.	.30	40 .	54							+	+							
Colorado	60	56.	52	-45	52	. 55 -	.70.				57		60	700			-	-45	14	80	1
Consectiont . Dakots	60	16	.33	48.	46	. 56 .	- m	50	. 40	****	50.	.50.	60				200	40		g0	- AD
Delaware	80	56.	.34.	.48.	49	. 56 .	.70	40	80	. 46.	52 .	UU	60 .	60			56	42	*	(311)	HU
District Columbia		56	Qvi			. 56		. 48. . 48.	. 60	7.45			1 1		*			*			1 **
Georgiu	-00	36	.34	.47.	. 52	56	.70.		80	55	57	55.	60	60.	:54	53 .	56	.45.	. 14	do	,AD.,
Illipole.	60	56.	32.	.48	.50.	50	70	48.	60	65		56	60	40.4	24 .	33	56	45	14	-00	1 80.
Inclana	.00.	< 56		48	50.	. 56	69.	. 50			48		. 60		25	33		4.5	14	60	
Iowa	etr	56	32	.48	.52.	. 56	70.		00	46.	57		60		24 .	83	56	45	14	40	, RD .
Kansas	60 .	96	.32	48.	50	. 36.		50	60	50		55.	40		. 24	395 .	54	45	14	HI)	AD .
Kentucky	60	· 56.	32	-47	55.	. 55	20	.50	. 00,.	. 56	.57	60	. 60	60	34	- AD .	'36	45	14	(SD	76
Louisiana .	80	. 32.	32	12.		50 .		**	**			**	0.4	60	*						1 1
Maine Marviand	. PO - OB	56	30.	.49	. 48 .	56 .	.70.		60	56	54. 56.	50	64 .	60.				4.5	14	64	-
Manuachmente .	.60	56	12.	348	48.	.50	.10.	. 50.	00	.50	50.		00					60	14	191	
Michigan	.60	56	32	48	48.	56 .	70.		60 .	56 .		.59.	. 60	no.	153	. 28	56	45	14	60	
Minnesota	60	765	42	454	42.	56	4174		60.		04.	P 10-74	4 50	, ,,,,	28	294		_		60	
Missouri	60 .	50	32	48.	. 52.	56 .	,		AD .		. 57		.00 .		24	30 .	56.	45.	14	4911	
Montana .	60	2/3	-35	48	. 54	56		50 .	.00		57	50	60					45	.14	4(0)	
Nebraska	60	56	- 14	48	-54.	.56 .	.70		. 00 .	. 50 ,	57	55	. 60	(61)	188	334	156	4.5	14	-90	1910
Nevada .	60	56	32	- 80	40.	52	.70	le ch	(6)		+			2 60							
New Hampshire . New Jersey .	40	, 56 56	.92 10	100	1****	56		50 .	. (0) .	1.3			.00	m)	rae.	94	0.00		40	40.0	***
New York	60 460	56	.31	48	48 48	56 .76		**	60.	54	57.		02		25	33 .	53 53	.44		60	2.4.4
North Uncoden .	15.1	26	30	48	. 50.	54		46.	4,000				U-i	20			1313	1		64	***
Ohlo	80	561	1/2	49	50	56	.20.	2 a Web.	. 69.	59	. 80.		m).	00	22	35	DIS	435		1369	
Oregon .	40	56	46	46	. 41	56			Parts.				4		.28	- 20				(8)	
Perneylvania	(gr)	56	.34.	.47	40.	.56			60.,)	64	
Rhode Island.		56	95	49.		56			. 60		50								1		
South Carolina,	1,00	56	3.1	48	56	56	.70.	50		50	57		.00		20%	83	44	jaa	14	-80	
Тепревые		56	32	.48.	50	. 66	.72.	.50	00	50	56		60	60	26		56	15	1.0	-mo	
Vermont . Virginia .	.00	56	30	454	46	56	70.	8.4	(8),	.56 .	5d -57	80	60.	60	.16	32.	Ses	45	14	00	80
Washington Ter .	.00 .	56	36	45	42	. 56	TU.	- 50	. 30 .	. 30 .	50	.50		.66	29	38.	THE P	-40.	1-9	60	OU
West Virginia	(db)	56	165	43		1. 56		4.4	60		480	- 400	80	* 478 a		13.	.56	1 43.	4	60	
Wisconsin	60	.56.	.32	.48.		.56.	.70.		. 60		50.	42.			. 29.	291	. 56	- 63		60	
	90	4 5-1-8		4 807.0	5000	1 2000	1100				4							1			1

^{*} Some States, not here mentioned, only legalize and recognize the Standard United States bushel, without reference to weight

SHORT INSURANCE RATES.

By the following lable may be seen the customary short rates of insurance for periods less than a year or month.

Explanation —When the rate is one per cent., or \$1 on \$100 for a \$100 for

For Periods of Several Years.

_	VEAR.	Ι,	r ys	EARS		3 1	EARS.	4 Y	ears.	5 11	EARS.	Cha of	nge wi	this ole	Pre	portion
1	mo.	,	2	mo		3	mo.	4	mo.	5	mo.	vi.	or	20	per	cent.
2	8.6	,	4	84		6	64	8	44	10	44		44	30	14	H
3	44	1	6	6.6		9	6.6	1.2	44	15	66		44	40	44	44
4	4	,	8	66		12	44	. 16	44	20	41	I IA	44	50	86	44
ξ	44		10	44		15	44	20	44	25	44	Ιij	44	60	44	44
- 6	+4		12	5.6		18	6.6	24	64	30	44	11	4	70	44	44
7	44		14	46		21	44	28	46	35	44	ΙIJ	64	75	64	44
š	64		16			24	4.6	32	- 44	40	.4	11	46	80	44	14
9	41		18	66		27	11	36	6.	45	44	II	64	85	44.	**
ιó	**		20	46		30	44	40	64	50	64	II	44	90	44	41
11	**	1	23	44	•	33	44	44	6.0	55	u	l 👯	44	95	64	**

For Periods Less than One Year.

1	month,	A	of annual	rate	7	mo's,	48	of annual	rate.
2	16	*		44	8	44	##	44	44
3	44	4	44	44	9	64	H	**	86
4	44	#	4	44	10	44	輔	м	44
5	44	11	14	44	11	84	#		44
6	**	11	44	44	ļ				
1									

For Periods Less than One Month.

5 days, the of monthly rate 15 days, the of monthly rate " 20 " H

AGRICULTURAL TABLES FOR FARMERS, GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

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Vitality of Seeds.

Length of time that the seeds of various herbs and vegetables retain their powers of germination. $\label{eq:condition}$

Vegetables.	Years.	Veyetables.	Years.
Cucumber	8 to 10	Leek	2 to 2
Melon	8 to 10	Onion	to 5
Pumpkin	8 to 10	Parsley	2 to 3
Squash		Parenip	2 to 3
Broccoli		Pepper	to 5
Cauliflower	5 to 6	Salsify	2 to 3
Artichoke	5 to 6	Tomato	2 to 3
Endive	5 to 6	Egg-plant	1 to 1
Pea	5 to 6		
Radish	4 to 5	Herba	•
Beets	3 to 4	Anise	3 to 1
Стем	3 to 4	Нувюр	3 to
Lettuce	3 to 4	Balm	
Mustard	3 to 4	Caraway	
Okra	3 to 4	Coriander	1
Rhubarb	3 to 4	Dill	
Spinach	3 to 4	Fennel	2 to 3
Turnip		Lavender	
Asparagus		Sweet Marjoram	2 to 3
Beans		Summer Savory	1 to 5
Carrots		Sage	
Celery	2 to 3	Thyme	2 to
Corn (on cob)	2 to 3	Wormwood	

Number to an Acre

Of plants or trees set at regular distances apart.

Distances apart. No. of plants.	Distances apart. No. of Plants.
3 inches by 3 inches696,960	6 feet by 6 feet
6 inches by 4 inches392,040	61/4 feet by 61/4 feet1,031
6 inches by 6 inches174,240	7 feet by 7 feet
9 inches by 9 inches77,440	8 feet by 8 feet
1 foot by 1 foot43,540	9 feet by 9 feet
114 feet by 114 feet 19,360	10 feet by 10 feet
2 feet by 1 foot21,780	11 feet by 11 feet
2 feet by 2 feet	12 feet by 12 feet
214 feet by 214 feet	13 feet by 13 feet
3 feet by 1 foot14,580	14 feet by 14 feet
3 feet by 2 feet	15 feet by 15 feet
3 feet by 3 feet	16 feet by 16 feet170
314 feet by 314 feet3,553	161/2 feet by 161/2 feet160
4 feet by 1 foot	17 feet by 17 feet150
4 feet by 2 feet	18 feet by 18 feet
4 feet by 3 feet3.630	19 feet by 19 feet
4 feet by 4 feet	20 feet by 20 feet106
41/4 feet by 41/4 feet 2,151	25 feet by 25 feet00
5 feet by 1 foot	30 feet by 30 feet48
5 feet by 2 feet4,356	33 feet by 33 feet
5 feet by 3 feet2,904	40 feet by 40 feet
5 feet by 4 feet2,178	50 feet by 50 feet17
5 feet by 5 feet	60 feet by 60 feet12
514 feet by 514 feet1.417	66 feet by 66 feet

Cost of Producing Perk.

The cost of producing a pound of pork depends upon the cost of corn per bushel, as follows:

Corn per Bushel In Crats.	Wall make the cost of pork per hundred.
1214 cts	
15	1. 78
17	
20	
22	
\$5	
30	
23	
35	
38	4. 54
40	
48	
45	
50	
55	
••	16
45	

Cost of Small Quantities of Hay.

Price per Ton.	50 lbs. worth	la) lie. worth.	99) lbs. worth.	31) lbs. worth	40 (hg. worth.
Four dollars	10 ct	a20 eta	40 ct	s60	.8 .80
Five dollars	12	25	50	75	1.00
Six dollars	15	30	60	90	1.20
Seven dollars	17	35	70	.1.05	1. 40
Eight dollars	20	40	80	.1.20	1 . 60
Nine dollars	22	45	90	.1.35 .	1.80
Ten dollars	25	50	1 . 00	.1.50	2. 00
Eleven dollars	27	55	1 . 10	.1.65	2. 20
Twelve dollars	30	60	1 . 20	.1,80	2. 40
Thirteen dollars.	32	65	. 1. 30	.1.95	2 . 60
Fourteen dollars	35	70	1. 40	2. 10	2.80
Fifteen dollars	37	75	1.50	. 2. 25	3.00

Facts About Sheep.

The weight of any animal at a certain age, will, of course, depend upon the manner in which it is fed and cared for. Supposing sheep to be well fed and sheltered, the following presents average yield of flesh and wool at a certain age.

	t Annual ry yiel-lof we libe.
Cotswold2002	14
Lincoln	11
Leicester2501502	<u>نځ</u> 8
Merino, American. 150 130 2	: 9
Merino, Spanish1251103	10
Southdown2001402	6
Shropshire2001402.	6
Common "Scrub",120903.	 4

Weight of Horses.

Breeds.	Stalliegs.	Geldings and Marre	Age oben
Cleveland Bay	1,400		
('lydesdale	1,900	1,700,.	436
English draft			
Hambletonian	1,150	1 , 100	8
Mambrino	1,900	1.130 .	\$
Morgan			
Percheron-Nort	nan1,750	1 . 550	4
Pony-Canadian			4
Pony-Mustang.		450	3
Pony-Shetland			3
"Scrub," or Na			
Thoroughbred			
Ass			
Mule		1.000	

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow or Plant an Acre.

Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.
16 qts	Egg plant, plants 3 by 2 feet	4 oz	Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet.	2 qts
	Endive, in drills 21/4 feet	3 lbs		
21/2 bu	Flax, broadcast			
15 bu	Grass, timothy with clover.	6 qts		
20 qts	Grass, timothy without clov	er10 qts		
y 3 10 qts	Grass, orchard			
t 9 lbs	Grass, red top or herds			
12 lbs	Grass, blue			
ng12 oz	Grass, rye			
	Grass, millet	32 qta		
	Hemp, broadcast		Salwify, in drills 21/2 feet	10 Dec
	Kale, German greens	3 lbs	Spinach, broadcast	39 Pin
	Lettuce, in rows 216 feet	3 lbs	Squash, bush, in hills 4 by 4 fe	ret
			Squash, running, 8 by 8 feet.	9 De
	Lawn grass			
	Melons, water, in hills 8 by 8	feet 3 lbs		
			Wheat, in drills	
			Wheat, broadcast	9 hm
	Quantity. 16 qts 8,000 29/5 bu 11/5 bu 20 qts 19 3 10 qts 1 9 lbs 12 lbs 14 0g 4 0g 4 1bs 18 10 lbs 6 lbs 12 lbs 16 lbs 16 lbs 16 qts 17 lbs 18 lbs 18 lbs 19 lbs 19 lbs 10 lbs	16 qts 8.000 25 bu Egg plant, plants 3 by 2 feet Endive, in drills 2½ feet 11½ bu Grass, timothy with clover. Grass, timothy with clover. Grass, timothy with clover. Grass, timothy without clov Grass, orchard. 12 lbs Grass, orchard. 12 lbs Grass, blue Grass, blue Grass, blue 4 0z Grass, millet 4 lbs Hemp, broadcast. 8 0z Kale. German greens Leek. 13 lbs Leek. 10 lbs Leek. 10 lbs Leek. 12 lbs Melons, citrons, in hills 2 by Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by Melons, in drills 2½ by ½ feet Regs Onton, in beds for sets. Onton, in brods for sets. Onton, in brows for large bul Parsnip, in drills 2½ feet.	16 qts	16 qts

Foreigners in the U.S.

By the census of 1880 there was in the States and Territories a population as follows:

 Males
 25,518,830

 Females
 24,636,963

 Native born
 43,475,840

 Foreign born
 6,679,943

Summary of the Bible.

The following table is published as containing accurate particulars of the English version of the Bible:

In the Old Testament.	
Letters2,728,1	Œ
Words	9:
Vertres23,2	14
Chapters9	21
Books	31
In the New Testament.	
Letters838,3	8(
Words181,2	53
Verses	őí
Chapters2	60
Books	27
Total.	
Letters3,566,4	80

Verses......31,173

Average Annual Rainfall

-At different parts of the United States and Territories.

Place.	Inches
Neah Bay, Wash.	Ter 12
Sitka, Alaska	
Ft. Haskins, Or	64
Mt. Vernon, Ala	64
Baton Rouge, La	
Meadow Valley, C	
Ft. Tonson, Ind. T	
Ft. Myers, Fla	
Washington, Ark.	
Huntsville, Ala	
Natchez, Miss	
New Orleans, La.	
Savannah, Ga	
Springdale, Ky	
Fortress Monroe,	
Memphis, Tenn	
Newark, N. J	
Boston, Mass	
Brunswick, Me	
Cincinnati, O	
New Haven, Conr	
Philadelphia, Pa.	
Charleston, S. C.	

St. Louis, Mo......43

muscatine, la
Baltimore, Md41
New Bedford, Mass41
Providence, R. I41
Fort Smith, Ark40
Hanover, N. H40
Ft. Vancouver38
Cleveland, O
Pittsburgh, Pa37
Washington, D. C37
White Sulphur Springs, Va.37
Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter
Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter36 Key West, Fla. 36
Key West, Fla36
Key West, Fla
Key West, Fla. 36 Peoria, Ill. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34
Key West, Fla. .36 Peoria, Ili. .25 Burlington, Vt. .34 Buffalo, N. Y. .33
Key West, Fla. .36 Peoria, Ili. .35 Burlington, Vt. .34 Buffalo, N. Y. .33 Ft. Brown, Tex. .33
Key West, Fla. 36 Peoria, Ill. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 33 Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 31
Key West, Fla
Key West, Fla. 36 Peoria, Ill. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 33 Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 31 Detroit, Mich. 30 Milwaukee, Wis. 30
Key West, Fla

Ft. Saelling, Minn......25 Salt Lake City, U. T.23 Mackinac, Mich......23 San Francisco, Cal......21 Dallas, Or.....21 Sacramento, Cal......21

Ft. Massachusetts, Col.....17
Ft. Marcy, N. M.16
Ft. Randall, D. T.16

Place.	Inches.
Ft. Laramie, Wy. T	15
Ft. Defiance, Aris	16
Ft. Craig, N. M	
San Diego, Cal	
Ft. Bridger, Utah	6
Ft. Garland, Col	
-•	
	Ft. Laramie, Wy. T Ft. Defiance, Aris Ft. Craig, N. M San Diego, Cal Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter Ft. Bliss, Tex Ft. Bridger, Utah

Average Temperature

-In different States ar

Territories.	Œ
Place of State of Average Observation. Territory. Temperature	•
TucsonAris6	
JacksonvilleFla6	
New OrleansLa6	9
AustinTex6	7
Mobile	6
Jackson Miss6	4
Little RockArk6	3
Columbia 8. C6	2
Ft. Gibson Ind. Ter6	Ю
Raleigh N. C 5	9
Atlanta	8
Nashville Tenn 5	8
RichmondVa	7
LouisvilleKy5	6
San FranciscoCal	3

8.	Olty.	State. Dogree.
15	St. Louis	Mo
14	Baltimore	Md54
11	Harrisburg	Pa54
.9	Wilmington	Del
.9	Trenton	N. J53
.9	Columbus	0
.6	Portland	Or53
.8	Ft. Boise	Idaho54
_	Salt Lake City	Utah
-	Romney	W. Va 56
		Ind51
		Kan51
d		N. M51
		W. Ter51
_		.Conn50
₹.		III
69		Nev .50
69		lowa49
69		Neb49
67		Col48
66		
64		N. Y48
63		R. I48
62		Mich47
60		Dak47
59		. Alaska
54		N. H
58		
87		Wis45
56		Mont43
55	Montpelier	Vt

Weights by Railroad.

New York City43

Gaston, N. C......43

Marietta, O......43

When not able to ascertain the weight definitely, railway companies make the following standard of weights in bulk.

Pounds:	Articles.	Pounds.	Articles.
Per bbd1,000	Beef, pork, bacon	Per bushel70	Salt
Per firkin100	Sait fish and meat	Barrel900	Eggs
Barrel450	Ashes, pot or pearl		Bark
	Butter, tallow, lard	Bushel45	Barley
Bushel40	Coke, and cake meal	Bushel50	Apples
Barrel300	Resin, tar, turpentine	Per gallon10	Liquors
Bushel60	Onions, wheat, potatoes	Bushel22	Charcoal
Bushel35	Bran, feed, shipstuffs, oats.	Bushel48	Buckwheat
Barrel350	Liquors, malt and distilled.		Wood-oak
Barrel 900	Apples, and barrelled fruits	Bushel62	Clover seed
Bushel60	Grain and seeds, not stated		Hides (green)
dBushel40	Timothy and light grass see	Bushel80	ice, coal, lime
shEach	Hides (dry), salted or Spani	Cubic feet180	Stone, dressed
, 900 Bs., Long1,400	ShinglesPer M., short	Per 1,000600	Plastering lath
lock Ft. b. m	Lumber-pine, poplar, hem		Wood-hickory
y, ash, Ft. b. m	Lumber-oak, wainut, cherr	Each 5	Bricks, common
0 hs., per 1,000 350	OystersPer bushel, 10		Nails and spikes
, 56 Bs., Barrel 210	Flour and meal Per bushel	Per cubic feet150	Sand, gravel, etc
•		Perch4.000	Stone, undressed

Landholders of Great Britain.

Washington...D. C.......55 St. Paul.......Minn.......42

The English law of entailment, which provides that the eldest son shall inherit his parents' lands and tenements, has brought about the following results:

Amount of Land.		Number Owners.	Acres Land.	
Less th	an 1 acr	e	816 , 294	179,348
From	1 to	10 acres .	131 , 454	506,006
From	10 to	50 acres .	76, 109	1,827,696
From	30 to	100 acres .	27 ,052	1,878,068
From	100 to	500 acres .	34,684	7, 343, 718
From	500 to	1,000 acres .	5 ,625	3,900.419
From	1,000 to	2,000 acres	3,310	4,634,549
From	2,000 to	5,000 acres	2,402	7,372,548
From	5,000 to	10,000 acres .	831	5,701,563
From 1	0,000 to	20,000 acres .		5, 948, 785
From 1	0,000 to	50,000 acres .	169	4,968,804
From 5	0,000 to	160,600 acres .	. 47	3, 230, 554
160,000	acres ar	d over		5, 113, 500
No acr	es stated	I	6, 945	.
No ren	tals stat	ed	194	2,570

Facts Concerning Poultry,

-Different breeds, their live weight, when full grown, the annual number of eggs they will lay, etc.

Breeds.	veight weight of Males. Hens.	Eggs laid per to the pound.	Breeds.	weight Males.	weigh:	Eggs laid per year	Lego to the pound
Branmas, light		1507	Polish	516	314.	170	9
Brahmas, dark	7	1508	Spanish, black	7	6	170	934
Cochins, black		170934	Ducks, common	3	3	90	9
Cochine, buff	1071/5	190 8	Ducks, Aylesbury		6	80	6
Cochins, white		1408	Ducks, Cayuga	6	514.	100	8
Cochins, partridge		1508	Ducks, Pekin	6	514.	75	8
Common	3143	16011	Ducks, Rouen	736	634.	80	6
Dorkings			Geese, common				
Dominiques, Amer	ican54	17010	Geese, African	20	18	30	4
Games, black-breas	t'd, red.71/5	17010	Geese, Egyptian	7	6	40	4
Hamburgs		18012	Geese, Embden				
Houdans		1709	Geese, Toulouse	22	90	40	314
Leghorns, black			Turkeys, common	12	10	50	7
Leghorns, brown			Turkeys, black	15	12	50	6
eghorns, dominic			Turkeys, bronze				
Leghorns, white			Turkeys, buff				
Plymouth Rocks							

Foods for Sheep.

In the course of several experiments by De Raumer, a French scientist, it was found that 1,000 pounds of different kinds of foods produced the following results. It will be seen by examination that wheat proved the most valuable food, barley came next, while mangolds stood lowest in the scale.

Substances.	Incress of t	reight W	end To	llov.
Potatoes with salt	4634	Do634	Do 1234	Ds.
Potatoes without sa	dt44	Bs614	Bs11%	Ba.
Mangold-Wursels	951/4	Do 5%	Bs 634	Bs.
Wheat	155	Do14	Bs50%	Ds.
Dats	146	D s10	Bs. 48%	Bs.
Barley				De.
Peas			Ds41	Ds.
Rye, with salt		Ds14	De 35	B s.
Rye. without salt		Bo12	Bs43	Da.
Corn-meal, wet		Be 13%	Bs17%	De.
D		B- 10		•

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Vitality of Seeds.

Length of time that the seeds of various herbs and vegetables retain their powers of germination.

Vegetables.	Years.	Vegetables.	Years.
Cucumber	8 to 10	Leek	2 to 3
Melon	8 to 10	Onlon	to 3
Pumpkin		Parsley	2 to 3
Squash			
Broccoli		Pepper	to 3
Cauliflower		Salsify	
Artichoke	5 to 6	Tomato	2 to 3
Endive	5 to 6	Egg-plant	1 to 1
Pea			
Radish		Herbi	J.
Beets	3 to 4	Anise	3 to 4
Стекв		Нувюр	
Lettuce		Balm	
Mustard		Caraway	2
Okra		Coriander	
Rhubarb		Dill	2 to 5
Spinach		Fennel	
Turnip		Lavender	2 to 5
Asparagus		Sweet Marjoram.	2 to 5
Beans		Summer Savory.	
Carrots			
Celery		Thyme	
Corn (on cob)		Wormwood	

Number to an Acre

Of plants or trees set at regular distances apart.

Distances apart. No. of plants.	Distances apart.	No. of Plants.
3 inches by 3 inches696,960	6 feet by 6 feet	1,210
6 inches by 4 inches392,040	614 feet by 614 feet	1,031
6 inches by 6 inches174,240	7 feet by 7 feet	
9 inches by 9 inches77,440	8 feet by 8 feet	
1 foot by 1 foot43,560	9 feet by 9 feet	
11/4 feet by 11/4 feet 19,360	10 feet by 10 feet	
2 feet by 1 foot21,780	11 feet by 11 feet	
2 feet by 2 feet	12 feet by 12 feet	
21/4 feet by 21/4 feet6.960	13 feet by 13 feet	
3 feet by 1 foot14,520	14 feet by 14 feet	
3 feet by 2 feet	15 feet by 15 feet	193
3 feet by 3 feet	16 feet by 16 feet	
314 feet by 314 feet	16% feet by 16% fe	et160
4 feet by 1 foot10,890	17 feet by 17 feet	
4 feet by 2 feet5,445	18 feet by 18 feet	
4 feet by 3 feet3,630	19 feet by 19 feet	
4 feet by 4 feet	20 feet by 20 feet.	106
41/4 feet by 41/4 feet	25 feet by 25 feet	
5 feet by 1 foot	30 feet by 30 feet.	48
5 feet by 2 feet4,356	33 feet by 33 feet.	
5 feet by 3 feet2,904	40 feet by 40 feet.	
5 feet by 4 feet	50 feet by 50 feet.	
5 feet by 5 feet	60 feet by 60 feet.	
51/4 feet by 51/4 feet	66 feet by 66 feet.	

Cost of Producing Perk.

The cost of producing a pound of pork depends upon the cost of corn per bushel, as follows:

Curn per Bushel in Cruts.	Will make the cost of pork per hundred.
1214 ets	01.50
15	1.70
17	
29	
22	
30	
25	4.69
22	4. 16

Cost of Small Quantities of Hay.

Price per Ton.	50 lbs. worth.	100 lbs. worth.	21) lie. worth.	310 lbs. worth	#10 lhs. worth.
Four dollars	10 ct	s20 ct	s40 c	ts60	\$.80
Five dollars	12	25	50.	75.	1.00
Six dollars	15	30	60	90 .	1.20
Seven dollars	17	33	70	1.05.	1.40
Eight dollars	20	40	80.	1. 20 .	1. 60
Nine dollars	22	45	90	1.35.	1.80
Ten dollars	25	50	1.00.	1.50.	2. 00
Eleven dollars	27	35	1. 10	1. 65.	2. 20
Twelve dollars	30	60	1.20	1,80.	2. 40
Thirteen dollars.	32	65	1. 30	1.95.	2.60
Fourteen dollars	35	70	1.40.	2. 10.	2. 80
Fifteen dollars	37	.75	1.50.	2. 25 .	3.00

Facts About Sheep.

The weight of any animal at a certain age, will, of course, depend upon the manner in which it is fed and cared for. Supposing sheep to be well fed and sheltered, the following presents an average yield of fiesh and wool at a certain age.

Breeds.	Hurks weigh.	Ewes weigh.	Age at Annual maturity yield of
Cotswold	300	200	214
Lincoln	300	200	2
Leicester	250	150	8
Merino, American	n. 150	130	2
Merino, Spanish.	125	110	3 10
Southdown	200	140	2 6
Shropshire	200	140	2 6
Common "Scrub	". 1 2 0	90	3

Weight of Herses.

Broods.	Stellions.	and Marro	Name of
Cleveland Bay	1,400	1,300	
Clydesdale		1,700	416
English draft	1, 900	1 . 649	
Hambletonian	1,150	1 . 160	5
Mambrino	1,900	1, 150	
Morgan			
Percheron-Norm			
Pony-Canadian.			6
Pony-Mustang.			3
Pony-Shetland .			3
"Scrub," or Nat			
Thoroughbred			
Ass			
Mule			

Quantity of Seed Required to Sow or Plant an Acre.

Kind of Seed. Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.	Kind of Seed.	Quantity.
Asparagus in 12-inch drills	Egg plant, plants 3 by 2 feet	4 os	Pumpkin, in hills 8 by 8 feet	2 qts
Asparagus plants, 4 by 1½ feet 8,000	Endive, in drills 21/4 feet	3 lbs	Parsiey, in drills 2 feet	4 De
Barley 21/2 bu	Flax, broadcast		Peas, in drills, short varietie	9 2 hm
Beans, bush, in drills 21/2 feet	Grass, timothy with clover	6 qts	Peas, in drills, tall varieties.	
Beans, pole, Lima, 4 by 4 feet20 qts	Grass, timothy without clove	r10 qts	Peas, broadcast	
Beans, Carolina, prolific, etc., 4 by 310 qts	Grass, orchard		Potatoes	
Beets and mangold, drills, 234 feet 9 lbs	Grass, red top or herds			
Broom corn in drills12 lbs	Grass, blue		Radish, in drills 2 feet	
Cabbage, outside, for transplanting12 oz	Grass, rye	20 qts	Rye, broadcast	
Cabbage, sown in frames 4 oz	Grass, millet		Rye, drilled	
Carrot in drills, 2½ feet 4 lbs	Hemp, broadcast	¥ bu	Salsify, in drills 23/ feet	10 Dec
Celery, seed	Kale, German greens		Spinach, broadcast	
Celery, plant, 4 by 1/2 feet	Lettuce, in rows 21/4 feet		Squash, bush, in hills 4 by 4 fe	ret
Clover, white Dutch	Leek		Squash, running, 8 by 8 feet	
Clover, Lucerne	Lawn grass		Sorghum	
Clover, Alsike 6 lbs	Melons, water, in hills 8 by 8		Turnips, in drills 2 feet	
Clover, large red with timothy 12 lbs	Melons, citrons, in hills 4 by			
Clover, large red without timothy16 lbs	Oats		Turnips, broadcast	
Corn. sugar10 qts	Okra, in dril's 214 by 14 feet.		Tomatoes, in frames	
	Onion, in beds for sets		Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 by 3	foot 5 ca
Corn, field	Onion, in rows for large built		Tomatoes, plants	3,880
Corn. salad, drill 10 inches	Parsnip, in drills 214 feet		Wheat, in drills	
Cucumber, in hills 3 qts			Wheat, broadcast	
Cucumber, in drills 4 qts	Pepper, plants, 21, by 1 foot.			
	<u> </u>			

| State. | Degree.

Foreigners in the U.S.

By the census of 1880 there was in the States and Territories a population as follows:

 Males
 25,518,820

 Females
 24,636,963

 Native born
 43,475,840

 Foreign born
 6,679,943

Summary of the Bible.

The following table is published as containing accurate particulars of the English version of the Bible:

In the Old Testament. Vellaces......23,214 Chapters.....929 Books......39 In the New Testament. 27

Words	181,25
Verses	7,95
Chapters	26
Books	2
Total.	
Letters	3,566,48
Words	773,74
Verses	31,17
Chapters	1.18
Books	

Average Annual Rainfall

-At different parts of the

United States and T	erritories.
Place,	Inches.
Neah Bay, Wash. Te	r 123
Sitka, Alaska	83
Ft. Haskins, Or	66
Mt. Vernon, Ala	66
Baton Rouge, La	
Meadow Valley, Cal	
Ft. Tonson, Ind. Ter	57
Ft. Myers, Fla	
Washington, Ark	
Huntsville, Ala	
Natchez, Miss	
New Orleans, La	
Savannah, Ga	
Springdale, Ky	
Fortress Monroe, Va	
Memphis, Tenn	45
Newark, N. J	
Boston, Mass	
Brunswick, Me	
Cincinnati, O	44
New Haven, Conn	
Philadelphia, Pa	
Charleston, S. C	

Place.	Inches.
St. Louis, Mo	
Muscatine, Ia	42
Baltimore, Md	41
New Bedford, Mass.	41
Providence, R. I	41
Fort Smith, Ark	40
Hanover, N. H	40
Ft. Vancouver	38
Cleveland, O	37
Pittsburgh, Pa	37
Washington, D. C.	
White Sulphur Sprin	gs. Va.37
Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter.	
Key West, Fla	36
Peoria, Ill	

St. Louis, Mo43	Ft. L
Muscatine, Ia42	Ft. D
Baltimore, Md41	Ft. C
New Bedford, Mass41	San I
Providence, R. I41	Ft. C
Fort Smith, Ark40	Ft. B
Hanover, N. H40	Ft. B
Ft. Vancouver38	Ft. G
Cleveland, O	
Pittaburgh, Pa37	
Washington, D. C37	Av
White Sulphur Springs, Va.37	~
Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter36	-1
	Terri
Key West, Fla	
Key West, Fla36 Peoria, Ill36	
Peoria, Ill35	Place
Peoria, Ill	Place
Peoria, Ill	Place
Peoria, Ill. 36 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 33	Place Observe Tuese Jacks
Peoria, III. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 33 Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 31	Place Observe Tucse Jacks New
Peoria, Iil. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 35 Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 31 Detroit, Mich. 30	Place Observe Tuese Jacks
Peoria, III. 35 Burlington, Vt. 34 Buffalo, N. Y. 33 Ft. Brown, Tex. 33 Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 31	Place Observe Tucse Jacks New

Inches.
15
14
9
er9
9
6
6

erage Temperature

n different States and

	Key West, Fla36	Territories.	SterlacoomW. Ter51
	Peoria, Ill	Place of State or Average Observation. Territory. Temperature.	Hartford Conn 50 Springfield 111 50
	Buffalo, N. Y		Camp ScottNev50
	Ft. Brown, Tex33	JacksonvilleFla69	Des MoinesIowa49
	Ft. Leavenworth, Kan31	New OrleansLa	OmahaNeb49
1	Detroit, Mich30	AustinTex67	Denver
	Milwaukee, Wis30	MobileAla66	Boston
	Penn Yan, N. Y	Jackson	Albany N. Y48
ı	Ft. Kearney25		ProvidenceR. I48
	Ft. Snelling, Minn25		Detroit
ı	Salt Lake City, U. T23	Ft. Gibson Ind. Ter60	Ft. RandaliDak47
	Mackinac, Mich23	Raleigh N. C 59	Sitka
	San Francisco, Cal21	Atlanta	ConcordN. H46
	Dallas, Or21		AugustaMaine45
1	Sacramento, Cal21		Madison
	Ft. Massachusetts, Col17	LouisvilleKy56	Helena
1	Ft. Marcy, N. M16	San FranciscoCal55	Montpelier Vt43
	Ft. Randall, D. T16	WashingtonD. C58	St. Paul

-	only. Dodet. Degree.
5	St. Louis
4	BaltimoreMd54
1	HarrisburgPa54
	WilmingtonDel
9	Trenton N. J53
	ColumbusO53
6	Portland Or 58
6	Ft. BoiseIdaho52
_	Salt Lake City Utah52
=	Romney W. Va 52
	IndianapolisInd51
1	LeavenworthKan51
1	Santa Fe N. M
	SterlacoomW. Ter51
-	HartfordConn50
	Springfield 111 50
•	Camp ScottNev50
	Des Moineslowa49
	OmahaNeb49
7	Denver
6	Boston
4	Albany N. Y48
3	ProvidenceR. I48
3	Detroit
0	Ft. RandallDak47
	Sitka
8	ConcordN. H46
8	AugustaMaine45
7	Madison
6	Helena
5	Montpelier Vt43

Weights by Railroad.

New York City 43 Gaston, N. C......43

Marietta, O......43

When not able to ascertain the weight definitely, railway companies make the following standard of weights in bulk.

Articles.	Pounds.	Articles.	Pounds.
Salt	Per bushel70	Beef, pork, bacon	Per hhd1,000
Eggs	Barrel200	Salt fish and meat	Per firkin100
Bark		Ashes, pot or pearl	Barrel450
Barley	Bushel45	Butter, tallow, lard	Per bbl333
Apples	Bushel50	Coke, and cake meal	Bushel40
Liquors	Per gallon10	Resin, tar, turpentine	Barrel300
Charcoal	Bushel	Onions, wheat, potatoes	Bushel60
Buckwheat	Bushel48	Bran, feed, shipstuffs, oats	Bushel35
Wood-oak	Cord3,500	Liquors, mait and distilled	Barrel350
Clover seed	Bushel62	Apples, and barrelled fruits.	Barrel200
Hides (green)	Each85	Grain and seeds, not stated	Bushel60
Ice, coal, lime	Bushel80	Timothy and light grass seed	Bushel40
Stone, dressed	Cubic feet180	Hides (dry), salted or Spanish	Each83
Plastering lath		ShinglesPer M., short,	
Wood-hickory		Lumber-pine, poplar, hemic	
	Each	Lumber-oak, walnut, cherry	
Nails and spikes		Oysters Per bushel, 100	hs., per 1,000350
Sand, gravel, etc	Per cubic feet150	Flour and meal. Per bushel.	
	Perch4.000	,	

Landholders of Great Britain.

The English law of entailment, which provides that the eldest son shall inherit his parents' lands and tenements, has brought about the following results:

Amount of Land.			Number Owners.	Acres Land.
Less th	an 1 acr	·	816, 294	179,348
From	1 to	10 acres .	131,454	508,006
From	10 to	50 acres .	76,109	1,827,698
From	30 to	100 acres	27,062	1,878,088
From	100 to	500 acres	34,684	7,383,718
From	500 to	1,000 acres .	5,625	3,900.419
From	1,000 to	2,000 acres .	3,310	4,634,549
From	2,000 to	5,000 acres .	2,408	7,372,568
From	5,000 to	10,000 acres .		5,701,563
From 1	0,000 to	20,000 acres .		5, 248, 785
From 2	0,000 to	50,000 acres	100	4,968,804
From 5	0,000 to	100,000 acres .		3, 220, 554
100,960 acres and over				5, 113, 500
No acre	states	1	6, 945	
No rentals stated			194	2.570

Facts Concerning Poultry,

-Different breeds, their live weight, when full grown, the annual number of eggs they will lay, etc.

Breeds. Live Live No. of Ros laid per to the vent.	Breeds. Live Use Na. of Na. of or
Branmas, light111/281507	Polish
Brahmas, dark	Spanish, black
Cochins, black	Ducks, common339
Cochins, buff	Ducks, Aylesbury76896
Cochins, white	Ducks, Cayuga65141008
Cochins, partridge	Ducks, Pekin6514758
Common314316011	Ducks, Rouen
Dorkings 63451209	Geese, common87904
Dominiques, American5417010	Geese, African 3018304
Games, black breast'd, red.714517010	Geese, Egyptian76404
Hamburgs4318012	Geese, Embden18153035(
Houdans 71/2 5 170 9	Geese, Toulouse223040314
Leghorns, black	Turkeys, common1210507
Leghorns, brown	Turkeys, black
Leghorns, dominique41431420010	Turkeys, bronse\$415506
Leghorns, white	Turkeys, buff1512507
Plymouth Rocks	Turkeys, Narragansett2214506

Foods for Sheep.

In the course of several experiments by De Raumer, a French scientist, it was found that 1.000 pounds of different kinds of foods produced the following results. It will be seen by examination that wheat proved the most valuable food, barley came next, while mangolds stood lowest in the scale.

Substances.	in living an	rricht 1 imala pre	Fool Tr	ilov. Iured
Potatoes with salt.	4634	Ds 634	Bs1236	Ds.
Potatoes without s	alt44	Ds65	Bs1134	Da.
Mangold-Wurzels.		Bs53	Bs61/	b s.
Wheat	, 155	Da14	Ds5014	D s.
Oats	146	3 810	Bs4214	B s.
Barley	136	3 8113	Bs00	De.
Peas	134	Do 143	Bs41	Ds.
Rye, with salt	123	Ds. .14	Da 25	Ba.
Rye, without salt.	98	Bs. .12	Do43	-
Corn-meal, wet	129	Do 133	3817	B s.
Buchmbast	100	B- 16	B. 99	

Healthiest Regions for	State. No. of Deaths in each 1(11).	Articles. Pounds.	Canning Fruit.	Cannot Read or Write.
Consumptives. The following table, in a scale of 100, shows the percent of deaths from consumption. From this it will be seen that the Atlantic States have a much higher death rate from this disease than most of the Western States and Terrisories. State. State.	Nebraska 9 Missouri 9 Montana 9 Colorado 8 Kansax 8 Louisiana 8 North Carolina 8 Alabama 6 Florida 6 Mississippi 6 6	Buckwheat 78½ Corn 62½ Gats 59 Barley 58 Rye 53½ Wheat 64½ Gil-cake linseed 43 Peas dry 37½ Beans 28	A general rule for the can- ning of fruit is to add one pound of sugar to four pounds of fruit, and water sufficient to keep it from burning. If the fruit be very tart, more sweet may be added if desired. Whether glass or tin, the cans- must, of course, be air-tight. The following gives the requi- site time for boiling and the amount of sugar it is well to	The per cent. of illiteracy in the scale of 100 among the people of different countries is shown in the following table, as taken from Kiddle & Schem's Cyclopsedia of Education, New York, 1877: Country. Per C. Country. Per
	Utah 6 Arkansas 5 Georgia 55 South Carolina 5 Texas 5 New Mexico 3 Relative Value of Foods. One hundred pounds of good hay for stock are equal to— Articles. Pounds.	Amount of Oil in Seeds. The amount of oil in a certain seed will vary according to conditions of growth. In a scale of 100 this is considered about an average per cent. Kind of Seeds. Per Cent of Oil Rapeseed	### Add at the time of canning. Fruit. Time for Quantity of sugar battles. Per q.t.	Mexico Recent 52 Poland Recent 91 Russia Recent 91 Argentine Rep. Recent 52 Argentine Rep. Recent 52 Argentine Rep. Recent 53 Spain 1990 1990 Italy 1991 1991 1991 Hungary Recent 54 China Recent 54 Austria Recent 64 England Recent 54 England Recent 35 England Recent 35 France 1872 39 United States 1879 39
Washington Territory 16 West Virginia 16 California 14 Indiana 14 Kentucky 11 Minnesota 14 Wisconsin 14 Dakota 12 Iowa 12 Tennessee 12	Potatoes, kept in plt	Hempseed 19 Linseed 17 Indian corn 7 Oats 65/6 Clover hay 5 Wheat bran 4 Oat-straw 4 Meadow hay 33/6 Wheat flour 5 Barley 25/6 Barley 25/6	Plums 10 8 Wild grapes 10 8 Sour apples 10 5 Blackberries 9 6 Strawberries 8 8 Gooseberries 8 4 Ripe currants 6 8 Raspberries 6 4 Cherries 5 6	Netherlands Recent 18 Scotland Recent 16 Japan Recent 16 Japan Recent 18 Illiteracy in the U. S. By the census of 1800 persons over ten years old that could not write: Whites 2.881.91 Colored 2.788.80 Natives 2.882.91
Virginia12 Illinois11		Potatoes, turnips, cab- bages1½	Whortleberries54	Could not read, total 4.39.86

Salaries of Kings, Queens, Presidents and other Rulers.

The following table, condensed from the "Statesman's Year Book," shows the yearly salary paid to kings, queens and members of royal households and presidents of various republics, according to the most reliable authorities in 1880. Out of these salaries some raiers have much to pay, in order to maintain the character of their position, so that their actual clear savings, annually, cannot be easily shown.

ountry.	Ruler.	Salary.	Country.	Ruler.	Salary.	Country.	Ruler.	Selary
urkey	Sultan and royal	£ #10.000.000.00		(Queen (Privy Pure	ic). , \$290 400.00	Saxe Meiningen	.Duke	991,980.00
	/ nousenou	.)	ĺ	Prince of Wales	400,000 00	Sweden and Nor-	/ King	50,663 44
łuwia	 Emperor and roy al household 	19,608,000.00		Princess of Wales. Duke of Edinburg		way	Royal family	
				I There are a different and the	121,000,00	Saxe-Coburg-)	(72,000 W
_	King Prince Amadeo	3,146,000 00	Great Britain	Prince Leopold	88.720.00	Gotha	Duke	, to
aiy	Prince Amageo Duke of Genoa	38 790 00	cluding queen	Princess Fredrich	1		•	97,342 0
			and members of	; witherm of fruit	ula38,780.00	Oldenburg	Grand Duke Royal familyPi	
ermany	Emperor and King and royal fam	9 957 077 86	the royal house	Princess Christian Schleswig-Holste	.01 ea 040 00	0-1	. •	
ru•la	··/ ily		hold, making a	Dulmanar Lawiss M.		Rudolstadt	Prince	
(ABOVERE)	. Sultan	•	total annual	ablanaus of Lam			.President	10.000.00
OINCO	P	0.010.000.00	Rovernment to	Duchess of Ca	m-	Victoria		
ustria Hungai	ry \ As Emperor	00.000,003,5	pay of \$1,292,210	priage	29,040.00			
	King			Grand Duchess Mecklenb'g Strel		Lippe	§ Prince	and
	Queen	87 190 (b)	i	Princess Teck		Lippe)P1	
p ain .	Parents of King			Duke George of Ca		Canada	.Governor-General	
	King's Sisters	154,890.00		bridge	58,0A0.00		.Governor	
	King and roya	17 1 903 040 19	Denmark	(King	268,886.20		.Governor	
		. ,	Denniara	/ Heir apparent	32.263.44			
		12 845 548 00	Greece	King	252,541.52		.Governor	
			Netherlands	(King	242,000.00		.Governor	
	Khedive		Metherianus	Royal family	60,500.00		Governor	
gypt	His father		Brun-wick	. Duke	242,000.00	Cape Colony,	Governor	91.990
	Royal family		Saxe Weimar	Grand Duke	203.280 00	AIFICM	•	
axony	King	711,490 00	Roumania	Prince	174.240.00		.Governor	
	" / Royal family			Duke and royal			.Governor	
elglum	King		Anhalt	family	1140,360.00	Chili	.President	21,780
Vartemberg	King	447.985.56	India	Governor General	121,000 00	Argentine	President	10 200
	" / Royal family			e Prince		Republic	•	
	, King	398,880 (R)				Tasmania	.Governor	36,300.
ortugal	/ Royal family		France	· President · State household	115,160 (II)	Natal, Africa	.Governor	12,100
_			Schwarzburg			Western	Common	
.den	Grand Duke and reveal family	.362,666.04	Sonderhausen.	(Prince	106,450.00	Willer	•	
	A Grand Duke and			A Duke and royal	1.	1	(Federal Council-	
	toval family	314.191 28	Saxe-Altenburg	family	103,818.00	Switzerland	President	
			1		•		Members	

Astronomical Tables, Giving Facts Relative to the Heavenly Bodies,

Condensed from chapter on Astronomy in "HILL'S ALBUM OF BIOGRAPHY AND ART."

Distant From the Sun. Distances of the different planets from the sun.

Name of Planet.	Miles distant from the sun.
Neptune	2,745,998,000
Uranus	. 1,822,360,000
Saturn	872,132,000
Jupiter	480,000,000
Mars	145,000,000
Earth	92,000,000
Venus	68,000,000
Mercury	37,000,000
Farth's Moon di-	•

tant from Earth.....140,000 The enormous distances from us of the fixed stars, which are supposed to be suns, are beyond conception. One of these, Sirius (the Dog Star), is supposed to be twenty trillion miles away.

Size of Planets.

The following gives the diameter of the sun and the known principal planets that revolve around it, together with the number of moons belonging to the several planets.

Heavenly Body.	Diameter Miles.	No. of Means.
Sun	882,000	
Jupiter	91,000	4 moons
Saturn	71,903	8 moons
Neptune	38,000	1 moon
Uranus	34,331	6 moons
Venus	7,621	
Mars	4,222	2 moons
Mercury	2,984	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Earth	8,000 .	1 moon
Diameter	of Earth	's Moon,

2 162 miles.

Time of Revolution.

The following is the time of revolution of the various planets around the sun.

Planet.	Time in going around the sun.
Neptune	1641/4 years
Uranus	84 years
Saturn	2914 years
Jupiter	12 years
Mars	1 yr. 1014 months
Earth	year
	224 2-3 days
Our moon m tion around days, 12 hours 3 seconds, and	the earth in 29 s, 44 minutes and i is supposed to upon its own

Velocity of Motion.

The velocity of speed with which the various planets move through space as they go around the sun, is shown in the following.

Planet.	Miles per bour
Mercury	110,725
Venus	
Earth	68,000
Jupiter	
Neptune	12,000
192,000 miles a passing with would take t nine months t the nearest sta	s at the rate of second, and yet that velocity it hree years and to reach Alpha, ar, which is nine- of miles away.

Revolution on its Axis.

The length of the day on each planet is indicated by the following table, which shows the length of time required for revolution on its skis.

Planet.	Daily revolution in hears, minutes and accords.	
Mars	24	h. 39 m. 234 s.
Mercury	24	h. 5 m. 28 s.
Venus	23	h. 21 m. 7 s.
Earth	24	h.
Saturn	1034	h.
Jupiter	Đ	h. 56 m.
Uranus	7	h. 5 m.

The min revolves upon its own axis at the rate of 4,544 miles per hour, and yet requires 25½ days to complete one entire revolution.

Solidity of Foods, Strength of Liquors, Weights, Measures, Etc.

Solidity of Different Foods.

Showing the proportion of solid matter and water in 100 parts each of the following articles of diet:

Articles.	Solid : Matter: Water	Articles.	Bolid Matter. Water
Wheat	8713	Pork	2476
Peas	8713	Codfish	\$1
Rice	8614	Blood	9080
Beans	8616	Trout	19
Rye	8614	Apples	1881
Corn	8614	Pears	1684
Oatmeal	74 26	Carrots	1387
Wheat Bread	49	Beets	87
Mutton	29	Milk	1387
Chicken	2773	Oysters	87
Lean Beef	2674	Cabbage	94
Eggs	2674	Turnips	793
Veal	2575	Watermelons.	\$
Potatoes	25 75	Cucumbers	

Bricks Required.

Number of bricks required in a wall of different thickness per square foot of surface wall. The dimensions of comwaii. The dimensions of common bricks are from 7% to 8 inches long by 4% wide, and 2% inches thick.

Thickness of wall.	Bricks
4 inches	
8 inches	
12 inches	
16 inches	
20 inches	
24 inches	46
28 inches	52}
32 inches	60
36 inches	673
42 inches	

Per Cent. of Alcohol in Liquors.

In a scale of 100, the following shows the per cent, of alcohol in various kinds of liquors. The reader will understand that the per cent. here given is founded upon the fact that each liquor is tested under the most favorable conditions. Various conditions would change the rate per cent.

Kind of Liquor. Per cent.	Kind of Liquor. Per cent.
Scotch Whisky	Malaga
Rum53%	Claret
Brandy	Burgundy14
Irish Whisky53	Champagne (still)13%
Gin51	Champagne (sparkling)1214
Madeira23%	Rhenish12
Port 22	Gooseberry Wine1114
Currant Wine 2016	Elder8%
Teneriffe	Ale
Constantia	Cider
Sherry19%	Porter
Cape Muscat1814	

Weights and Measures for Cooks.

1 D. of Wheat Flour is equal to1 quart
1 B. 2 oz. of Indian Meal make1 quart
1 D. of Soft Butter is equal tol quart
1 b. of Broken Loaf Sugar is equal to1 quart
1 D. 2 oz. of Best Brown Sugar make1 quart
1 B. 1 oz. of Powdered White Sugar make 1 quart
10 Eggs make
4 Large Tablespoonfuls make
1 Common sized Tumbler holds
1 Common-sized Wine-glass is equal to; gill
1 Tea-cup holds
1 Large Wine-glass holds2 ounces
1 Tablespoonful is equal to

Cost of Street Pavement.

The cost of paving will vary slightly in different sections, according to the supply of materials near by. The following is the average cost in Chicago, Ill.:

Per Square Yard.
\$2.50 to \$3.26
2. 25 to 2.50
1.25 to 1.50
1.40 to 1.60
there will be two sixty-six foot street pavement for each of the street, ex-

cepting on streets occupied by railway tracks.

Interest Table.

The following will be found convenient in the absence of extended interest tables. To find the interest on a given sum, for any number of days, at any rate of interest.

At five per cent., multiply the principal by the
number of days, and divide by
At 6 per cent., as above, and divide by
At 7 per cent., as above, and divide by52
At 8 per cent., as above, and divide by
At 9 per cent., as above, and divide by
At 10 per cent., as above, and divide by36
At 12 per cent., as above, and divide by30
At 15 per cent., as above, and divide by
At 20 per cent., as above, and divide by18

Distances Around the World.

The following includes the principal stopping places, and distances between them, in a direct line around the world.

	Miles.
New York to San Francisco	3, 450
San Francisco to Yokohama	4,764
Yokohama to Hong Kong	1,690
Hong Kong to Singapore	1,150
Singapore to Calcutta	1,200
Calcutta to Bombay	1,409
Bombay to Aden	1 , 664
Aden to Suez	1,308
Suez to Alexandria	250
Alexandria to Marseilles	1,300
Marseilles to Paris	536
Paris to London	316
London to Liverpool	205
Liverpool to New York	3,000

Average Velocity.

Object.	Per hour. Per	sec.
Electricity moves	288,000	miles
Light moves		miles
A rifle ball moves	1.000 miles, or 1,40	4 feet
Sound moves	743 miles, or 1.14	2 feet
A hurricane moves	80 miles, or 11	7 feet
A storm moves	36 miles, or 5	4 feet
A horse runs	30 miles, or 1	9 feet
Steamboat runs	18 miles, or	S feet
Sailing vessel runs	10 miles, or 1	4 feet
Slow rivers flow	3 miles, or	4 feet
Rapid rivers flow	7 miles, or 1	0 feet
A moderate wind blow	s7 miles, or 1	0 feet
A horse trots	7 miles, or 1	0 feet
A man walks	3 miles, or	4 feet

Boxes of Different Measure.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 38 inches deep, will contain a barrel (3 bushels).

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches square and 8 9-5 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 16 inches by 8.2-5 inches wide, and 8 inches eep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8 85 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 4-5 inches deep, will contain half a gailon.

A box 4 inches by 4 inches square, and 4 1-5 inches deep, will contain one quart.

In purchasing anthracite coal, 30 bushels are generally allowed for a ton.

Debt of Different Countries, How Various Colors are Made, Length and Cost of American Canals, Center of Gravity of Population, Etc.

Average Height and Weight Of Human Beings, at Different Ages.

Males.		-					
Age.	Feet.	1 Lin.		A.r.			(Lbs.
Birth	13.	7		Birth	• • • •	13	614
2 years	23.	25		2 yes	LTS.	21/2	2314
4 years	3	3134		3 yeı	ırs.	3	28%
6 years	31/4.	38 4-5		6 yes	Irs.	4	351/4
9 years	4	50	. 	9 yes	Irs.	4	47
ll years	436.	59 ¥		ll yea	urs,	434	5614
13 years	4%.	75 4-5		13 yes	rs.	43-	5 72 2
l5 years		9614		lå yet	LTS.	5	89
17 years	532	1164		17 yea	Ars.	5	10434
18 years	534	12716.		18 yes	ITS.	516	11216
0 years							
00 years	514.	.140%		30 yes	LTH.	5 1-	6.1194
i0 years	514.	.140%	. .	40 yea	LTS.	51-	6.121 4
50 years	514.	.140		50 yes	LTF.	5	123 4-
60 years	514	.136	.	60 yes	LTS.	5	119%
70 years	514.	13114		70 yea	LT#.	5	11316
00 years	514.	12714		80 yes	ITS.	5	108 4-
90 years							

Bait for Different Game.

Animal.	Bait Required.		
Souirrel	Grain, nuts, or ear of corn		
Muskrat	Carrots, potatoes, apples, etc		
	Roots, fruit, corn or bread		
Mink	Fowl, flesh or roasted fish		
Skunk	Mice, meat, piece of a fowl		
Fox	Fowl, flesh, fish, toasted cheese		
Onossum	Nuts, corn, mice, piece of fowl		
Raccoon	Chicken, fish or frog		
Radger			
Otter k	ish, piece of a bird, or otter musk		
	d of a fish, piece of meat, or fowl		
Rosver	Fresh roots		
Walf	Fresh roots. Waste parts of tame or wild fowl		

The Pulse in Health.

New-born infants	From 140 down to 130
During 1st year	From 130 down to 115
During 2d year	.From 115 down to 100
During 3d year	From 105 down to 95
From 7th to 14th year	.From 90 down to 80
From 14th to 21st year	
From 21st to 60th year	.From 75 down to 70
In old age	

Center of Gravity of Population.

The change of center of population each ten years, in the United States, is shown in the following table. In ninety years the center of gravity has moved westward 447 miles, on almost a straight line from east to west. The very rapid settlement of the northwest of late would indicate that the line will move considerably northward in the next ten years.

Dute	Loca	tion.	Westward more. Hiles.
1790,	23 miles east of Ba	ltimore	·····
1800,	18 miles west of Be	altimor	۵
1810,	40 miles northwest	t by we	st of Washington.M
1820,	16 miles north of V	Voodsto	ck, Va
1830,	19 miles southwest	of Mo	orefield, W. Va
1840,	16 miles south of (Clarksb	urg, W. Va
1850,	23 miles southeast	of Par	kersburg, W. Va.#
1860,	20 miles south of C	Chillico	be, O
1870,	48 miles east by no	orth of	Cincinnati, O49
1880,	8 miles west by so	outh of	Cincinnati, O#
	•		
	Total		407

Capacity of Cisterns.

In calculating the capacity of cisterns, 315, gallons are estimated to one barrel and 63 gallons to one hogshead. Circular Cistern one foot in depth.

Audible Sounds.

The distance at which sounds can be distinguished depends much on favoring winds.

Description of Sound. Feet. Miles
A powerful human voice
in the open air and no
wind460
Beating a drum10,5602
Music of a heavy brass
band
A strong human voice
with a breeze barely
felt
Report of a musket16,0003
Cannonading, very
strong

National Debt of Principal Countries.

The following table, from Porter's Census Book, shows the increase and decrease of the public debt of these different countries in the past twenty years:

Countries.	1460.	2870.	pep.
France	\$1,854,136,500	83,777,523,000	. \$3,829.902,300
	3, 893, 230, 000		
	545,582,000		
	436,965,000		
	64,842,288		
	1,163,003,500		
	100,504,500		
Australia	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	180.065.500	A40 851 500
	442,850,500		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Denmark		63, 364, 500	

* The debt given for the German Empire in 1200 does not include the debt of any of the States composing it, but only the Empire Proper.

$\label{lem:lemma$

The following table comprises the canals of the United States and Canada, of which the cost has exceeded \$1,000,000.

Name.	State.	Miles.	Cont
Chesapeake and Ohio	Maryland	191	
Delaware and HudsonNew	York and Pa	108	9,000,000
Illinois and Michigan			
Erie	New York		7,143,789
Welland			
Central Division	Pennsylvania	173	5,307,259
James River and Kanawha	Virginia	147	5,090,050
Ohio and Erie	Ohio	307	4 , 695, 824
Lehigh	Pennsylvania	85	4,455,099
Miami			
North Branch Extension	Pennsylvania	90	3,528,302
Morris and Essex	New Jersey	101	3, 100, 000
West Division	Pennsylvania	104	3,094,522
Wabash and Erie	Indiana	469	3,057,120
Chesaprake and DelawareDela	ware and Md	1314	2,750,000
Delaware and Raritan	New Jersey		2,844,103
Schuylkill Division	Pennsylvania	108	2,500,176
Chenango	New York		2, 419, 950
Cornwall	Canada	12	2 . 000 . 000
Lachine	Canada		2,000,000
Beanharnois	Canada		1,500,000
Sandy and Beaver	Ohio	76	1,500,000
Delaware Division 1	Penn-ylvania	60	1 , 275 , 715
Champlain	New York	63	1 . 257 . 604
North Branch			
Su∗quehannah	Pennsylvania		1,039,256
St. Lawrence	Canada	10	1.000.000

Combinations of Shades that Make Different Colors.

Mixing Red and Black	.makes	244
Mixing Lake with White	.makes	Ross
Mixing Umber and White	.makes	Desb
Mixing White and Brown	.makes	and the last
Mixing Yellow and Brown	.makee	ocolate
Mixing Red with Light Blue	.makes	Parple
Mixing Carmine with Straw	.makes	Color
Mixing Blue with Lead Color	makes	Pearl
Mixing Carmine with White	.makes	Plak
Mixing Lamp-Black with Indigo	makes	e Gray
Mixing Lamp Black with White	.makesLead	Color
Mixing Paris Green with White	makes Bright	Green
Mixing Yellow Ochre and White	.makes	🛏
Mixing White tinted with Purple	.makesFrench	White
Mixing Black with Chrome Green	.makesDark	Greek
Mixing Chrome Green with White		
Mixing Emerald Green with White	makes Brilliant	Ores
Mixing Vermilion with Chrome Yeilow		
Mixing Chrome Yellow with White Lead	makes	Caler
Mixing White tinted with Red and Yellow		
Mixing White with tints of Black and Purple,		
Mixing White, tinted with Black and Purple,		
Mixing Chrome Yellow, Blue, Black and Red,		

Size of Animals.

Man- \$ to 5 feet in Lapland and Lab-rador 5% to 5% feet in Europa and Asia; 5 to 5% in Africa and America, and \$ to 8 feet in Pala-goula.

Name of A	Lo donari	Size.
Fos		lif to f feet
Mole .		6 Inches
Blug		4 to 6 feet
Wolf	***	214 to \$ feet
Lion .	. il to	9 and 9 feet
Otter		. 3% feet
Lynx		. 4 feet
Civet .	4	2 feet
Bable		, 11 Inches
Lama .		6 feet
Taptr		. 6 feet
Hyena		a feet
Jackst		#36 feet
Ferrol.		14 Inches
Ermine		10 inches
Polecat		17 inches
Weasel		71/2 inches
Badger		2% feet
Girade	18 or	6 feet bigh
Marmot		to Inches
Roeback		3% feet
Raccoon	1 1 4	2 feet
Vampire	61	to 12 inches

Name of Asimal.	Stur.
Wild Cat	2 to 5 feet
Antelope	. 25 foot
Chamola	
Оромент	lo III Inches
Dormouse,	6 inches
Kangaree	3 to 4 feet
Hedgahog	, 10 ілебея
Porcupine	2)4 feet
Porcupine. Musk Doer,	. 3% feet
lehneumon	15 inches
Maned Seal	to to 14 feet
Piging Apes	. 2 feet
Barbary Ape	334 feet
Common Bat 4	or 6 inches
Spectrum Bat	7 inches
Common Seal	4 to 6 feet
Rippopotemus	
Flying Squirrel	
	€ to 53€ feet.
Great Ant-eater	., .,4 feet
Pignay Antelope	
Walrus or Morse	
Vaulting Monkey	
Bottle-nosed Seel	Il to IB feet
Ordinary Squirrel	Inches
Dog-faced Baboon,	, 5 feet
Armadillo and tall	5 feet
Elephant	0 or feet
Lioness	and 7 feet
Tail \$ feet, b	eight 5 to 5

Name of Animal	Bize.
Tiger Tatle	A to 9 feet loot, height i feet
ant-easer	11004
Dromedary	6 or 7 feet
Abinoperes.,	I or 7 feet high

Legal Holidays in the U.S.

Fourth of July-in all the States and Territories.

Christmas Bay-Des 25-in all the States and Territories.

Thankenting Day-assails the last Thurwing in November - whenever appointed by the President of the United States or the tovernors of States—in all the States and Territories.

Past Days - whenever appointed by the Fresidents of the United States or by the Governors—in all the States,

the Bistes.

New Year's Day Jus 1 in all States orcept Arkanses. Delawars, Georgia, Kentsteky Manne Mannachusetts. New Hampshire, North Carolina. Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Washington's Birthday -Fb.
2- in all States except Alabama,
Arkanese Flirida Indiana. Iowa.
Kanese Maine Missouri. North
Carolina Ohio, Orogon, Tennessee
and Texas.

General Election Day usually on Tuesday after the Arel Monday in November in California, Illi-nois, Maine Missouri New Jersey, New York, Oregon, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

and visconation Day — May 30 — in Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Michagan New Hampahire New Jersey New York Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont

Riode Frand and Vermont

Good Friday Friday before
Enter Stadey in Florida Louislans. Mignesota and Pennayvania. Ensire Standay in the first
Standay after the fluo moon which
happens on or after March Ilaiif fu i moon happens on Standay.
Easter Standay is the Sunday there
after

Shrove Tueoday the Fueday
preceding the first day of Leaf in
Louisiana, and the rities of Seima,
Mobite and Montgomery Ala.

Memorial Day - April 26 - In
georgia

March 2 - Anniversary of the Independence of Texas, in Texas. April 81 Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto in Texas

January 8-Amiversary of the Battle of New Orleans fought 1815 in Louisiana

Pebruncy 19 Lincoln's Birth-day, at Cantanas.

March 6 Firemen's Anniversary, in Louissans

Different Nations, the Name of their People and the Language they Speak.

Country.	Name of Purple	Language they Pyrok	Country.	Name of Propin	Language Stry Ppoch.
	AustrianeGerman, i		Iceland	leeianders	
Arabia	Arabs, Arabians	Arabic	Ireland	lrish	English and Irieb.
Afghanistan .	AfghansPe		Italy	Italians	, .,. Italian.
Algeria	. Algerines.	Chiefly Arabic.	Japan	Japanese	Japanese.
Abyminia	Abyesinians	Abyselnian.	Mexico	Mexicana	Spanish.
Australasia	Australasians Dutch and langua	English. Various native	Norway	Norwegians	, Danish
	martermentum epillue	res are spoken.	Poland	Poles	Pottsh.
	., .,Втажинали., .,, .,,		Peru	Peruviana	Spanish.
	Botivians			Paraguayans	Spanish.
Belgium			Prussla		Oerman.
Beloochistan .	BeloocheesBeloo	chee and Hindoostanee.		. Portuguese	. Portuguese.
Canada	. Canadians	English and French.	Persia.		, Persian.
сын	Chillans	Bpanish.			Russian.
Thina	Chinese	Chinese.		Swades	Swedinh.
Denmark	Danes	Danish.			erman, French, and Italian.
Екурі	. Egyptiana	defly Arabic and Italian.		Spaniards	
England	English			Siberians	
Sast Indies	Fact Tadlana Rindooste	ance, Bengaloe, Siamose,		Slamess	
SAME INGIES	East Indians Rindoost	, etc.	Scotland.		English and Gaette-
	French.		Turkey		. Turktsh
reenland	. Greenlanders	Danish and Esquimaux.	United States		
lemmany	. Germans	German.		Venezuelane	
	., ., Greeks			West Indians.	Shanish.
Holland .	Dutch	,, Dutch.	Wales		English and Welsh.
lindoustan	Hindoos.	lindoostanee and others.	***************************************	**************************************	TAL - THANKS

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

For the convenience of those who, though once familiar with the Multiplication Table, may have forgotten portions of it, or may not at the moment be able to recall the amount which results from one number being multiplied by another, this table is given. The × signifies multiplied by, and - signifies equal to.

-	_					_																		_
1 X	e -	0	2 × 0 = 0	3 3 🗙	0	0 4)	< 0 = 0	{÷×	0 - 0] 6 X	0- 0	17×	0 - 0	1 X X 0	- 0	9× 6	- 0	10× (- 0	11 X #		HX.	0 -	1
$1 \times$	1 -	- 1	2 < 1 - 1	: J X	1 -	3 ()	< L 4	12×	1 - 5	6 X	1 0	2 X	1 - 7	8 X 1 ·	- *[. F.X. 3	- 7	10 X	l — 10	$-$ u \times 1	- 11	HEX.	1 -	и
1 X	2	2	5× 5-	L [3 X	*-	4 4)	< *- *	5 ×	2 - 10	6 X	2 — I2	17 X	2 14	8 X 2	- 16	9 X 2	— III	10 X 1	- 20	11 🗶 🕏	- 11	12 X	2 '	24
			2 × 3 - 1																					
			2×4-1																					
			3× 7 - 10																					
			2× +-1:																					
			2× 7=1																					
			4× 4-1																					
			2× 3-1																					
			2 × 10 - 3																					
			X11~																					
1 X	12	12	1×11-5	L 3 X	12 -	34 6 3	< 12 - 48	6 X	It - 60	4 X	12 - 72	TX	12 - 64	2 XII -	- 96	3 X 13	- 146	10 X 1	- 190	11 X It	- 132	18 X I	はール	.04

Expectation of Life and Present Value of Widow's Dower.

		-							
Age	Ex- pec- ta- hon in years.	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years,	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years,	Λge.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years.	Age.	Ex- pec- ta- tion in years,
0	28 15		34.22	40	26,04	бо	15.45	Bo	5.85
1	39.15	21	33.84	41.1	25.61	бr	14.50	Ri	5.50
3	39.74	23	33.40	4.3	25,19	бa	14,26	Sı	5.16
3	40,01	13	13 08	43	24 77	63	13.66	81	4.37
	40.73	4	31,70	# 1	44.35	rig	13.05	84	4.66
T E	40,55	25	33.33	+5	43.94	65	12.43	85	4 57
4 56	40./19	25	31.93	46	23.37	ЬĎ	11,95	85 85	4.31
	4D 47	27	31 87	19	22 33	67	11.43	R7	1.00
3	40.14	27 25	32.08	47	22.27	68	11,01	\$7 88	3.17
9	39.74	39	30.66	49	a1.72	fig	10.50	89	3,38
IÓ	39.33	30	30.45	50	31.17	70 [10,05	90	3-73
0.0	15.64	31	39.83	SI	20,61	1 75	9.60	91	3.34
1.3	33.02	30 31	29.43	54	20,05	74	9.14	92	3-13
13	37-41	3.3	29.01	53	19.49	1 73	R _i rig	93	2,40
14	36.79	34	25,62	54	1862	74	8,45	94	1.38
15	35-17	35	a9. aa	55	15.35	75	7-83	95	1,61
16	35.76	34 35 30	27.78	55	17.73	1 73	7.40		
17	35-37	37 38	47.31	53	17 20	73	6.99		
	34.98	3.5	46,91		16.63		r. 5g		
19	34-59	39	a6.47	99	16.04	79	6.41		

In the settlement of estates where the widow is entitled to a third interest in the real estate, or a "dower" interest, as it is termed, as long

as she may live, it becomes necessary that some definite calculation be made as to how long the widow will probably live to receive this interest. This matter being determined, a calculation can readily be made as to how much she is entitled to at present, which being ascertained, the estate can be satisfactorily settled. To illustrate, by the above table, which is generally adopted in the settlement of estates, it will be seen that, if the widow be 60 years of age, she will probably live 15 and 45 non years longer, or until her age is 75 and 45-100 years.

years longer, or until her age is 75 and 45-100 years.

By the following table is given the value of an annuity of one dollar from i to 35 years at 5 per cent, per annum. Thus for 15 years the value of one dollar will be \$10.3796. Suppose the widow's dower interest in the estate to be \$100 per year. To find the present value of the widow's interest, therefore, multiply the \$100 by 20.3796, and the result is \$1.037.05, which is the amount that the widow is entitled to in the settlement.

-1								
	Years.	Dollars, Cents and 100ths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and tooths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and sooths.	Years	Dollars, Cents and souths.
	nd cante as a	-9523 1.8594 2.7332 3-5459 4-3274 5-0750 5-7503 6-4632	10 11 13 14 15 16	7.7217 8.3054 8.5634 9.1035 9.3795 10.3795 10.3777	19 20 21 23 24 25 26	12.0853 12.4643 13.8311 13.1730 13.4880 13.7746 14.0939 14.3751	26 20 30 31 33 33 34 35	74.6981 15.1401 15.3724 15.5926 15.6026 16.0005 16.1929 16.3741
1	9	7,1073	18	11.6895	, 27	14-0430	40	

Makasasa Casas Nami Vank Olki ka

	Distances From	New York City to	
Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles
Adrian, Mich 775	Chattanooga, Tenn 950	Lafayette, Ind 903	Quincy, Ill
Akron, Ohio 010	Chicago, Il 911	Landing, Mich 7%	Racine, Wis 97
Albany, N. Y 143	Chillicothe, Ohio 645	Lawrence, Mass 261	Raleigh, N. C 65
Alexandria, Va, ajs	Cincinnati, Ohio 714	Leavenworth, Kan., 1,395	Reading, Pa 12
Algiers, La	Circleville, Ohio Apo	Lexington, Ky Sto	Richmond, Va 39
Allegheny, Pa 434	Cleveland, Ohio 581	Lexington, Mo 1,354	Rochester, N. Y 39
Allentown, Pa 94	Columbia, S. C 744	Little Rock, Ark1,430	Rock Island, Ill
Alton, Ill	Columbus, Ohio 644	Lockport, N. Y 507	Rome, N. Y
Annapolis, Md 244;	Concord, N. 11 308	Louisville, Ky 900	Roxbury, Mass 23
Ann Arbor, Mich 716	Covington, Ky 745	Lowell, Mass 26t	Sacramento, Cala,90
Atchison, Kansas1,3/8	Cumberland, Md 364	Lynchburg, Va 404	St. Joseph, Mo138
Atlanta, Ga 1,019	Davenport, Iowa1,003	Macon, Ga	St. Louis, Mo
Auburn, N. Y 345	Davton, Ohio Sot	Madison, Wis1,049	St. Paul, Minn
Augusta, Me 407	Denver City, Col,,1,0%	Memphis, Tenn1,2%	Salem, Mass 25
Augusta, Gu 887	Des Momes, Iowa	Milledgeville, Ga1,100	Salt Lake City, Utah 3,410
Aurora, III 951	Detroit, Mich 179	Milwaukee, Wis ugfi	San Francisco, Cal. 3,03
Baltimore, Md 189	Dover, N. H 304	Mobile, Ala	Sandusky, Ohio 64
Bangor, Me 453	Dabuque, Inwa	Montgomery, Ala 1,123	Savannah, Ga 97
Bath, Me 38a	Dunkirk, N. Y 460	Montpelier, Vt 454	Scranton, Pa 14
Baton Rouge, La 1,320	Elmira, N. Y 274	Nashua, N. II 475	Springfield, 1il
Helfast, Me 444	Eric, Pa. 508	Nashville, Tenn 1,0%	Springfield, Mass 13
Hellefontaine, Ohio. 659	Evansville, Ind	New Albany, Ind 901	Springfield, Ohio Sit
Binghamton, N. Y. 415	Fall River, Mass 150	New Bedford, Mass 131	Staunton, Va 49
Blackstone, Mass 474	Fitchburg, Mass 219	New Brunswick, N J 32	Storangton, Cont 14
Bloomington, Ill	Fort Kearney, Neb. 1,503		Syracuse, N. Y 30
Hoston, Mass 230	Fort Wayne, Ind 763	New Haven, Conn., 76	Taunton, Mass 30
Bristol, R. I ais	Fredericksburg, Va. 200	New Orleans, La,550	Tallahassee, Fla 1,19
Buffalo, N. Y 431	Galesburg, Ill	Newport, Ky 744	Terre Haute, Ind 91
	Galveston, Texas1,900	Newport, R. I 163 Norwalk, Conn 45	Toledo, Ohio 74 Tonawanda, N. Y 46
Burlington, N. J 74 Burlington, Jowa	Georgetown, D. C., 448	Omaha, Neb 1,455	Trenton, N.J 5
Burlington, Vt 20	Hamilton, Ohio 769	Oswego, N.Y 237	Troy, N. Y
Cambridge, Mass		Paterson, N. J 17	Utica, N. Y 34
Camden, N. J	Hartford, Conn 112	Peoria, Ill	Vicksburg, Miss1,54
Canandaigua, N. Y. 377	Indianapolis, Ind \$35	Petersburg, Va 379	Washington, D. C., 33
Carson City, Nevada 2,500	Jackson, Miss	Philadelphia, Pa 83	Wheeling, W. Va 51
Chambersburg, Pa., 240	Jefferson City, Mo1,210	Pittsburgh, Pa 431	Wilmington, Del it
Charleston, S. C 874	Kalamazon, Mich Sa		Wilmington, N. C., 60
Charlestown, Mass. 435	Kansas City, Mo 1,361		Worcester, Mass 19
CHERCETTONII, 28435. 335	areasies ciest manitire afficie	11071001000, 40 1 2211 193	Troitement Manager 19
	Distance for Water E	nom Nam Vant Otto da	
	niscration na marel to	rem New Yerk City to	

	Discussion by Marci I.	tom now terk only to	
Miles.	Miles	Miles, I	Miles,
Amsterdam 3,510 Barlatdues 1,5100 Barlatdues 1,5100 Bernutdas 600 Bernutdas 11,573 Bordeaux 3,510 Hostaux 3,510 Hostaux Bax 13,500 Bucnos Varis 7,110 Calcult 1 12,125	Chagres 2,398 Charleston 7,500 Colombia River 15,600 Comstantinople, 5,140 Copenhagen 1,540 Dublin 1,225 Coloration 1,500 H draw 0,74 H draw 0,74 H draw 1,140 H (rec 3,210 K)(rec 3,210 K)	Lishon	Rio Inneiro

The influence of the Mean on the Grewth of Plants.

Does the light of the moon affect the growth of plants? Does it make any difference in the growth of a plant what time in the moon it is planted? Undoubtedly it does.

Light is a great promoter of growth, and, the more brilliant the light, the stronger and more vigueous the growth, all the other conditions being favorable. It is a fact, also, with certain plants, that when young they require, like young animals, considerable time for rest and sleep. To have this sleep is to give them ultimate strength and vigor, which is essential to their sea quent complete development.

To illustrate: The seeds of certain vines and other plants sown in the new of the moon will vegetate, and the plants are likely to appe above ground, near the old of the moon, at a time when the moon's radiance is so brilliant that they are compelled to grow under its strong light. Upon the rising of the sun, the growth is still forced forward, and the tender plant, thus in its infancy, gets no rest.

The seed sown in the old of the moon will bring forth the plant in the new of the moon, or during the dark nights; at which time it obtains the needed rest and sleep, in the darkness, which is essential to its future productivenuss.

That the light of the stoom has thus a very perceptible and imporiant influence upon the growth of plants when very young and tender, is a fact which thousands have verified, though few understand the philesophy of the same.



LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES.

one is educated.

Amor patrie, Love of country.

Analice, in English.

Annus mirabilis, A year of wonders.

Apriori. Beforehand: from previous knowledge.

Buna file, in good faith; genuine.

Beata memoric, Of blessed memory.

Cocuethes scribendi, A ridiculous fondness for writing

Casus belli. A case for war.

Careat, Let him beware.

Contra, On the other hand; against.

De facto, in fact.

De facto, In fact. De jure, By right.

Ad captandum, For the purpose of captivating.

Ad infinitum, To an unlimited extent.

Ad libitum, At pleasure.

Alias, Otherwise.

Alias, Otherwise.

Alias, Cherwise.

Ex afficio. By virtue of the office.

Exit, He or she goes out.

Ex parts, On one side only.

Ex tempors, On the moment.

Amount in the least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The greatest quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The greatest quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The greatest extent attainable.

No literatum, The greatest quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Meum et luum, Mine and thine.

Minimum, The least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in a healthy body.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in the lating in the least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in the least quantity.

Mens sana in corpore sano, A sound mind in the least quantity.

Mens sana in corporation, A sound mind in the least quantity.

Mens sana in corporation.

Finis, The end.
Genius loci, The genius of the place In propria persona, In person.
In transitu, On the way.
Imprimis, In the first place.
Impromptu, Off-hand. Interim, In the mean time.
Item, Also.

Lapsus linguæ, A slip of the tongue. Magna charta, The great charter.

Omnia vincit amor, Love conquers

omate vincu amor, hove conquers all things. Onus probandi, Burden of proving Orator M., poeta nascitur, The orator is made, but the poet is born.

Otium cum dignitate, Ease with dignity.

Par nobile fratrum. A noble pair of brothers; two alike.

Passim, Everywhere.
Paterfamilias, Father of a family.

Paterfamilias, Father of a family.
Per capita, By the head.
Per diem, By the day.
Per fas et nefas, Through right or
wrong.
Per se, By itself.
Prima facie, On the first view.
Pro et con, For and against.
Pro forma, For form's sake.
Pro former, Worth time being

Pro tempore, For the time being. Quandam, Former. Quid nunc? What now? Rus in urbe, The country in town. Semper idem, Always the same. Sub rosa, Privately. Sul generis, Of its own kind; unique. Tempus fugit, Time flies.

Vale, Farewell.
Veni, ridi, rici, I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbum sal, A word is enough.
Vira roce, By the living voice.
Vice tersa, The case being reversed.

FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES, With Pronunciation.

A bas (ah-bah), Down with. A ban marché (ah-bang-mar-shai), Cheap. A cheval (ah-sheh-val), On horseback. Affaire d'amour (ah-faire-dah-moor), A love affair. Affaire d'honneur (af-faire-don-ai-ur), An

affair of honor.

A la mode (ah-lah-mod), In the fashion. A l'improviste (ah·lam-pro-vist), Unawares.

Amateur (ah-ma-tair), An admirer of and unprofessional practitioner in any art.

Amour (ah-moor), Love. A l'outrance (ah-loo-trangese), To the atmost. A propos (ah-pro-poe), By the way; to the pur-

A tout priz (au-too-pree), At any coet. A contraire (o-kong-trayre). On the contrary. Au fait (o-fay), All right: instructed. Au revoir (o-ruh-voo-ar), Till we meet again. Anint coureur (ah-rang-koo-rayre), Fore-

rotre santé (au-vottr-sang-tai), To your

health.

Bus bleu (bah-bluke), Blue-stocking.

Bau monde (bo-mongde), The gay world.

Belles-lettres (bell-lay-tr), Polite literature.

Bldas (blah-zai), Time-worn, faded.

Bijou (be-joo), a jewel or gem.

Billet-doux (be-yay-doo), A love letter.

Bongré malgré (bon-grai-mai-grai), Willing or not not.

not.

Bonhomie (bun-no-mee), Good nature.

Bon jour (bong-joor), Good-day.

Bon-mot (bong-mo), A witticism.

Bon ton (bong-sooar), Good night.

Bon ton (bong-tong), High fushion.

Bon rirant (bong-ti-rang), A high liver.

Bonne joi (bun-foo-ah), Good faith.

Canaille (kan-ayh), The rabble.

Carte blanche (kart-blansh), Full power.

Chacus a son goil Every one to his tests. Charun a son gout, Every one to his taste. Châleau en Espagne, Air-castles. Chef d'œuvre (shay-duhor), A masterpiece. Cher ami (shair-ah-me), Dear friend (male.) Chère amis (shayre-ah-mes), Dear friend,

Chere arms (enays-tan-met), (female.)
Ci-devant (se-duh-vang), Formerly.
Comme it faut (kom-ili-foh), As it should be.
Compagnon de toyage (kong-pang-yong), Tra-

veling companion.

Contrelemps (kongtr-tang), Disappointment, accident

Coup d'étal (koo-daih-tah), A stroke of policy.
Coup de grâce (koo-de-grass), The finishing stroke.

Coup d'æil, A glance. Coule qu'il coule (koot-key-koot), Cost what it

may. Début (dai-boo), First appearance. Dénoument (dai-noo-mang), Solution; result. Dieu et mon droit, God and my right.

Dot (doh), A dowry.

Double entendre (doo-bl-ang-tangdr), Double

Double entendre (doo-oi-ang-tangdr), Double meaning.

Poux yeux (dooz-yuke), Tender glances.

Ectat (ai-ktah), Spiendor; brillancy.

Elite (ai-ktah), Conce; select.

Embonpoint (ong-bong-poo-aing), Plumpness, fatness

En ami (ang-ah-me), As a friend. Encore (ong-kor), Again. Enivre (ai-ne-vrai), Intoxicated. En masse (ong-mass), In a body. Ennui (ah-noo-e), Weariness. En revanche (ung-ruh-vanghehe), In return. Entente cordiale (ong-tangte-kor-dyol), Good

understanding. Entrée (ang-trais), Entrance. Entre nous (angtr-noo), Between ourselves. Esprit de corps (es-pree-duh-kor), Pride of association.

Faux pas (fos paw), False step; misconduct.
Fête (fayte), A festival.
Feu de joie (fuh-dh-joo-au), Bonfire; illumina-

tion.

Gensdarmes (jang-darm), Soldier police.

Haut ton (ho-long), Highest fashion.

Honi soil qui mal y pense, Shamed be he that evil thinks.

Jeu de mols, A play upon words. Jeu d'esprit (juh-des-pree), A witticism. Le bon temps riendra There is a good time

coming.
L'homme propose et Dieu dispose, Man pro-poses and God disposes.
Matinée (mah-te-naie), A daytime entertainment.

Mise en scène (meeze-ang-seyne), Putting on the stage; getting up.

'om de plume (nong-du-ploom), Literary
nickname.

Nous verrons (noo-vai-rong), We shall see.

Nous verrons (noo-vai-rong), We shall see.
On dit (ong-te), It is said.
Outré oo-tray. Extravagant; outlandish.
Papier maché (pah-pyai-ma-shai), Paper pulp
prepared for use and ornament.
Par exemple, For example.
Parvenu, An upstart.
Petit (puh-te), Smail, little; (feminine, petite.)
Protégé (pro-tai-hjai). One protected by
another; (feminine, protégé.)
Qui rice (ke-vir), (On the), On the alert.
Resumé (rai-soo-mai). A summary.
Réle (role), Part in a drama or performance.
Sans façon isang fah song), Without formality.
Sans peur et sans reproche, Without fear and
without reproach.

Sans souci (sang-sou-se), Without care. Sarant (sah-eang), A man of science. Savoir viere, Good breeding. Soi-disant (soo-ah-de-zang), Self-styled. Soirée (200-ah-rais). An evening entertainment. Téle à léle (layle-ah-layle). Face to face. Toul à vous (lool-ah-roo). Wholly yours. Tout ensemble (too-ang-sangbl), The whole

Vis à vis (ree-zah-ree), Opposite.
Vis à vis (ree-zah-ree), Opposite.
Vire le roi (vive-luh-roo-ah), Long live the king. Voila tout (roo-ah-lah-too), That is all.

SPANISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A Dios, Good-bye. Adobe, A sun-baked brick. Alma mia, My dear. Cañon, A deep gulch or gorge. Carrai! Zounde! Chaparral, A thicket of shrub oak. Corral, An inclosure for horses, etc. Hacienda, A farm. Hidalgo, An aristocrat. Hidalgo, An aristocrat.
Olia podrida, An incongruous mass.
Señor, Mr. or Master.

Poco tempo, In a little while. Poco dinero, Little money. Pronunciamento, A declaration. Quien sabe! Who knows?

Señora, Mrs. or Mistress. Señorila, Miss. Sierra, Chain of mountains. Vamos! Let us go.

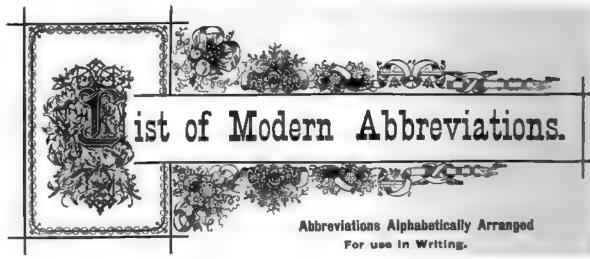
ITALIAN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Cantatrice, A singer. Conversazione, Social gathering. Dilettante, A lover of the fine arts.

Dolce far niente, Pleasant idleness. | Impresario, A theatrical proprietor or manager.

Prima donna, First lady, or "star," in an opera.
Signor, Mr. or Master.

Signora, Mrs. or Mistress. Signorina, Miss. Virtù, Curious or fine.



-in commerce, to.

♠.—In commerce, af.

A.A.G. - Amietunt Adjutant-Genere.l.

A. A. P. S. -American Association for the Promotion of Belence.

A.A.S. -- Acutemia: Americana Ro-cius, Fellow of the American Academy (of Arts and Sciences). A. A. B. H. — Americana: Antiquariana

Roctetatia Socius, Member of the American Antiquarian Society A.B. -Artium Baccalaureus, Rache

lor of Arts. A.B C.F.M. - American Board of

Commissioners for Foreign Miselona.

Abp. -Archblehop. Abr. Abridgment.

Abbr. -Abbreviation. A. B. S.—American Bible Society.

A.C -Jule Christum, before Christ, |

Arch-Chancellor

Academy

Acct. Account. Accent.

A C S. - American Colonization So-

A D -Anno Domini, in the year of our Lord.

A.D.C. Aidsle-camp.

Ad Advertisement.

Adl -Adjective Add Addutant.

Adji to a Adjutant-General.

Ad lib. - Ad libition at pleasure.

Adm Admiral, Admiralty

Adm. Ct. Admiralty Court

Admir. Administrator Adms. - Administrativa

Ad v - Ad ruborous at or one the

Adv -Adverb, Advent Advertise ment

Et - Etatis, of age. Aged.

A.F. A A M. - Ancient. Free and Agreented Masons.

AFBN American and Foreign Bible Society

A to - Multant-General

Alaska - Vlaska Territory

Age Agriculture

A 6-8 S. American Geographical and Statistical Secrety.

Agt. - Agent.

A. H. - Anno Hegiras, in the year of the Hegira.

A. R. M. S-American, House, Mission,

ary Society Ala. - Alabama.

Ald. - Alderman.

A.L. of H. - American Legion of

Alex. - Alexander.

Alg. -Algebra.

Alt Altitude.

A.M. Anno Mundl, in the year of the world Artium Magister, Master of Arts. Antemeridiem, before

noon, morning Anib. - Ambassador, (See Emb.)

Апът - Апътісац.

AMM Amalgama, amalgamation.

Amt -Amount An. Anno. to the year.

An A C. -Anno ante Christum, In

the year before Christ.

Anat. Anutomy.

Anc. Ancient, Anciently.

And -Andrew Ang Sax - Anglo-Saxon.

Anon. - Aponymous.

Aus Answer

Ant Antiquity. Auth. Anthony.

AUP, OF AUP. Aurist.

A.O.S.S. Americanie Orientalia So. efetates Section, Member of the

American Oriental Society A.O. U. W. - Ancient Order of United

Workmen Ap. - Apostle, Applus.

Ap. - Aprel, in the writings of, as

quoted by

Apo Apogre

Apoc Apoculyps

App - Appendix.

Apr. -April. A Q M G - Visibilant Quartermasters temperal.

A.R. - Anna Regina, Queen Anne June regul, year of the reign.

ARA Associate of the Royal Academy

Arab. Arable, or Arabla

Ariz. Ter. -Arizona Territory Arg. - Argumento, by an argument drawn from such a law.

Arith. - Arithmetic.

Ark. -Arkansas. A.R.R. - Anno repni regin, in the year of the reign of the king.

Arr. -Arrived. Arre, Arrivain. A. R.B. - Antiquariorum Regiar Bo-

cicintia Socies. Pellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

Art. Article.

A.S. or Assist, Sec. -- Assistant Secre tary

A S.A. - American Statistical Association. A. S. S. U - American Sunday-School

Cnton Astrol -Astrology.

Astron. Astronomy

A.T Arch Tressurer.

A T S. - American Tract Society.

Als. - At suit of

Atty -Attorney Atty dien -Attorney-General,

A U.A. American Unitarian Assoctation

Aub. Theol. Sem. - Auburn Theological Seminary

A. C.C -Anno urbis condition or ab urle condita, in the year from the building of the city (Rome).

Aug -August Aur - Agenn, gold,

Auth. Ver .- Authorized Version (of the Bible) by Average Avenue.

Avoir - Avolrdupols.

A Y M - Ancient York Masons.

b. - Born.

B A. Bachelor of Arts.

Bal - Balance.

Balt Baltlmore

Bar Barnch. Bart or Ht Baronet.

Pbi - Barrel

B.C. - Defore Christ

B.C.L. - Bachelor of Civil Law. B.D. - Buccoloureus Dirinitatio,

Bachelor of Divinity. lide or bide. Boards (bound in),

Benj Benjamin

Benek B. L.L. Burculaureus Legum, Bache for of Laws.

B. X. -Baccalaureus Medicina, Inch

elor of Medicine. R.R. -Rills Receivable

B. P. -- Bille Parable.

Bost. - Boston.

Bot. - Botany Bo. - Bishop.

B.R.-Banco Regia or Region, the King's or Queen's Bench

Brig. -Brigade; Brigadier.

Brig. Gen. -Brigndler-General. Brit. Rus. - British Museton.

Bro. - Brother. Br. Univ. -- Brown University.

B.S. —Bachelor in the ficte B. V.—Beata Virgo, Blassed Virgin-

Bene vair, farewell. B. V. M .- Blessed Virgin Mary.

C., Ch. or Chap.-Chapter. C. or Cent. - Crntum, a hundr

cet. par. - Outeris paribus, ethi things being equal.

Out. - Cultifornia: Calenda

Can. - Canon.

Cant. - Cantielos. Cap. or e. -- Caput, capitalum.

chapter.

Caps. - Capitals. Capt. -- Captain.

Capt. -Gen. -- Captain General Cark.-Cashier.

ea. resp.—Cupton ad

a level writ. en. so. -Capies od satisfacie

a legal writ.

Cath. - Catherine. C. B. -Companion of the Buth. musis Bancus, Common Bruck

C.C.-Cains College: Account Carrent. Chancellor Commandet.

County Commissi C.C.C.-Corpus Christi College. C.C.P.-Court of Common Phy

C.R.-Canada East: Civil Engineer. Cel or Celt.-Celtic.

Of oref.-Coupler, russ C.G.—Comminary denomi; Comi-

General. C. H. -- Court-house. Ch.-Church; Chapt

Chane.-Chanceller.

Свар. --Сваре Chan.-Charles.

Chem.-Chemistry. Chic.-Chicago. Chr.-Christopher. Chron.-Chronicles. Cin.-Cincinnati. C.J.-Chief-Justice. Clk. -Clerk. C. M. -Common Meter. C.M.G.—Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George. Co.-Company; County. C.O.D. - Cash (or collect) on delivery. Cochl.-A spoonful. Col.-Colonel; Colossians. Coll. - Collector: Colloquial; College: Collection Colo.-Colorado. Com -- Commerce: Committee: Commentary: Commissioner: Commodore. Com. Arr.-Committee of Arrangementa. Comdg.-Commanding. Comm.-Commentary. Comp. -- Compare; Compound; Compositor. Com. Ver.-Common version (of the Bible). Con.-Contra, against; in opposition. Con. Cr.-Contra, credit. Conch .- Conchology. Cong.-Congress. Conj. or conj.-Conjunction. Conn. or Ct.-Connecticut. Const. -Constable; Constitution. Cont.-Continent; Contract; Continued Cor.-Corinthians. Corol.-Corollary. Cor. Sec .- Corresponding Secretary. C.P.-Common Pleas; Court of Prohate. C.P.S. - Custos Privati Sigilli, Keener of the Privy Seal. C.R.-King (Rex) Charles. C. R. -Custos Rotulorum, Keener of the Rolls. Cr.-Creditor: Credit. Crim. Con.-Criminal conversation; Adultery. C.S. -Court of Sessions. Ouston Stgilli, Keeper of the Seal. Ct., cts.-Cent; Cents. C. Theod.-Codice Theodosiano, in the Theodosian Code. C.W.—Canada West. Cwt. - Hundredweight. Cyc.-Cyclopedia. d.-Denarius or Denarii, penny or pence; Died. D.-Five hundred. Dak. - Dakota Dan. -- Daniel: Danish. D.C.-Da Capo, again; District of Columbia. D.C.L .- Doctor of Civil Law. D D - Divinitatia Doctor, Doctor of Divinity. Dea. - Deacon. Dec.-December: Declaration: Declination. Deg. - Degree or degrees. Del .- Delaware, Delegate. Del. or del.-Delineavil, he (or she) drew it.

D.F.-Dean of the Faculty. Dft. or Deft.-Defendant. D.G.-Dei gratia, by the grace of God. D.G.-Deo gratias, thanks to God. Diam. - Diameter. Dict .- Dictator: Dictionary. Dim. - Diminutive. Disc .- Discount. Diss.-Dissertation. Dist. - District. Dist.-Attv.-District-Attorney. Div.-Division: Dividend. D.M.-Doctor of Music. Do .- Ditto, the same. Dols.-Dollars. D.O.M. - Deo optimo maximo, to God, the best, the greatest. Doz.-Dozen. D.P.-Doctor of Philosophy. Dr.-Debtor; Doctor; Drachm. D.S.-Dal segmo, from the sign. d.s.b. - Debit sans breve. D.T.-Doctor Theologias, Doctor of Theology. D.V .- Deo volente, God willing. Dwt.-Pennyweight. E.-East. ea.-Each. E. by S .- East by South. Eben .- Ebeneser. Eccl.-Ecclesiastes Feelus. - Ecclesiasticus. Ed .- Editor: Edition. Edm -- Edmund Edw.-Edward. E.E.-Errors excepted. e.g.-Exempli gratia, for example. Ex grege, from the flock: Among the rest. E.I.-East Indies, or East India. E.I.C.-East India Company. Elec. - Electric: Electricity. Eliz.-Elizabeth. E. lon.-East longitude. Emb.-Embassador. Encyc.-Encyclopedia. E.N.E.-East Northeast, Eng.-England, English. Ent.-Entomology. Env. Ext.-Envoy Extraordinary. Ep.-Epistle. Eph.-Ephesians; Ephraim. Ead .- Eadras. E S.E.-East-Southeast. E-q. - Esquire. Eath. - Eather. et al. -Et alii, and others. et seq. - El sequentia, and what follows. etc. or &c. - Et oæleri, et oæleræ, et coetera, and others; and so forth. Ex. -- Example: Exodus. Exc. - Excellency; Exception. Exch. - Exchequer. Exec. Com. - Executive Committee. Execs. -- Executrix. Exr. or Exec. - Executor. Ez. - Ezra.

Ezek. -- Ezekiel.

Fahr. -- Fahrenheit.

fcap. or fcp. - Foolsoap.

Far. -Farthing.

cepted.

Society.

E. & O. E. -- Errors and omissions ax-

F. A. M. -- Free and Accepted Masons.

F. A. S.—Fellow of the Antiquarian

F.D. - Pidei Defensor or Defensa-

triz, Defender of the Faith. Fe. - Ferrum, iron. Feb. — February. Fec. - Fecit, he did it. Fem. - Feminine. F. E. S. - Fellow of the Entomological Society; of the Ethnological Society. Ff. -The Pandects. F.G.S. - Fellow of the Geological Society. F. H. S. -Fellow of the Horticultural Society. fl. fa.-Fieri facias, cause it to be done. Fid. Def. - Defender of the Faith. Fig. -Figure. Fir. -- Firkin. Fla. - Florida. F. L. S. - Fellow of the Linnman Soci-F.O.B.-Free on Board. Fol. -Folio. For. -Foreign. Fort. - Fortification. F. P. S. - Fellow of the Philological Society. Fr.-Franc; francs; French. Fragmentum, fragment. Francis. F.R.A.S.-Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. F. R. C. S. L. - Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Fred. - Frederick. F.R.G.S.-Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Fri. -- Friday. F. R. S. - Fellow of the Royal Society. Fra. -- Frisian. F.R.S.E. -Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh. F. R. S. L. - Fellow of the Royal Societv. London: Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. F.S.A. - Fellow of the Society of Arts. F.S.A.E.-Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh. Ft. -Foot; feet; Fort. Fur-Furiong. F.Z.S.-Fellow of the Zoological Society. G. or g. -Guineas. G. A.—General Assembly. Ga. --Georgia. Gai. - Galatians; Gailon. G. B. -- Great Britain. G.C. - Grand Chancellor: Grand Chapter. G.C.B.-Grand Cross of the Bath. G.C.H.-Grand Cross of Hanover. G.C.L.H. - Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. G. E. -Grand Encampment. Gen. --Genesis: General. Gent -Gentleman. Geo. --George; Georgia. Geog. --Geography. Geol. - Geology. Geom. --Geometry. Ger. --Germany: German. G. L. -Grand Lodge. Gl. - Glossa, a gloss. G. M. --Grand Master. G.O. --General Order. Goth. --Gothic. Gov. --Governor. Gov.-Gen. —Governor-General. G. R. - Georgius Rez, King George. Gr.-Greek; Gross; Grains.

Gram. --Grammar. Gro. -Gross. Grot. -Grotius. h.a. -Hoc anno, this year. Hab. -- Habakkuk. Hab. corp. - Habeas corpus, you may have the body. Hab. fa. poss. - Habere facias possessionem Hab, fa. seis. - Habere facias seisi-MAM. Hag. -- Haggai. Ham. Coll. - Hamilton College H. B. C. - Hudson's Bay Company. H. B. M. - His (or Her) Britannia Majesty. H.C.-House of Commons. Hdkf. -- Handkerchief. h. e. - Hoc est, that is, or this is, Heb. -Hebrews. Her. - Heraldry. Hf. bd. - Half-bound. Hg. -Hydrargyrum, mercury. Hhd.-Hogshead. H.H.S.-Fellow of the Historical Society. Hist.-History. H.J.S.-Hic jacet sepultus, Here lies buried. H. L.-House of Lords. H.M.-His (or Her) Majesty; Hill's Manual. H.M.P.-Hoc monumentum posuit, Erected this monument. H. M. S. - His (or Her) Majesty's Ship. Hon. - Honorable. Hon'd. - Honored. Hort. - Horticulture. Hos. -- Hoses h.p.-half-pay H. R. - House of Representatives. H. R. E. -Holy Roman Emperor. H. R. H. - His Royal Highness H.R.I.P.-Hic requiescat in pace, Here rests in peace. H. S. -Hic situs, Here lies. H.S.B.Co. - Hill Standard Book Company. H.S.H.—His Serene Highness. h.t.-Hic titulus, this title, hoc titulo, in or under this title. h.v.-Hoc verbum, this word; his rerbis, in these words. Hund. -Hundred. I, II, III.-One, two, three, or first, first, second, third. la. -lows. Ib. or ibid.-Ibidem, in the same place. ich. -ichthyology. Ictus. -Jurisconsultus, Counselor at Law. id .- Idem, the same Idaho. - Idaho Territory. i.e. - Id est, That is, 1. H.S. -Jesus Aominum Salvator. Jesus the Saviour of men. ii. -Two (medical). III. - Illinois. Illustrious: Illus trated. Imp. -- Imperial. In. -Inch. inches. incom. - Incometto, unknown. Incor. - Incorporated. Ind. -- Indiana . Index. Ind. Ter. -Indian Territory. Indef. -- Indefinite. Inf. -Infra, beneath or below. in f. -In fine, at the end of the title, law, or paragraph quoted.

Dep. - Deputy.

Dept. - Department.

Deut.-Deuteronomy.

in lim. - In limine, at the outset. in loc. -In loco, in the place; on the passage.

in pr.-In principlo, in the beginning and before the first paragraph of a law.

I. N. R. I. -Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judworum, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

Inst,-Instant, of this month; Insti-

In sum. -In summa, in the summary.

Int. - Interest.

Interi. - Interjection.

In trans. - In transitu, on the pas-PART.

Introd. -Introduction.

I.O.G.T. - Independent Order of Good Templars.

I.O.F.-Independent Order of For-

I.O.O.F. - Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

I.O.U. -- l owe you.

I.q.-Idem quod, the same as. Isa. -Isaiah.

lsl.—Island.

1.S.M. -Jesus Salvator mundi, Jesus the Saviour of the world.

Ital. - Italic; Italian.

ltin. -- Itinerant, or Itinerary. IV. -Four or fourth.

IX. -Nine or ninth.

J. -Justice or Judge. JJ. --Justices. 1. -One (medical).

J. A. -Judge-Advocate.

Jac. -Jacob. Jam. —Jamaica.

Jan. -- January.

Jas. —James.

J. C. D. -Juris Civilis Doctor, Doctor of Civil Law.

J.D. - Jurum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.

Jer. —Jeremiah.

Jno. —John.

Jona. —Jonathan.

Jos. —Joseph. Josh .- Joshua.

J. P -Justice of the Peace.

J. Prob. -- Judge of Probate.

J. R. -Jacobus Rex. King James.

Jr. or Jun.—Junior.

J. U. D. or J. V. D. -Juris utriusque Doctor, Doctor of both Laws (of the Canon and the Civil Law). Jud. —Judith.

Judg. -- Judges.

Judge-Adv. -Judge Advocate.

Jul. --July . Julius.

Jul. Per. -Julian Period.

Jun.-June: Junius: Junior.

Jus P -Justice of the Peace.

Just. -Justinian.

J. W. -Junior Warden.

K. -King

K.A.-Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.

K A N - Knight of St. Alexander Nevskot, in Russia.

Kas - Kansas

K.B -King's Bench, Knight of the Rath.

K. B. A. - Knight of St. Bento d'Avis. in Portugal.

K R F ... Knight of the Black Eagle. in Russia

K.C. -King's Council, Knight of the 1

Crescent, in Turkey.

K.C.B.-Knight Commander of the Rath.

K.C.H. - Knight Commander of Hanover. K.C.S.-Knight of Charles III. of

Spain. K. E. -Knight of the Elephant, in

Denmark.

K. F. - Knight of Ferdinand of Spain. K. F. M. - Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit, in Sicily.

K. G. - Knight of the Garter.

K.G.C.-Knight of the Grand Cross. K.G.C.B. - Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

K.G.F. - Knight of the Golden Fleece, in Spain.

K.G.H.-Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.

K.G. V.-Knight of Gustavus Vasa, in Sweden.

K. H. -Knight of Hanover; Knights of Honor.

Ki. - Kings.

Kil. or kil.-Kilderkin.

Kingd. - Kingdom.

K. J. - Knight of St. Joachim. K.L. or K.L.A.-Knight of Leopold

of Austria. K.L.H.-Knight of the Legion of

Honor; Knights and Ladies of Honor.

K.M.-Knight of Malta.

K. Mess. - King's Messenger.

K.M.H.-Knight of Merit, in Holstein. K.M.J. - Knight of Maximilian

Joseph, in Bavaria. K. M. T. - Knight of Maria Theresa,

in Austria.

K. N. -- Know-Nothing.

Knick.-Knickerbocker.

K. N. S. - Knight of the Royal North Star in Sweden.

Knt. -- Knight.

K P -Knight of St. Patrick: Knight of Pythias.

K R C -Knight of the Red Cross.

K.R.E.-Knight of the Red Eagle,

in Prussia. K.S. - Knight of the Sword, in

Sweden.

K.S.A. - Knight of St. Anne. in Russia.

K S.E.-Knight of St Esprit, in France.

K.S.F.-Knight of St. Fernando, in

Spain.

K.S.G.-Knight of St. George, in Russia.

K.S.H.-Knight of St. Hubert, in Bavaria.

K.S.J.-Knight of St. Janaurius of Naples.

K.S.L. - Knight of the Sun and Lion, in Persia.

K.S.M. & S.G. - Knight of St. Michael and St. George, in the Ionian Islands.

K. S. P. -Knight of St. Stanislaus, in Poland.

K.S.S.-Knight of the Southern Star, in Brazil; Knight of the Sword, in Sweden.

K. S. W. - Knight of St. Wladimir, in Russia.

K.T. -- Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.

Kt.-Knight.

K.T.S.-Knight of the Tower and Sword, in Portugal. K.W.-Knight of William, in the

Netherlands.

K. W. E. -Knight of the White Eagle, in Poland.

Ky. -Kentucky.

L.-Fifty or fiftieth. Liber, book. Latin.

L, 2, or 1.-Libra or Libra, pound or pounds sterling.

L, or £, s. d. -Libra, solidi, denarii, Pounds, shillings, pence.

La. -Louisiana.

Lam. - Lamentations.

Lat.-Latitude: Latin.

Lb. or lb.-Libra or Libra, Pound or pounds in weight.

L.C.-Lord Chancellor; Lord Chamberlain; Lower Canada. l.c. -Lower-case.

L.C.B.-Lord Chief Baron. L.C.J.-Lord Chief-Justice.

L. D. -Lady-Day.

Ld.-Lord.

Ldp. -- Lordship.

Leg. -Legate.

Legis. - Legislature.

Lev. - Leviticus. Lex -Lexicon.

L. I. -Long Island.

Lib.-Liber, book. Lieut. - Lieutenant.

Lieut.-Col.-Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieut.-Gen.-Lieutenant-General.

Lieut Gov - Lieutenant-Governor.

Linn. - Linnsean.

Liq. -Liquidation. Lit.-Literally; Literature.

Liv. -Lirre, book.

L.L. B. - Leaum Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Laws.

LL. D. -Legum Doctor, Doctor of Laws.

loc. cit.-Loco citato, in the place cited.

Lon. - Longitude.

Lond. -London.

L.S.-Locus sigilli, place of the scal.

Lt. -Lieutenant.

LX. -Sixty or sixtleth.

LXX. - Seventy or seventieth; The Septuagint (Version of the Old

Testament). LXXX. - Eighty or eightieth.

W - Veridies, noon.

M. -Mille, a thousand.

M. or Mons - Vonsieur, Sir.

M. A. -- Master of Arts. Macc. -- Maccabees.

Mad. - Madam.

Mad I'niv -- Madison University.

Mai. - Major. Mai.-Gen. - Major-General.

Mal. - Malachi.

Man. -- Manasses.

Mar. -- March. March. - Marchioness.

Marg. - Margin.

Marg. Tran. - Marginal Translation, Maro. - Marquis.

Marc. - Masculine.

Mass. —Massachusetts. Math. - Mathematics; Mathematician.

Matt. - Matthew.

Max. - Maxim.

M. B. - Medicine Bachelor of Medicine.

M.B.-Musica Baccalaureus, Bache lor of Music.

M.B.G. et H.-Magna Britannia, Gallia et Hibernia, Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

M. C. -Member of Congress.

Mch. — March.

M.D.-Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Medicine.

Md. -- Maryland.

Mdlle. - Mademoleelle. Mdse. - Merchandisa.

M.E.—Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer.

Me. - Maine. Mech. - Mechanics, or Mechanical.

Med .- Medicine. Mem. -- Memorandum. Memente, re-

member. Merc. - Mercury.

Mesure, or MN .- Messieurs, Gentlemen.

Met. — Metaphysics. Metal. -- Metallurgy.

Meteor. - Meteorology. Meth. -- Methodist.

Mex.-Mexico, or Mexican. M.-Goth. -Morso-Gothic.

M. H. S. - Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.

Mic. -Micah.

Mich.-Michigan.

Mil. -- Military.

Mil. Acad. -Military Academy. Min.—Mineralogy: Minute.

Minn. -- Minnesota. Min. Plen. - Minister Plenipoten-

tiary. Miss. -- Mississippi.

M.L.A. - Mercantile-Library Asseciation.

MM. — Their Majesties. Messieurs, Gentlemen, Two thousand. M. M. S. -- Moravian Missionary Soci-

ety. M. M.S.S. - Massachusettensis Medirince Bocietatis Socias, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Mo. -- Missouri: Month.

Mod. -- Modern. Mon. -- Monday.

Mons. - Monsteur, Str.

Mos. -- Months. Mont. Ter. -- Montana Territory.

M. P.-Member of Parliament; Memher of Police.

M.P.P. -- Member of Provincial Parliament.

M.R. -- Master of the Rolls.

Mr. -- Mister. M.R.A.S. - Number of the Boral Ariatic Society: Number of the Royal Academy of Science.

M. R. C. C. - Member of the Reval College of Chemistry.

M. R. C.S. - Member of the Royal Cel lege of Surgeons. M.R.G.S. - Member of the Royal

Geographical Society. M. R. I. - Member of the Royal last

tute. M.R.I.A. - Member of the Berni

Irish Academy. Mrs. —Mistrees.

M.R.S.L. -- Nomber of the Repai Bociety of Literature.

M.S.-Memoriæ sacrum, Sacred to the Memory; Master of the Sci-

M8. - Manuscriptum, manuscript.

MSS. -- Manuscripts. Mt. -- Mount, or Mountain.

Mus. B. - Bachelor of Music.

Mus. D. -Doctor of Music.

M.W.-Most Worthy; Most Worshipful.

Myth. - Mythology.

N.-North; Number; Noun; Neuter.

n. -Note

N. A. -- North America.

Nah. - Nahum.

Nat. -- Natural.

Nat. Hist. - Natural History.

Nath. -- Nathanael, or Nathaniel. N.B.-New Brunswick: North British. Nota Bena, mark well: take notice.

N. C.-North Carolina; New Church.

N. E. - New England; Northeast.

Neb. - Nebraska.

Neh,-Nehemiah.

n.e.i.-Non est inventus, He is not found.

nem. con. or nem. diss. - Nemine contradicente, No one opposing; unanimously.

Neut. - Neuter (gender).

Nev. - Nevada.

New Test. or N.T.-New Testament.

N. F. - Newfoundland.

N. G. -New Granada; Noble Grand. N. H. - New Hampshire; New Haven.

N. H. H. S. - New Hampshire Historical Society.

Ni. pri. -- Nisi prius (law).

N. J. - New Jersey.

n. l. -Non liquet, It does not appear.

N. lat. -North latitude.

N. Mex. - New Mexico.

N. N. E. -- North-Northeast.

N. N. W. -- North-Northwest.

N.O. - New Orleans.

No. -Numero, number.

Nol. pros. - Nolens prosequi, Unwilling to prosecute.

Nom. or nom. -Nominative.

Non con. -- Not content; dissenting (House of Lords).

Non cul. - Non culpabilis, Not guilty. Non obst. -Non obstante, notwithstanding.

Non pros. - Non prosequitur, He does not prosecute.

Non seq. - Non sequitur, It does not

Nos. -Numbers.

Nov. -- November.

N. P. - Notary Public; New Provi dence.

N.S.-New Style (after 1752); Nova Scotia.

N. T. - New Testament.

N. u. - Name, or names, unknown.

Num.-Numbers; Numeral.

N. V. M. - Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

N. W. -Northwest.

N. W. T. -- Northwestern Territory.

N. Y. - New York.

N. Y. H. S. - New York Historical Society.

O -Oblo

Ob. -Obiit, He (or she) died.

Ohad -Ohadiah.

Obj. -Objection; Objective.

O. K. - A slang phrase for "All correct."

Obt. or obdt.-Obedient.

Oct. -October.

O. F. -Odd-Fellow, or Odd-Fellows. O. F. P. -Order of Friar Preachers. Old Test, or O. T. -Old Testament.

Olym. -Olympiad. Ont.-Ontario.

Opt.-Optics; Optical; Optional.

Or. -Oregon.

Ord. -Ordinance; Order; Ordnance; Ordinary.

Orig. -Originally.

Ornith. -Ornithology.

O.S.-Old Style (before 1758).

O.S.F. -Order of St. Francis. O. T. -Old Testament.

O. U. A. -Order of United Americans. Oxf. -Oxford.

Oxon. - Oxoniensis Oxonii. of Oxford, at Oxford.

Oz. - Ounce.

P.-Pondere, by weight.

P. or p. -Page; Part; Participle.

Pa. -Pennsylvania.

Pal. -Palmontology.

Par. -Paragraph. Par. Pas. -Parallel passage.

Parl. - Parliament.

Pathol. - Pathology.

Payt. -Payment.

Pb. -Plumbum, lead.

P.B. - Philosophia Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Philosophy.

P.C.-Patres Conscripti, Conscript Fathers; Senators.

P.C.-Privy Council; Privy Councilor.

P.D.-Philosophia Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy.

Pd. -Paid.

P. E. -Protestant Episcopal.

P.E I.-Prince Edward Island. Penn. -- Pennsylvania.

Pent. - Pentecost.

Per or pr. -By the.

Per an. -Per annum, by the year. Per cent.-Per centum, by the hundred.

Peri. -- Perigee.

Pet -Peter.

P. G.—Past Grand.

Phar. -Pharmacy.

Ph. B. - Philosophiae Baccalaureus, Bachelor of Philosophy.

Ph.D. -Philosophiae Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy.

Phil.-Philip; Philippians; Philosophy: Philemon.

Phila. or Phil.-Philadelphia. Philom. - Philomathes, Lover of Learning.

Philomath. -Philomathematicus, A lover of the mathematics.

Phil. Trans. - Philosophical Transactions.

Phren. - Phrenology. P. H. S. - Pennsylvania Historical

Society. Pinx. - Pinxit, He (or she) painted it.

Pk -Peck Pl. or plur. -Plural.

Piff -Plaintiff.

P. M. - Post Meridiem, Afternoon, Evening: Postmaster: Passed Midshipman.

P. M. G. - Postmaster-General: Professor of Music in Gresham College. P.O. --Post-Office.

Poet. -- Poetical.

Pop. -Population.

Port. -- Portugal; Portugnese.

Pos. - Position; Positive; Possession. P.P. - Pater Patrice, Father of his Country; Parish Priest.

P.P.C.-Pour prendre conge, to take leave.

Pp. or pp. -- Pages. Pph. --Pamphlet.

Pr.-Bv.

P. R. -- Populus Romanus, the Roman People; Porto Rico; Proof-reader; Prize Ring.

P.R.A. - President of the Royal Academy.

P. R. C. - Post Romam conditam, After the building of Rome.

Pref. - Preface. Prep. -- Preposition.

Pres. - President.

Prin. -Principally.

Pro. -For; in favor of.

Prob. - Problem.

Prof. - Professor.

Pron. - Pronoun: Pronunciation. Prop. -- Proposition.

Prot. -Protestant.

Pro tem. -Pro tempore, for the time being.

Prov. - Proverbs; Provost.

Prox. -Proximo, next (month). P. R. S. - President of the Royal So-

P.S. -Post scriptum, Postscript.

P. S. -Privy Seal.

Ps. -Psalm or Psalms. Pt.-Part; Pint; Payment; Point;

Port; Post-town. P. Th. G. -- Professor of Theology in

Gresham College. Pub. -Publisher; Publication; Pub-

lished; Public. Pub. Doc.-Public Documents.

P.v.-Post-village. Pwt.-Pennyweight; pennyweights.

Pxt.-Pinzif, He (or she) painted it.

Q. -Queen: Question.

q. -Quasi, as it were; almost. Q. B. —Queen's Bench.

Q.C. - Queen's College; Queen's Counsel. q.d.-Quasi dicat, as if he should

say; quasi dictum, as if said; quasi dixisset, as if he had said. q.e.-Quod est, which is.

q.e.d .- Quod erat demonstrandum, which was to be proved.

q.e.f.-Quod erat faciendum, which was to be done. q.e.l. — Quod erat inveniendum,

which was to be found out. q.l.—Quantum libet, as much as you

O. M. -Ouartermaster. qm. - Quomodo, how; by what

Q. M. G. —Quartermaster-General. q.p. or q.pl.—Quantum placet, as much as you please.

Or. -Ouarter. O. R. -- Ouarter - sessions: Ouartersection.

q.s. -Quantum suffeit, a sufficient quantity.

Ot. - Quart. qu. or qy. -Quære, inquire; query. Quar. -- Quarterly.

Ques. —Question.

q.v.-Quod vide, which see; quanfum vis, as much as you will.

R.-Recipe, take. Regina, Queen; Rex, King. River; Rod; Rood; Rises.

R.A.-Royal Academy; Royal Academician; Royal Arch; Royal Arcanum: Royal Artillery.

RC. - Rescriptum, a Rescript, rewritten.

R. E. -- Royal Engineers. Rec. -- Recipe, or Recorder.

Recd. - Received.

Rec. Sec. -Recording Secretary.

Rect.-Rector; Receipt.

Ref. - Reference: Reform.

Ref. Ch. - Reformed Church. Reg. - Register: Regular.

Reg. Prof. - Regius Professor.

Regr. - Registrar.

Regt. - Regiment. Rel. - Religion.

Rep. - Representative; Reporter; Republic.

Rev.-Reverend; Revelation (Book of); Review; Revenue; Revise.

Rhet. - Rhetoric. R. I. - Rhode Island.

Richd. -Richard.

R. I. H. S. - Rhode Island Historical Society.

R.M.-Royal Marines; Royal Mail.

R. M. S. -Royal Mail Steamer.

R.N.-Royal Navy, R.N.O. - Riddare of Nordstjerne Orden. Knight of the Order of the Polar Star.

Ro. - Recto, Right-hand page. Robt. - Robert.

Rom. -- Romans (Book of). Rom Cath.-Roman Catholic. R.P.-Regius Professor, the King's

Professor.

R. R. -Railroad. R. S. - Recording Secretary. Rs. - Responsum, answer; respon-

dere, to answer. R.S.A. - Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy. R. S. D. - Royal Society of Dublin.

R.S.E. - Royal Society of Edin burgh. R.S.L.-Royal Society of London.

R.S. V. P. - Reponder s'il vous platt,

Answer, if you please. Rt. Hon. - Right Honorable. Rt. Rev.-Right Reverend. Rt. Wpful.-Right Worshipful.

R.W.-Right Worthy. R W.O. - Riddare of Wasa Orden, Knight of the Order of Wasa

S.—South; Saint, Scribe; Sulphur, Sunday: Sun: Series.

S. A. -South America; South Africa. South Australia.

s.a. -Secundum artem, according to art

8 -Solidus, a shilling.

Sam. —Samuel.

Sancs. -Sanscrit. S. A. S. - Societatis Antiquariors Socius, Fellow of the Society of

Antiquaries. Sat. -- Saturday.

Sax. --Saxon. Sax. Chron. -- Saxon Chronicle.

8 C. -Senatus Consultum, A decree of the Senate: South Carolina.

Sc.--Sculpett, he (or she) engraved it. so, or seil. -- Scilleet, namely Bonn. Mag -Scandalum magnatum, constal; or soundaism madaxem. great scandal. S. caps. -- Small capitals. Hobol. -Scholfum, a note. Behr -Schooner Sei. fa. -Seire facias, make knows (legal). Belay -Sciavonic. Sculp. or sculp.-Sculpatt, he (or aba) engraved it. Boot, -Scotland, Scottish, Scotch. Ser. —Seraple. B. D. -- Salutem dieit, sanda health. B. E. -- Southeast. Sec. - Secretary; Second, Section. Sec. Leg. -Secretary of Legation. Sec. leg -Secundum legem, according to law. Bee. reg -Scoundum regulam, according to rule. Sect. -Bection. Som. —Semble, it seems. Sen. -Senate, Senator, Senior, Sept. ~ September. Septuagint. Beg -Bequentia, following, sequétur, it follows. Borg -- Sergeant. Serg. Mai. -Sergeant-Major. Serv. —Servant. S. G. —Solicitor-General. Shak, -Shakepeare. B.H.S. Buriefatis Historia: Socias, Fellow of the Historical Society. Sing -Singular 8. Isl. -Bandwich Islands. F I -Society of Jesus, Society of Jesus, or Jesuits. 8.J C -Supreme Judicial Court. Skr. -- Samerit. S. L. -Sulfcitor at Law (Scot). S. lat. -Bouth latitude. 2.M .- State Militia, Short Meter; Sergeant-Major, Sons of Malta. 8. M. Lond. Hoe. Cor - Rocietatie Medica Landinessia Socies Correspondess, Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society s. n. - Secunitum naturam, according to nature. Soc. Isl. -Society Islands. Sol. Salamon, Solution. Sol.-Gen. -Solicitor-Beneral. Sp. or Span. -Spanish. Ro. -- Receipt S. of Sol -Bong of Bolomon, B. P. -Sine profe, without fouc. B.P. A.S. - Societatia Philosophica Americance Suction Mounter of the American Philosophical Society

8.P O. -Society for the Propogation

of the Guspel.

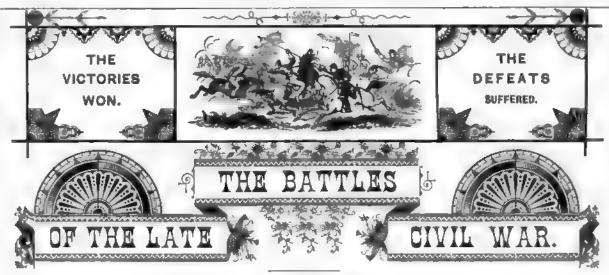
Tim. -Timothy. Sp. gr. - Specific gravity. S.P.Q.R. -Semitus Propulusque Ro-Tit. -Titue. manf, the Roman Senate and T O. -Turn over people. Tob. -Tobis. Sq. ft.—Square foot or square feet. Topog. - Topography: Topograph-8q. in. - Square inch or inches. Sq. m. -Square mile or nilles. Tr - Transpose, Translator, Trans-Sq. r -Square rood or roods. lation: Trustee. Tra.-Trustees. Sq. yd. -Square yard. tr.—Frille, a shake, Sr -dir or Sentur. Trans. - Translator: Translation. S. R. I. - Sucrum Romanum Im-Transactions. perfum, Holy Roman Empire. Treas. - Treasurer. Trin. -Trinity. 5. R. S. -- Societatis Region Socius, Fol-Tues, or Tu.-Tuesday. low of the Royal Boclety. Typ. - Typographer. 8.5. -Sunday-school. U C .- Urbis conditor, year of Rome. 88.—Sainte. 88. or sa. -Scilicet, to wit. U E.I.C.- United East India Company. U.J D. — Ciriusque Juris Doctor, m. -- Semia, half. 8. S. C. -Solicitor before the Supreme Court (Scotland). Doctor of both Laws (Civil and 8.8. E. -- South Southeast. S.S. W -South-Southwest. U.K.-United Kingdom St.-Saint, Street; Strait. Stone. ult. - 17timo, last, of the last month. Stat. —Statute. Unit -- Unitarian. Univ. - University S. T. D. - Sucres Theologic Doctor. Ductor of Sacred Theology. L. R. - United States. Ster. or Stg. -Sterling u.s.-U supra or uti supra, as above. B.T P -Sacree Theologies Professor, Professor of Secred Theology. U.S. A. -United States Army; United Su. —Sunday States of America. Buhj -Bubjunetive. U.S. M. -United States Mail, United Subst -Substantive. States Marine. Su.-Coth -Buto-Gothic U.S.M. A. - United States Military Academy San. or Sand.—Sunday. U S. S. -- United States Navy. Sup.—Supplement, Superfine, Supe U.S.N.A. - United States Naval. rior. Bupt.—Superintendent. Academy. Surg. -- Surgeon, Surgery. U.S. S. -- United States Senate. Ftab-Ftab Territory. Surg -Gen. -Surgeon-General. V -Five or Afth, Violin. Surv. -Surveyor. VV -Violina Bury -Gen. -Surveyor-General. Sue. -Susannah. v or vid. -1"ide, are. v. or vs. - Fersus, against; Fersis. v. -Sab cerbo, under the word or culo, in such a verse. title. 8. W -Southwest. Va. -- Virginia. Vat -Vatican. Bwitz --- Switzerland. V C. -- Vice-Chancellor. Syn. -Synunym, Synonymous. V D.M. - Verbi Dei Minister, Pin-T. - Territory. Town. Township, ister of God's Word. Tutti, all together T. or tom. -Tome, volume. Ven. -Venerable. Ta. -Tentation (Columbians). Ver. -- Verse. V G. -Vicar General. T E. - Topographical Engineers. v g. —Verbi gratia, se for example. Tenn. —Tennessee. VI. -Siz or sixth. Ter -Territory. VII.—Seven or seventh. Tex. -Texas. Text. Rec. - Textus Receptus, the VIII -Eight or eighth. Vice-Pres. or W. P. -- Vice-President. Received Text The or Thurs. - Thursday. Visc -Viscount. viz. or vi. - Fidelicet, to wit; Theo. -- Theodore. namely, that is to say Yo.—Perso, left-hand page. Theol. -Theology: Theological Theoph. - Theophilus. Vol -Volume. These -These alonians. Thu Though V R. - Victoria Regina, Queen Victoria. Thus.-Thunus. V S. -Veterinary Surgeon. Thro' -Through.

Bible). W.-West. Wash, Ter. - Washington Torritory Wed. -- Wednesday. West. Res. Coll. -- Western Reserve College. w.f.-Wrong foul. Whf ... Wharf W L.-West Indian, Wis. -- Wisconsta. Wisd. - Wisdom (Book of). Wk.-Week. ₩ los. - West longity W. M. -- Worshipful Master Wor. - William W. M.S. - Wesleyan Mission ciety, W. N. W. -West-Northwest. W. P. -Worthy Patriarch Wp. --Worship. Words - Wordstafut W. S. -Writer to the Stene W. S. W. -- West-Bouthwest Wt. - Weight W. Va. -- West Virginia. Wyo. Ter. -- Wyoming Territory. I.-Ten or tenth. XI.-Eleven. XII. -Twelve. XIII. -Thirteen XIV. -- Ponrtee XV. -Fifteen. XVI. -- Sixteen. XVII. —Sevente XVIII. - Eighteen XIX. -Ninetate XX —Twenty, XXX.—Thirty XL.—Forty. XC. -Ninety. X. or Xt. -- Christ Xmas or Xm.—Christs Xn. or Xtlan.—Christian. Xnty or Xty.—Christianity. Xper or Xr —Christopher. Yd. - Yard. y. or y=-The y .- Then. y-Their; Tone. y-This. -That T.X.C A .- Toung Man's Christian Tra. -- Tears: Tours. Zach. -- Zachary. Zecb. -- Zechariah Zeph. -- Zephaniah. Zool. - Zoology. Zn. -Zinc. &. -And. &c -- Et cutere, and the rest; and se

Vt. -- Vermone

Vul. -- Vulgate (Latin version of the





The Causes of the Rebellion.



EAVING DESOLATION in its track, throughout many parts of the South, was a four-years' war, waged between the people of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States, extending over a

period of time from April 12, 1861, to the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

Among the causes that produced the war, briefly stated. were these: The staple productions in the South, prior to the war, were cotton and augur. To sell these productions in the markets of the world at the

highest figures, and purchase the necessaries of life at the lowest price, was regarded by the Southern people as legitimate. To have unrestricted commercial intercourse, therefore, with the people of all nations, being free to export their productions without bindrance, and import goods from abroad free of duty, was considered for the best interests of the South

There existed a decided difference of opinion between the people of the Northern and Southern States on this subject. A large body of people at the North believed that home industries could best be built up through the shutting out of foreign production by a high protective tariff. This party favored the placing of a high tax on all goods from abroad.

Protective tariff against free trade, which became a sectional issue, was one of the causes. Another was the black man. For generations the colored people had been regarded by most persons at the South as property that could be rightfully bought and sold.

In many parts of the North, in the early history of the country playery was common. Washington was a prominent owner of slaves, as were many other great and good men; and the institution of slavery having for generations been protected by legislation, a vast body of people at the South regarded it as perfectly right to buy, sell, and own slaves.

Gradually a public sentiment grew up in the North antagonistic to the idea of one class owning another class. This feeling extended into the halls of national legislation, and in time developed very bitter sectional feeling.

The final result was that the Southerners, thinking of the triumph of the United States when they cut loose from England, and that the people of the South should have the right to make such laws as they deemed best for their own interests mangurated the work of separating the South from the North by the act of secession, passed by the legislature of South Carolina, in which that State secreded from the Union, December 20, 1800. This example was followed by others of the Southern States in the following order, cleven States passing ordinances of secresion between the afteenth day of December, 1860, and June 10, 1861 Mississippl, January 9, 1861, Florida, January 10, 1961, Alabama, January 11, 1861, Georgia, Janua. 19, 1861; Louisiana, January 26, 1861; Texas, Pebruary 1. 1861; Virginia, April 17, 1861; Arkansas, May 6, 1861; North Carolina, May 21, 1861. Tennessee, by a vote of the people. June 8, 1861. The Western portion of Virginia refused to secode and in 1963 was admitted into the Union as the loval State of West Virginia.

The people of the South were then deslrous of having the authorities of the United States withdrawn from the secoled States, and in order to hasten and compel this an attack was made on Fort Sumter April 12, 1961. This precipitated the war of the Reballion-a four years' struggle-that caused a loss of near 500 000 lives, and fastened apout the United States a debt, at the close of the war, of near \$3, 000, 000, 000

An outline of each prominent battle, the numbers killed, wounded and taken prisoners, are given in the succeeding pages;

THE BATTLES OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

hattle of Furt Sumfer - Fort Sumter to Charleston harber S C occupied by Major R bert Anderson and a force of \$7 effective to niced States so ders and \$2 other persons and munting 3 cone in was hombacide by General Beauregard commanding 7 000 Confederates. In Charleston April 13 and 13 1801. The fort was set on fire by the Confederates, and statuated, after a fair defense, by

Major Anderson. His loss was only one man, who was killed by the bursting of a gun inside the first, the Confederate losses are not generally known. Shiresish at Paterias Court Homes. Va. - Fought May 31 1802 between 47 I nichtis carairs under Lieutenant Tompkins, and a force of 1 500 Confederates.

Emiliopi, W Va., between 1,000 Confederates and

acrees regiments of Unionists under Colonel Kelly and visitual Lander resulting in the revises of the 4 networks with a town of its killed a number or unded and taken prisoners and 805,000 worth of a time surroundered. Colonel Kelly was swarely wounded.

Mattle of Sig Bothel Fought Jane 16, 1861 at hig bethel Va., between E360 Unionisis, under Concest Pierce, and 1.500 Confederates.

The Unionists were defeated, with a loss of 16 killed, 34 wounded, and 5 missing. The Confederate loss is unknown.

Skirmish at Cole Camp — A body of Confederates attacked a company of Home Guards at Cole Camp, Mo., June 10, 1861. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 10 killed, 20 wounded, and 30 prisoners.

Skirmish at Falling Waters — Fought near Hainesville, W. Va. July 2, 1861, between five Confederate regiments and a battery, under General Johnston and a portion of the Unionists in General Patterson's division. After a sharp fight the Confederates retired to Martinsburg. Their loss was about 80 killed and wounded. The Unionists had 3 killed and 10 wounded.

Battle of Carthage—Fought at Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861, between 1,500 Unionists, under General Siged and 6,000 Confederates, under Generals Parsons and Rains. The Unionists were defeated, and lost 14 killed and 31 wounded. The Confederate loss was estimated at about 500.

Confederate loss was estimated at about 500.

Battle of Rich Mountain - Fought at Rich Mountain, Va., July 11. 1861, between a detachment of Unionists, under General Roserans, and about 1,000 Confederates, under Colonel Pegram. The Confederates lost 150 killed and wounded, and 800 others surrendered as prisoners. The Unionists, during that and the succeeding three days campaign, lost only 13 killed and 40 wounded; the Confederates 200 killed, and 7 guns.

Battle of Carrick's Ford — Fought July 13, 1861, at Carrick's ford, Va., between 10,000 Confederates, under General Garnett, and a column of Unionists, under General Morris. After a sharp action the former retreated, General Garnett having been killed. The Union loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded.

Skirmish at Servytown—Fought at Screytown, Va., July 13, 1861, between a body of Confederates, and a party of Unionists under Colonel Lowe; the latter were defeated with a loss of 9 killed, and 40 wounded and missing.

Battle of Blackburn Ford Fought July 18, 1861, near Blackburn ford, Va., between Colonel Richardson's brigade of Umonists and a body of Confederates. The latter received the Unionists with a raking the from a battery. The Umonists maintained their position, however, for three hours, until ordered to retire to Centerville. Their loss was 19 killed and 64 wounded and missing: that of the Confederates about 90.

missing: that of the Confederates about 69.
First Battle of Bault Bun-Fought July 21,
1801, at Mannasses, on Bull Run river, in Northeastern
Nirginia, between General Methowell and about
28,000 Unionists and about 30,000 Confederates,
commanded by Generals Beauregard and Joseph
E. Johnston. The Unionists fought well at first,
but, the Confederates being remforeed, a panic
ensuel in the Union army and it field in great
disorder toward Washington. The Union loss
was 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, and 1,460 missing:
the Confederates bot 378 killed, 1,489 wounded,
and 30 missing. The Unionists also lost 4,000
muskets and 4,500 sets of accountrements, 20
cannon, and a considerable quantity of ammunition.

Hattle of Dug Spring, Mo. — A body of Confederates, under General Rains, was defented by General Lyon's command, August 2, 1861. The latter lost 8 killed and 30 wounded.

Battle of Wilson's Creek.—Fought August 10, 1861, at Wilson's Creek, Mo., between 5,000 Unionists, under General Lyon, and about twice as many Conteilerates, under Generals McCulloch and Frice. After six hours' hard lightling, during which General Lyon was killed, the Unionists retired to Springfield, Mo. The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,256 men; that of the Confederates was 1,768 men.

Skirmish at Charleston, Mo. -- August 21, 1861, Colonel Poherty, with 300 Illinois soldiers, dispersed a rebel force, losing 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Battle at Summerville, Va. The seventh Oho regiment, 900 strong, was surprised while at breakfast, August 26, 1661, by a Confederate force, under General Floyd, but fought their way out, with the loss of six officers.

with the loss of six officers.

Capture of Fortz Hatterns and Clark.

These two Contederate defenses of Hatterns in et. N.C., were captured August 29, 1861, by a Union naval spindion, under Commodore Stringham, U.S.N., and a land force of 300 men, under the meral lutter. The Confederate loss was 691 officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 51 officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 54 officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 54 officers and men taken prisoners, 49 killed and 54 fragmental colors, and a large amount of inilitary trappings and stores. The Unionists had none killed and but few wounded. The forts were commanded by Commodore Barron, Colonel Martin and Major Andrews.

Hautte of Homowille—Fought at Ronnville.

Battle of Hoonville—Fought at Boonville, Mo., September 1, 1861, between Unionists and Confederates. The former were the victors, with a loss of 6 wounded, and they destroyed the town. Battle of Caraifex—Fought near Carnifex ferry, Va., September 10, 1861, between 4,550 Unionists, under General Rosserana, and six regiments of Confederates, with 16 cannon, under General Floyd. After several hours fighting, darkness came, and the contest ended. The Confederates retreated, leaving a large quantity of stores and war material in the hands of their foss. The loss in men by the Unionists was 15 killed and 70 wounded; the Confederates lost but a few men.

Skirmish at Blue Mills, Mo.—September 17, 1861, the Third lowa regiment encountered a band of Confederate, and was compelled to retreat. Receiving reinforcements, they again ralled, when the Confederate retired. The Union loss was 12 killed and 85 wounded.

loss was 12 killed and 85 wounded.

Battle of Cheat Mountain—Fought September 12-17, 1861, at Cheat Mountain Pass. Va., between 9,000 Confederates, under General Leand the Unionists under General Reynolds, who held the Pass. After several days skirmishing at a number of points, the Confederates retired, without dislodging the Unionists. Their loss was 100 killed, including Colonel John A. Washington: the Unionists lost 9 killed and 12 wounded.

the Unionists lost 9 killed and 12 wounded.

**Biege of Lexington — Lexington, Mo., on the Missouri river, about 300 miles above St. Louis, was held by 2,460 Unionists, under Colonei Mulligan, in fortifications of earthworks. On the 21st of September, 1861, they were attacked by four times their number of Confederates, under tieneral Price. For several days Mulligan defended his position, but not receiving expected reinforcements, and being without water, he surrendered. His men were paroled but some 3,000 muskets and rifles, 5 cannon, wagons, 550 horses, army stores, ammunition and gold belonging to Missouri banks, fell into the hands of the enemy. The Unionists had also 39 men killed and about 120 wounded. Price abandomed Lexington a few days afterwards.

**Skirmish at Papinsville — September 21.

Aktrmish at Papinsville - September 21, 1861, General Lane, with a body of Unionets, encountered a Confederate force at Papinsville, Mo., losing 17 men, killed.

Fight at Chapmanville, W. Va. —Fought, tetober 2, 1861, between a party of Confederate, and Colonel Envartz's Kentucky volunteers, in which the former were defeated, with a loss of 67 prisoners.

The Union loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded.

Fight at Greenbrier, W. Va.—October 3, 1861, General Reynolds, with 5,000 Unionists, recommended the position at Buffalo hill, Va., occupied by from 12,000 to 15,000 Confederates. A brisk action ensued, chiefly carried on with artiliery. The Confederates were driven from some of their internehments, and lost a number of prisoners, horses and baggage. The Union loss as 8 killed and 32 wounded. General Reynolds then returned to Cheat Mountain, his head-quarters.

Battle of Chicamacomico - Fought at Chicamacomico, October 4, 1861, between a large force of rebels, under Colonel Barlow, and the Twentieth Indiana regiment. The latter retreated, leaving their wounded in the hands of the enemy. Next day the Union steamer Monticello shelled the Confederates and drove them to their boats.

Sk irmiah at Flemington, W. Va.—Fought October 6, 1861, between the Unionist Home Guards and a band of Confederates, the latter being defeated.

Fight at Santa Rosa Island — Fought at Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Cetober 9, 1881, where a Confederate force attacked the Unionsit occupants, but was defeated. The Union loss was 13 killed and 21 wounded.

Skirmish at Big River Bridge, Mo.— Fought between a force of 600 Confederates, under Jeff. Thompson, and a Union Guard of 50, near Potosi, Mo., October 15, 1861; the Confederates captured the guard and destroyed the bridge.

Battle of Ball's Bluff – Fought at Ball's bluff, Va., October 21, 1861, between 1,990 Unionists, under Colonel Baker, and 4,000 Confederates. After a severe fight, in which Colonel Baker was killed, the Unionists, not being reinforced by General Stone, as they expected, retreated, having lost 223 killed, 266 wounded, and 650 prisoners. The Confederates lost about \$50 killed and wounded.

wounded.

Fight at Camp Wild Cat—Fought October
21, 1861, in Laurel county, Ky., between 6,000 Confesterates, under General Zollicoffer, and four
regiments with artillery of Unionists, under
General Schoepf and Colonels Steadman and Garard. The approach of the Confederates was
repulsed at several points, and they retreated,
jursued by the loyal inhabitants of the country
and the Union troops. The Confederate less was
about 1.00 men, with their camp equipage, sems,
etc. The Union loss was 4 killed and 21 wounded.

Bkirmishes in Missouri - At Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1861, a body of Unionists

defeated a party of Confederates. The Unionists lost 6 killed and about 60 wounded.

October 22, 1861, a skirmish occurred at Buffalo mills, Mo., in which the Confederates lost 17 killed and 90 prisoners. The Union loss is not stated.

Fight at Romney—Fought at Romney, W. Va. October 25, 1861, between a party of Unionists, under General Kelley, and a force of Confederates. After a two hours' fight the latter were vanquished, losing 450 prisoners, 300 horses, 3 cannon, and their camp equipage.

Zagonyl's Charge—October 28, 1361, Major Zagonyl, of General Fremont's command, with 136 of the latter's body-guard, charged upon a Country of the latter's body-guard, charged upon a Country of the Confederate force of some 3,000 men, near Springdeld. No. The Confederates were routed, with the loss of 106 killed and 27 prisoners. Zagonyi brought only 80 of his men out of the charge unhurt.

only 80 of his men out of the charge unhurt.

Capture of Beaufort — An expedition of naval and military forces, under the Unionist Commodore Dupont and Generals Sherman, viele, Stevens and Wright, with about 13.800 men, on November 7, 1981, attacked and captured the two Confederate forts, Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, S. C., both mounting more that 60 cannon. Before the superior force of the assailants, the Confederates retreated. The same attacking force also took puseession of the town of Beaufort, S. C., and Hilton island. The Unionists lost 5 men killed and 35 wounded. The Confederate loss is believed to have been heavy. They is, it most of the military equipments in the hands of the enemy.

Battle of Belmont — Fought at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, between 2.880 Unionists, under General Grant, and about 6.000 Confederates under General Polik. The latter receiving reinforcements, after a severe engagement the Unionists retired, with a loss of 84 killed, 288 wounded, and 235 missing. The Confederates probably lost about 1.000 men.

Skirmishes in Virginia—Guyandotte was attacked by Confederates, November 18, 1861, but they were repuised by the Unionists, the latter having several men killed. The next day the Unionists burned the town.

At Hunter's hill, November 26, a sharp skirmish occurred between Unionists and Confederates, in which the former had 28 killed and wounded.

Fight at Pensacola—Fort Pickens and the United States war vessels, Siagara and Colorado, November 23, 1861, hombarded the Confederate fortifications at Pensacola, Fia. The port of Warrenton was burned.

Skirmish in Missouri—At Warsaw, November 29. 1861. a fight occurred between Confederate and Unionists, and a portion of the town wadestroyed.

Fight at Salem, Mo. - Fought between Unionists and Confederates, November 38, 1881, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 30 killed and wounded.

Bombardment of Precione Point, Va. – December 9, 180. Freestone Point was shelled by Unionist gunboats. The Confederate batteries were silenced, and the buildings containing Confederate stores were destroyed.

Fight at Cump Alleghany, Va. Fought Becember 13, 1861, between a Union force, under General Miroy, who defeated a party of rebels, under Colonel Johnston. The former less 21 killed and 107 wounded.

21 Killed and 167 wounded.

Fight at Munfordaville, Ky. — A drawn battle was fought at Munfordsville. December 17, 1861, between a portion of the Thirty-accound indiana (tierman) regiment, under Colonel Willich, and three regiments and a battery of Confederates, under General Hindman, in which the former lost 16 killed and 17 wounded. The Confederates lost 42 killed, and a large number wounded.

The rout of the Confederates was appulated.

General Pope in Missouri-Two brigades of General Pope's command, under Colonels fixeds and Jeff. C. Pavis, December 17 and 18, 1881, supprised rebel camps at Osceola and Mifford, Ho., securing 350 Confederate prisoners at Osceola, and 1,300 Confederates, with 1,800 stand of arma, 600 horses, 55 wagons, and a large amount of camp equipage and stores at Mifford. The Union loss was 2 killed and 17 wounded.

Battle of Brainsville, V.a. — Pought it miles southwest of Washington, D. C., between a portion of General Ord's brigade of Unionates and a force of Confederates, under General Stuart, lecember 28, 1261. The Confederate loss was 63 killed and 163 wounded; that of the Unionates was 7 killed and 16 wounded. It was a victory for the Unionates.

Fight of Mount Zion - Fought in Boone county, Mo., December 39, 1831, between Unionists and Confederates: the latter were dispersed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, while the Union loss was only 3 killed and 11 wounded.

BATTLES OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR.

Pight in family Corolling - in a conconfight of Fort Picture January 1 MM treaves disposes summanding a Loise half force advanced for minuscript of the gravitation approved the streakedness approved the streakedness before and the streakedness before the streakedness before and the streakedness before the streakednes

Pight at Hunterwellie, W. Vg. -danuary, it is the Laten temps under Occord Silvey defeated at softeness force at Hunterwelle, and captorni 30 is in such of shores.

dipriorit Bill the worth of choose.

Battle of Providenteury, E.g., Fought January in 1881 become about I six Launhins, figure learners usprinted and chaot I six Launhins, figure learners usprinted and chaot I six Launhins, para with there gues adder tenters. Homphrey flareds, theretical shorters are moved become and then being resolvent flagily excited the Confederation where less was chost in hills, limitee prisoners, bornes and storm.

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Union loss was B billed and MF weinded.
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Fronts with I takes greatest formed an equiliting which left there 191. to retire Fort Heiry
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ally servendered the first with his manufacts,
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Battle of Fuert Bosonbass, Tongs, Pungh;
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Bactle of Pea Midge, Ark. Fragit Sarch 6 2 and 8 160 between along if 60 Universal upder to Learn Preve and Schulisch supplies upder tag Learn Preve and Schulisch supplies in the defeat of the latter. The 4 mins into two Mr brind 8 to consider and 1 6 meeting. The long of the 1 melecterates was there greater.

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valued at 61 MI MI to the honds of the Countries.

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Bastle of Winespector, Wa. - Pengis Barth St. 1881, between Laies traces, equatoring LoSs over and St. cancer suder traces, equatoring LoSs over and St. cancer suder teneral Bustle and Shields, and II Sh is entitieval infrarely and tarties. After five heury lighting the twinding once were deviaged and retermined to Strategy Indices by their rectors. The them has sea 188 little 4st woulded and St. categy. The low of the twenters was rery target, 500 tetag burted on the Seat.

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Capture of Magazettle, Ats. - On the lith of agent 1600 timesed Birchel Colonia, complete Rundertte rapturing MI Confederate primmer. Il invenedors and a nession of cars.

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Wennied Pighs at Rebanes, Tenn. - Fraght May t. Mill between the Litera trange under tenses to Dument and Horgan et unfertenge covery. The latter had ill billed and MI taken primiters the Unionists but its hitled and its evenuend and gaining.

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Battle as Lowishneyh, Va. May 25 1981 a form of temforbream, major Culment Breath attacked a body of Culminist, and after an hours a content, were definited. The Untaminia instiit historic and womender.

Battle of Front Sepai, Va. - Fought Eay S 100 between Cob-sel Kentry communities a Union replaces, three companies and part of a battery, and a large force of Confederates, near Manassas gap, Va. After a desperate defense, Kenley retired across the Shenandouh, and railled again; but was finally compelled to retreat, with a very heavy low.

A Union Defeat — May 25, 1882, General Banks, with about 4,000 Unionists, encountered more than 25,000 Confederates, under Jackson and Ewell, at Strasburg, Va. Against such odds, after the first attack, and having held Winchester for two hours, Ranks retreated to Williamsburgh to await reinforcements.

Battle of Hanover Court House, Va.—Fought May 27, 1862, between Fitz John Porter's The latter were disloiged with the loss of about 500 killed, 750 prisoners, 2 railroad trains, arms, and ammunition. The Union loss was 53 killed and 344 wounded and missing.

and 344 wounded and missing.

Movements at Corlath, Miss.—May 23, 29
and 30, 1882, Corlinth was invested by the Unionists
under Generals Halleck, Pope and W. T. Sherman,
on the 29th the Confederates, under Beauregard,
evacuated their position, and on the 31st the
Unionists, under General Halleck, occupied the
town. General Pope, with 40,000 Unionists, pursued the fugitives (whose retreat had been
obstructed by another Union force), and took
many prisoners. Beauregard, however, again
railied his forces at Okolono, Miss.

Battle of Seven Pines. Va.—Fought Mey

rallied his forces at Okolono, Miss.

Battle of Seven Plnes, Va.—Fought May
31, 182, between a large force of Confederates,
under Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and Smith, and the
Union trueps in Casey's division of McClellan's
army. Casey sustained his position for three
hours against superior numbers, but finally fell
back to the Seven Pines. They were dislodged
from that position by the Confederates, and
driven to a belt of woods, where the 1,800
Unionists, under Heintzelman, made so strong a
resistance as to check the assault. Both armies
then separated and encamped for the night.

Battle of Fale Casks. Va.—While the

then separated and encamped for the night.

Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. — While the battle of the Seven Pines was in progress, May 31, 1869, another battle was fought at Fair Oaks, hardly a mile away, between the Unionists in Sumner's division of McClellan's army and about 38,000 Confederates, under Johnston and Smith. The contest continued from four o'cock in the afternoon until twilight, when the Unionists charged upon the foe, driving them back in confusion at about the time that the struggle at the Seven Pines closed. Johnston was severly wounded in the last attack. Both armes bivouacked on the field, but a short distance from each other. Next morning hostilities were resumed at Fair Oaks, but not at the Seven Pines. Sumner being reunforced by Hocker, after an hour's hard lighting the Confederates were driven from the shelter of the woods, and retreated in confusion to Richmond.

Losses at the Seven Pines and Fair

Losses at the Seven Pines and Fair Oaks—The losses of the Unionists in both lattles were 800 killed, 3,627 wounded, 1,222 missing. The total loss of the Confederates is estimated at

Fort Pillow Beateged—Fort Pillow, about 40 miles north of Memphis. Tenn., was erected by the Confederates. After a slegge of 54 days by Union gunboats, under Commodore Foote, the fort, occupied by 6,000 Confederates, under General Villipigne, was abandoned, it having been dismantled and destroyed, June 5, 1862.

Battle Near Memphis, Team. — Fought June 6, 1892, between 8 Confederate war-vessels, under Commodors Montgomery, and a Union fleet of 5 gunboats and 9 rams, commanded by Colonel Ellet. Four of the Confederate vessels were sunk and 3 were run as-hore. After the battle, the city of Memphis was surrendered to the Unionists, and was always afterwards retained by them.

Skirmish Near Harrisonburg, Va. — Fought June 6, 1862, between Unionists and Con-federates, under General Ashby, who was killed.

Battle of Cross-Keys, Va.—Fought June 8, 1862, between a Union force under General Fremont, and 5,000 Confederates under General Ewell, a contest that retarded Fremont's advance. The Union loss was 664; that of the Confederates to unknown.

Battle of James Island, S. C. - Fought near Charleston, June 16, 1842, between Unionists, under General Stevens, and Confederates, the former being defeated with a loss of 85 killed, 172 wounded, and 128 missing.

Battle at Saint Charles, Ark.—Fought une 17, 1832, between Unionests, under Colonel irch, and a Confederate battery, which was estroyed. An explosion in a Union gumboat obstict. Fitch.

Hattles Hefore Richmond -June 25, 1862, McCleilan's Umon army of 105 000 was gathered on the Chackahominy contronted by about 100 000 Confederates, under Robert E. Lee. Richmond, the Confederate capital was in no condition to withstand a siege. Lee, therefore, decided to

attack McClellan and raise the siege. He, therefore, divided his army and posted it at several points. The contest opened at Mechanicaville, where the Confederates attacked McClellan's right wing. In this action 6,000 Unionists contended with 12,000 Confederates. The latter were repelled, and fell back, having lost 1,500 men, while the Union loss was barely 300, owing to their shiftered restion to the 57th the section of the 57th the 57th the section of the 57th t

Skirmish at Bayon Cache, Ark. — Fought July 7, 1862, between a portion of General Curtis Union army and the Confederates under General Rust, the latter being defeated, with 110 killed. Curtis lost but 8 killed and 45 wounded.

Skirmish at Jasper, Ala. — Fought July 7, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the former being worsted.

Capture of Hamilton, N. C. – July 1862, Hamilton was captured by the Unionists.

Battle of Murfreesboro, Tean.—Fought July 13, 182, between a small force of Unionists, by whom it had been previously occupied, and a body of Confederates, under Forrest, a Michigan regiment being taken prisoners, and \$30,000 worth of commissary stores were captured.

Capture of Kentucky Towns — July 11, 1862, the Confederate, General Morgan, raided Lebanon, Ky., burned part of the town and despoiled the bank. July 17, he captured Cynthiana, Ky., and burneds several railroad bridges.

A Raid in Indiana — July 18, 1882, a band of Confederates raided Newburgh, Ind., destroyed some hospital stores, captured 250 stand of arms, and retreated across the Ohio.

Skirmish at Memphis, Tenn. — Fought July 19, 1882, between Unionists and Confederates, the former losing 6 killed and 32 wounded.

the former losing 6 killed and 22 wounded.

Bombardment of Vickaburg, Miss.—
In June, 1863, the Union fleets of gamboats, respectively commanded by Commodore Farraguit, from below, and Commanders Davis and Ellet, from above, met at Vickaburg, which was then strongly fortified and occupied by a Confederate force estimated at 10,000, and from time to time bombarded the city without any definite results. July 14, 1862, the commanders made a general attack upon the fortuleations and heavily bombarded them for two hours. The upper batteries were silened, and the city was set on fire in several places. Farraguits fleet passed the hatteries and steamed down the river. The Confederates were not disiosiged. On the 22d of July, the seege was abandoned. the siege was abandoned.

Battle at Moore's Hill, Mo. - Fought between Confederates and Unionsts, July 28, 1862, the former being defeated. The Unionists lost 10 killed and 30 wounded.

Capture of Orange Court House, Va.

—Aucust I. 1962, Union cavalry, under General
Crawford, after a short skirmish, drove out 2
regiments of Confederates, killing II, and taking
over 30 prisoners.

Skirmish Near Memphis, Tenn. — Fought August 3, 1862, between a Confederate

force, under General Jeff. Thompson, and Union troops, in which Thompson was defeated.

A Naval Fight — Fought August 4, 1882, between 3 Union gunboats, under Commodore Porter, and the monster ram Arkannas, belonging to the Confederates. They met above Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi river, and on being attacked with incendiary shells the Arkansas was set on fire and destroyed.

Battle at Baton Rouge, La. – Fought August 5, 1882, between Confederates, under General Breckinridge, and a small force of Unionists, under General Williams. Confederate and Union gunboats were also engaged. Under a sharp shelling by the Union boats the Confedera-ates were repulsed. The Unionists lost 58 killed, including General Williams, and 178 wounded and missing.

missing.

Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.—Fought August 9, 1883, between the Confederate army, numbering about 11,000, under Generals Jackson, Ewell and Longstreet, and about 1,000 Cloudists, under General Banks. The latter was forced to retire about 1½ miles from his first position. Banks being reinforced, the Confederates next day fell back two miles, and on the 11th retired across Robertson river. The Union lose was 48 killed, 600 wounded, and 339 prisoners, besides cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The Confederate loss was nearly as heavy is killed, wounded and missing, including Generals Winder and Trimble. and Trimble

Fight at Fort Bonelson, Tenn.—August 25, 1862, the Confederates made an unsuccessful attack on the Unionists at Fort Donelson.

attack on the Unionists at Fort Donelson.

Fights at Manassas and Haymarkee,
Va.—August 28. 1882, the Confederates, under
General Ewell, attacked a portion of the Union
army, under Pope, at Manassas, and drove them
out. Next day Pope fell back toward Warreston,
and was reinforced by Hooker's command. Overtaking the Confederates at Haymarket, a severe
fight ensued between Hooker and Ewell, in which
the Confederates were vanguished, Ewell losing
his camp with 300 killed and wounded.

Reduction of City Point, Va. — On the 27th of August, 182, the Union gunbusts destroyed the Confederate fortifications at City Point.

Bkirmish Near Centerville, Va.— Fought August 25, 1882, between dibbon's brigade of McDowell's Union corps, and a force of Cus-federates under Stonewall Jackson. The fight was severe, but ended with the coming on of darkness.

darkness.

Battle of Gainsville, Va.—Fought August
99, 1842, between Sigel and Reynolds' divisions of
McDowell's Union corpa, reinforced by Reso and
Heintzelman's divisions, and the Confederate
erny under Stonewall Jackson, with reinforcements arriving. The battle raged furiously for
several hours, in which the enemy was driven
back, leaving his dead and wounded on the Seid
Darkness put an end to the contest, and deneral
Pope claimed a victory. His losses were estimated
at between 6,000 and 8,000 men, and those of the
Confederates much greater.

Confederates much greater.

The Second Battle of Bull Run—
Fought August 39, 1883, between Stonewall Jackson's entire army of Confederates, reinforced by
Langstreet and the advance of Lee's army (about
46, 000 in all), and 30, 000 Unionists under Paya
The contest was severe, lasting all day; a repathe contest was severe, lasting all day; a repaguod order, leaving the Confederates in possession
of the field. The Unionists tost at least 11, 000 in
killed and wounded, and, perhaps, 9, 000 prisoners;
the Confederates about 8, 500 killed and wounded.

Bastin of Bishmand, Ky. Foneth

Battle at Richmond, My. – Pought August 30, 1862, between the Confederates, under Kirby Smith, and the Unionists, under Generals Manson and Neison. The latter were defeated with a loss of about 300 killed, 780 wounded, and with a low of a 2,000 prisoners.

Skirmish at Hollwar, Tenn. - Fought August 30, 1882, between Unionists and Confederates, the latter being defeated.

Destruction of Bayon Sara, La.—
August 31, 1822. Bayon Sara, a prosperous shipping port of Louisiana, on the Mississippi river. 183
miles from New Orleans, was almost entirely destroyed by the Union fleet of Admiral Porter, in consequence of his being fired upon by Confederate guerrillas.

Battle at Britton's Lane, Tenn. — Fought September 1, 1883, between Unionists and Confederates, the latter retiring and leaving their deal on the field. The Unionists lost 5 killed, 78 wounded and 52 missing.

Battle at Chantilly, Vm.—Fought September I, 1861, between the Unionists under Generals Hooker, Reno, and Keerney, and the Confederate army under Ewell and Hill. General Pope endeavored to transfer his forces from Centerville to tiermantown, and while doing so was attacked. The fight lasted for zeveral hours, ending with the darkness. The Union gunerals,

Kearney and Stevens, were killed. Under an impetuous bayonet charge the Confederates were driven from the field, but the losses of the Unionists were heavy.

Battle at Washington, N. C.—September 6, 1882, the Confederates attacked the Union garrison, but were repulsed. The Unionists lost 8 killed and 36 wounded.

Battle at Middletown, Md. - Fought September 12, 1862, between Unionists and Confederates, the former losing 30 killed and wounded.

Battle of South Mountain, Md.—Fought September 14, 1882, between the Union army under Generals Hooker, Reno, Franklin, Cox and others, and the Confederate forces under Longstreet and Hill. The engagement was general and severe, and resulted in the retreat of the Confederates. The Union general, Reno, was killed. The Union losses were 312 killed, 1,234 wounded, and 22 missing. The Confederate loss was quite as large, including 1,500 prisoners.

was quite as large, including 1,000 prisoners.

Surrender of Harper's Perry—A force of 12,000 Unionists, under General Miles, who held Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was attacked September 12, 1862, by a strong Confederate army, under Stonewall Jackson, and after a two-days' contest, the place was surrendered on the 15th to the Confederates. General Miles was killed, and the Unionists sustained a loss of about 11,000 prisoners, 73 cannon, 13,000 small arms, and a considerable amount of stores. Union cavairy, 2,000 strong, cut their way through the rebel lines, and escaped.

Battle of Munfordsville, My.—Fought between about 5.000 Unionists, under Colonel Dunham, who held the place, and a strong force of Confederates under Price. After three days' fighting. September 14, 15 and 16, 1883, Dunham surrendered about 4,500 men and their artillery, and turned the town over to the Confederates. September 21, General McCook and a force of Unionists recaptured the place.

Battle of Antletams, Md.—Fought September 17, 1882, near Sharpaburg, Md. between 6,000 Confederates, under Lee and Jackson, and 5,000 Unionista, under McCiellan, Hooker, Burnside, Summer, and Mansfield The contest was revening. During the succeeding night the Confederates retreated, leaving in the hands of their oes 3,500 prisoners, 39 stand of colors, and 13 cannon. Their total loss was about 9,000 men. The Unioniste lost 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded, and 1,043 missing. The Union General Mansfield lost his life while endesvoring to regain the ground lost by Hooker. It is classed as a drawn battle.

The Evacuation of Maryland and Harper's Ferry—On the 18th of September, 1882, the Confederate army of Lee and Jackson withdrew from Maryland to Vinginia, after having invaded the first-named State for a fortnight. Harper's Ferry, W. Va. was also evacuated by the Confederates on the same day.

Battle of Iuka, Miss. — General Price, with about 15.000 Confederates, occupied Iuka early in September, 1862. On the 19th of September, Generals Rosecrans and Ord advanced with a force of Unionists to capture this point, and for two hours the contest was severe and bloody. During the following night the Confederates evacuated the town. Their losses included more than 300 buried on the field, and 500 severely wounded, 200 of whom died within a few days. The Union losses were 300 killed and 500 wounded.

Battle of Augusta, Ky.—Fought September 27, 1862, between an attacking force of Confederates and the Union garrison of 120. The latter surrendered with a loss of 9 killed, 15 wounded, and the rest taken prisoners.

Battle of Corinth, Miss.—Fought October 3 and 4, 1862, between 25,000 Unionists, under General Rosecrans, who held the town and its outposts, and more than 33,000 Confederates, under Generals Van Dorn. Price, and Lovell. On the first day, the Unionists outside were driven into the town. The battle was renewed with terrible severity next morning, the Unionists having been reinforced by McPherson, and the Confederates were obliged to retreat, leaving in the hands of their foes 2,248 prisoners. It stand of colors, 2 cannon, 3,000 stand of small arms, a large amount of ammunition, etc. The Confederates had 1,423 men and officers killed, and more than 5,000 wounded. The Unionists lost 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

Battle at Lavergne, Tenn. - Fought October 5, 1843, between a Confederate force and a brigade of Unionista under General Palmer; the former were repulsed, with a loss to the latter of 5 killed and 13 wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was about 80 killed and wounded, 175 prisoners, 2 cannon, provisions, camp equipage, etc.

equipage, etc.

Battle of Perryville, Ky. — Fought
October 3, 1862, between 15,000 Unionists, under
Colonel Daniel McCook, of Buell's army, and four
divisions of the Confederate army, under Generals
Bragg, Folk, and Hardee. The battle lasted from
three o'clock in the morning until after dark that
evening, and resulted in a victory for the Unionists. The loss of the latter, besides the killing of
Generals Jackson and Terrell, was 466 killed, 1,463
wounded and 160 missing. The Confederate loss
is estimated at about the same figures.

Raid on Chambersburg, Pa. — On the 10th of October, 1862, the Confederate general, Stuart, with 2,000 cavalry, made a dash on Chambersburg, seized a considerable amount of clothing designed for McClellan's Union army, destroyed property belonging to the government, burned the railroad depot, captured fresh horses, passed clear around McClellan's army, and escaped without loss.

Battle Near Gallatin, Tenn. — October 19, 1862, the Confederates, under General Forrest, were defeated by a force of Unionists.

Operations in Fiorida—During the latter part of October, 1982, an expedition of Unionists, under Colonel Beard, of New York, destroyed 9 large sait works on Florida rivers, and brought back 150 good colored recruits for the Northern army.

Battle of Pocotaligo, S. C. — Fought October 22, 1842, between about 5,000 Union soldiers, with three batteries and an engineer corps, under General Brannon, and a force of Confederates. In the struggle of nearly six hours to gain possession of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, the Unionist were repulsed, with the loss of 30 killed and 180 wounded.

Battle of Maysville, Ark. — Fought October 23, 1863, between 10,000 Unionists, under General Blunt, and 7,000 Confederates. After a severe action of an hour's duration, the latter were totally routed, with the loss of all their artillery, a large number of horses, and a part of their garrison equipments.

Battle of Labadie, La.—Fought October 27, 1852, between a party of Confederates and a Union force. The latter won the field, with a loss of 17 killed and 78 wounded.

Fight at Garrettaburg, Ky. — Fought November 11, 1862, between Unionists under General Ransom, and Confederates under General Woodward. The latter were defeated.

Battle of Kinston, N. C.—Fought November 17, 1862, between 6,000 Confederates under General Evans, and a Union force under General Foster. After a fight of five hours the Confederates were defeated, with the loss of 11 cannon and about 460 prisoners. The Union loss was about 800 killed and wounded. This fight and several other encounters of more or less importance occurred during a ten-days expedition of General Foster from Newbern to Goldsboro, for the purpose of cutting off railroad communication between Richmond, Va., and Charleston, 8. C. He appears to have been successful.

Battle of Came Hill, Ark, — Fought November 23,1882, between 3,000 Unionists (cavalry and artillery), under Generals Blunt and Heron, and 3 regiments of Confederate cavalry. After a sharp skirmish the latter retreated to Van Buren, leaving their killed and some of their wounded on the field. The Unionists followed them to Van Buren, and completely routed them there, capturing 100 prisoners, 4 steamers, a large quantity of corn, camp equipage, mules and horses. The Confederates retreated, leaving behind 600 wounded and sick soldiers.

Skirmish mear Charleston, Va.—Fought December 2, 1882, between Unionists and Confederates. The latter were defeated, with a loss of 70 killed and wounded and 145 prisoners.

Battle of Prairie Growe, Ark.—Fought December 7, 1862, between about 7,000 Unionists (infantry and artillery), under General Heron, reinforced by about 5,000 more and 54 cannon, under General Blunt, and 58,000 men of Hindman's Confederate army, with 18 cannon, under Marmaduke, Parsons, Frost, and Rains.—The Confederates were defeated with a loss of more than 2,000 killed and wounded, and during the succeeding night retreated from the field. The Union army lost 498 killed and 500 wounded, including upward of 40 field and line officers.

Fight at Hartsville, Tenn. – Fought December 7. 1883, between Morgan's Confederate cavalry and a brigade of Unionists of Dumont's command, under Colonel Moore. After an hour's fight, the brigade, consisting of the 164th Illinois, the 166th and 166th Ohio, part of the 2d Indiana cavalry and a battery, surrendered to the Confederates and were paroled. The Unionists also lost 55 killed.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. — December 11, 1863, the Union army, under Burnside, began the bombardment of Fredericksburg, then occupied by the Confederates under Lee. During this bombardment Burnside transferred 100,000 of his men across the Rappahannock, in front of Fredericksburg. December 13, the battle was fought, Burnside bringing about 33,000 men into action, under Summer, Hooker and Franklin. Lee had of his 80,000 troops only about 35,000 in the fight, under Jackson and Longstreet. The Unionistis, after a severe contest, were repulsed. Their losses were 1,152 killed, 9,101 wounded, 3,124 missing. The Confederates lost only 506 killed, 4,061 wounded, and 663 missing.

Skirmish at Zurich, Va.-Fought on the 13th December, 1882, between Unionists and Confederates, the latter being defeated, with the capture of a portion of their force.

Capture of Baton Rouge, La. — On December 14, 1862, a part of General Banks' command, under General Grover, took peaceable possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of the State, the Confederates having evacuated the

Capture of Holly Springs, Miss.— December 19, 1852, the Confederate general, Van Dorn, with several thousand cavairy, invested Holly Springs, which was then occupied by the Unionists. Once in, after a feeble resistance by the Unionists, they destroyed and carried off public and private property valued at nearly 85,000,000. They then evacuated the town.

A Raid into East Tennessee—A notable cavalry raid was made into East Tennessee, beginning December 21, 1842, by the Unionist General Carter, with about 1,000 men. They were gone from Winchester, Ky., 20 days, during which, without tents, they marched 470 miles (170 in the enemy's country); burned 2 important railroad bridges across the Holston and Wautaga rivers; damaged 10 miles of track; had 2 skirmishes with the Confederates, captured 300 prisoners, 700 stand of arms, and a train of cars with a locumotive, besides a considerable quantity of stores, and returned with the loss of 2 men killed and 3 others wounded, captured or missing.

Skirmish at Dumfries, Va. — Fought December 23, between the Unionists, under General Sigel, and a party of Confederates. The latter were repuised.

Battle of Davis' Mills, Miss. — Fought between the Confederates, under Van Dorn, and a small force of Unionists, under Colonel Morgan, of the 5th Insiana regiment, December 21, 1822. After a sevare conflict the Confederates retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

Second Siege of Vickaburg, Miss.—
December 27, 1882, General Sherman attacked the
advanced works of the Confederate defenses,
about six miles from Vickaburg, on the Yasoo
river. At the same time the gunboats attacked
the Confederate batteries on Haines' Bluff.
December 28, the Unionists drove the Confederates
from the first and second lines of defense, and
advanced to within 2½ miles of Vickaburg.
December 39, the Confederates attacked General
Sherman with their whole force, and drove him
back to the first line of defense. December 30,
after burying their dead and transferring their
wounded to transports, the Unionists abandoned
the siege, General Sherman returning to camp at
Milliken's Bend. The Union loss was about 600
killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,600 missing.

Battles of Stone Elver, Tenn.—Fought December 31, 1862, and January 1, 2, 3, 1863, between \$3, 400 Unionists under General Rosercans, and \$2,400 Confederate under Hardee, Polk, and Kirby Smith. The main attack of the Confederates was made December 31, on General Rosercans' right, commanded by General McCook. This Union division was driven back four miles, and lost \$6 cannon, but being reinforced from the left and center the Confederates were in turn repulsed and the lost ground regained. Confederate attacks were made on the Federal lines January 1 and 2, but were repulsed. On the night of January 3 the Confederates retreated. The Union losses were 1,808 killed. 7,000 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners. The Confederate loss is estimated at 10,000 in all.

Battle of Parker's Cross Roade, Tema.—Fought December 31, 1882, between 7,600 Confederate cavairy, under Forrest, with 19 cannon, and a body of Unionists under Generals Dunham and Sullivan. After a sharp fight, the Confederates retreated, losing their cannon, 500 horses, caissons, ammunition, small arms, wagons, camp equipage, and more than 1,000 men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

BATTLES OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battle of Galveston, Tex. - Fought January 1, 1863, between a Confederate force of 5,000 men, under General Magruder, and the 300 Chionists who occupied the town. At the same time the Confederate batteries and 2 steamers attacked the Union blockading facet in the harbor. After a contest of several hours, the small Union force on shore and the Union steamer Harriet Lane were captured by the Confederates. The Union vossel Westfield was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, and Commodors Renshaw perished with her. The Confederates captured, also, a large quantity of arms, anumunition, etc. The Unionists lost 25 killed.

Fight at Santanger 1997

Fight at Springfield, Mo. - Fought January 7, 1863, between a force of Confederates, and a force of Unionists under General Brown, who held the place and defeated the Confederates. The place contained a large quantity of stores owned by the Unionists, whose loss in the defense was 17 killed.

Mas 17 killed.

Rattle of Arkansas Post, Ark. —
Fought January 10 and 11, 1863, by the Union
river fiect under Admiral Porter, and the Union
land forces under General Mctlermand, against
the Confederate force who held the post. On the
second day the fortifications were carried by the
Unionists. The Confederate loss was about 200
killed, 4,500 prisoners, about 4,500 stand of arms,
and 30 cannon. The Unionists lost about 100
killed and 500 wunded.

A Naval Hattle—January 10, 1863, two Confederate iron-clads undertook to break up the Union blockade at Charleston, S. C. Two Union vessels were seriously injured, and the inner line of the fleet disturbed. Otherwise the attack was

Capture of Transports—January 12, 1863, three Union transports and a gunboat surrendered to the Confederates on the Cumberland river, Tenn.

Battle at Bayon Teche, La. — Fought January 15, 1863, between a party of Unionists and the Confederate force which held the place. The latter were captured, and the Confederate gunboat Cotton was destroyed.

Battle at Nabine City, Tex. - Fought January 20, 1863, between Confederates and 2 vessels of the blockading squadron. The latter were captured, and I was destroyed.

were captured, and I was destroyed.

Third Miege of Vickaburg—January 22, 1853. General McClernand resumed the Union siege of Vickaburg, Miss., and work was renewed on the Union cut off canni at that point. The Union ram, Queen of the West, ran the blockade at Vickaburg, February 2, but was afterwards captured by the Confederates. February 13, but was captured by the Confederates. February 13, 1853, the Union guidout began to shell Vickaburg, but without accomplishing anything.

Fight at Fort McAllister, Ga.—Fought

burg, but without accomplishing anything.

Fight at Fort McAlliater, Ga.—Fought between the Union iron-clad Montauk, sailed by Commander Worden, and 3 wooden gunboats and a force of Confederates in the fort. Two unsuccessful efforts were made, January 27 and February 1, 1863, to capture the fort. Fortuary 27, the Confederate steamer Nashville, while attempting to run the Union blockade, got aground and was destroyed by the fleet. destroyed by the fleet.

Battle of Blackwater, Va. - Fought January 30, 1853, between a force of Confederates, under General Pryor, and the Union army, under Generals Peck and Coreoran. After 2 severe engagements, the Confederates were repulsed, with a Union loss of 24 killed and 80 wounded.

Skirmish at Rover, Tenn. - Fought January 31, 1983, between a party of Unionists and another of Contederates, the latter being defeated with a loss of 12 killed and 300 wounded.

Battle Near Middletown, Tenn.—Fought February 2, 1833, between Stokes' Union regiment and a Confederate camp. The camp was captured, the occupants dispersime.

Fight at Bradyville, Tenn. — Fought March 1, 1863, between 2,300 infantry and cavalry, under General Stanley, and a force of about 800 Confederate cavalry. After a sharp skirmish the latter were routed and driven more than three miles, some of them being cut down as they ran.

Skirmish at Engleville, Tenn. -Fought March 2, 186, between a brigade from the regular Union army and a force of Confederates, in which the latter were routed.

Rkirmish Near Thompson's Station, Tenn. - Fought March 5, 1963, between 7 regi-trems of Union soldiers, with a battery, under Colonel Coburn and a force of Confederates, numbering 20,000 men, under Van Dorn. Over-come by superior numbers, after an unequal struggle, Coburn surrendered, part of his com-

mand escaping safely. The Unionists lost 100 killed, 300 wounded, and about 1,200 prisoners. The Confederates admitted a loss of 150 killed and 450 wounded.

Battle at Unionville, Tenn. - Fought March 7, 1863, by a force of Unionists under General Minty and a body of Confederate eaviry, the latter being defeated, with the loss of their wagons, horses and tents and about 69 prisoners.

Hattle of Fairfax, Via.—Fought March 9, 1855, between General Stoughton, with a Union force, and a band of rebel cavalry. The latter passed through the Union lines, and captured the General and some of his men.

Fight at Newbern, N. C. — Fought March 13, 1853, between an attacking force of Confederates and the Unionists who held the place. The attempt resulted in a failure to recapture the place.

Battle at Port Hudson, La.—March 13, 1863, Commodore Farragut's Union fleet attempted to pass the Confederate batteries, but only a part of the vessels succeeded. One—the Mississippi— ran aground and was destroyed.

ran aground and was destroyed.

Battle Near Kelly's Ford, Va.—March
17, 1863, a force of 200 Union cavalry, under
General Averill crossed the Rappahannock river,
where only one horseman could pass the ford at
once, and, notwithstanding a galling fire from
the Confederate rificputs and sharpshooters,
charged upon the Confederate intrenchments,
killing or capturing nearly the entire force of
their enemies. They then encountered a body of
Confederate cavalry, under Stuart, with whom
they had a hand-to-hand encounter for five hours.
The Confederates were routed with great
slaughter, and the Unionists took 80 of them
prisoners.

Battle at Milton, Tenn. - Fought March 20, 1863, between 4,000 Confederates under Wheeler and Morgan, and 1,323 mounted Unionists, under Colonel Hall. The Confederates were totally defeated, with a loss of 400.

Capture of Jacksonville, Fla.—March 20, 1863, the Confederates were driven from the city by a Union brigade of colored soldiers.

Buttle of Steele's Bayou, Miss. —
Fought March 22, 1863, between about 4,000 Confederates and General Sherman's division of the
Union army, assisted by Union gunboats. The
brief contest resulted in the retreat of the
Confederates with heavy loss, while the Unionists
lost but one man, who was killed.
Capture of Mount Sterling, Ky. —
March 22, 1863, a force of Confederates, under
Clark, captured Mount Sterling.

Clark, captured Mount Sterling.

The Brentwood, Tenn., Affair — March 5, 1863. Brentwood was occupied by about 500 Unionists. That day the place was captured and sacked by about 5,00 Confederates under Wheeler. Forrest, Armstrong and Stearns. Green Clay Smith, with a body of Union cavalry pursued them as they departed with their spoils and prisoners, in the direction of Columbia. About nine miles from Brentwood he overtook them. charged upon them, killing many and driving them six miles further. The Confederates having been reinforesed by Wheeler's cavalry, 2,500 strong, Clay slowly withdrew from the advancing fee, retreating two miles, when the Confederates gave up the pursuit. The Confederate loss was estimated at fully 400 men, many horses, ambulances, etc. Smith did not lose a man as prisoner, but brought way 47 of the enemy.

Battle of Somerset, Ky, — Fought March

Battle of Somerset, Ky. - Fought March 29, 1853, between a force of Unionists, under Car-ter and Gimore, and a body of Confederate cav-airy, under Pegram. The battle resulted in the total defeat of the Confederates, and their evacu-ation of Kentucky.

Buttle near Woodbury, Tenn.—Fought April 1, 1863, between a Union force under General Hazen, and 600 Confederates, under Colonel Smith. The latter were defeates, with a loss of 20 killed and wounded, 30 prisoners, 50 horses, besides mules and wagons.

Battle near Nashville, Tenn. — Fought between General Mitchell, with 300 Union cavalry, and an encampment of Confederates, April 6, 1963. Mitchell made a salve charge, killing 15 Confed-erates, taking 5 prisoners and capturing all their arms, tents, horses and equipments.

Attack on Charleston, N. C.—April 7, 1863, Commostore Dupont, with nine Union iron-clad war vessels, attacked Charleston. The fight con-tinued for two hours, under a sharp fire from Forts Samuer and Moultre, when the Union fleet retried like of the vessels being disabled, and one the Keokick subsequently sank at her anchor-age. The Union loss was 16 wounded—1 fatally.

Fight at Franklin, Tenn. Fought April 10, 1863, between a large Confederate force under Van Dorn, and the Union troops occupying the

town, under General Granger. After a protracted fight the Confederates were driven on and pursued until nightfall.

sued until nightfall.

Three Battles in Louisiana — April II.

1863, General Banks, with the Union troops under Emory and Weltzel, started from Berwick, at the mouth of the Atchhafalya river. In three sharp engagements with the Confederate forces in the Bayon Teche region, on April 15, 16 and 17, he took nearly 2,000 prisoners, caused the destruction of their 3 gunboats and several transport vessels, with a large amount of other Confederate property, dispersing their army in that section. The Union loss was 700.

Benton's Float Winne Bank Walkshame.

Porter's Fleet Runs Past Vicksburg

—April 17, 1853, Commodore Porter succeeded in running six vessels of his Union fleet safely past the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg.

Battle of Fayetteville, Ark. - Fought April 18, 1843, between 2,000 Union troops occupy-ing the town and an attacking party of Confed-erates, numbering 3,000, with four cannos. The Confederates were repulsed, the Unionists losing 6 killed and 17 wounded.

Capture of a Union Stemm-Ram—April 22, 1863, the Union ram, Queen of the West, was captured by the Confederates, in Grand Lake, La., with her commander, Captain Fuller, and all her officers and crew, numbering 90. The same day General Banks occupied Washington and Opelousas, Miss.

Battle at Fairmont, W. Va. - Fought April 30, 1863, between the Union forces, under Colonel Mulligan, and Confederate troops. The former were repulsed, and the Battimore & The railroad bridges, at Fairmont and Cheat river were blown up. were blown up.

Battle at Monticelle, Ky.—Fought May 1, 1853, between 5,000 Union troops, under General Carter, and the Confederate forces under Pegram. The latter were driven from the field, with a loss of 66 men. On the same day the Confederate troops, under Narmaduke, were driven out of Missouri by the Union General Vandever.

Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—Fought May I. 1843, between the united Union armies of Generals Grant and McClernand and the Confederate force under General Bowen. The latter, after a severe tight, were defeated with the loss of 1,550 men and 5 cannon.

1,350 men and 5 cannon.

Grierson's Raid in Mississippi—Colonel Grierson, of the 6th Illinois regiment, with his own and the 7th Illinois cavalry, 300 strong, and 6 cannon, started from La Grange, Tenn, April 17, 1823, to march southerly through the center of Missispip. May 2, 1835, they reached Baton Rouge, La., having traveled nearly 300 miles in 16 days, and having passed through I? counties. As they went they destroyed Confederate railroads, fought successfully against several attempts to capture them, and brought into Baton Rouge more than 1,006 horses and a large number of cattle, besides 300 colored people who followed them.

them.

Battle of Chamcellorsville, Vm. — The Army of the Potomac, under General Hocker, made its second attempt to capture the Confederate fortifications at Fredericksburg, Va., between April 27 and May 3, 1883. The main body of the Union army crossed the Rappahannock river April 27, at Kelly's ford, about 20 miles northwest of Fredericksburg, taking a position 10 miles west of that stronghold, at Chancellorsville. The main battle, after two days' severe skirmshing, took place May 3, between the Confederate army, under Lee and Jackson, and Hooker's army, The Unionists, in this battle, were defeated. In the meantime the Union General Sedgwick had crossed the Rappahannock river and occupied Fredericksburg, but he, too, was defeated and compelled to retire. Hooker's army recrossed the river on the night of May 3. Hooker's whole effective force was about 35,000; Lee's, in all, 60,000. The Union losses were about 17,000–18,000 killed and wounded.—5,000 missing; the Confederates, 13,000–10,300 killed and wounded.

Stoneman in Virginia.—During the battles of Chancellor-ville. May 1-4, 1833, the Union General Stoneman, with a large body of eavairy, raided Virginia destroying large quantities of Confederate provisions at different points and a portion of the railroad between Gordon-ville and Charlotte-ville, and considerably damaging one or two other railroads.

Capture of Alexandria, La.—May3, 1883, Admiral Porter and his Union gunboats captured this town.

Sireight's Surrender-After effective service and hard fighting in the enemy's country, May 8, 1883, Union Colonel Streight, with 1,30 men, was captured by the Confederate envalry under Forrest, near Cedar Bluff, Als.

Fight on the Cumberland Elver—Fought May 9, 1863, between Union Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Jacobs, and a Confederate guerrilla force, near Horseshoe Bend, Tenn. The latter were defeated, with the loss of a number killed, 8 prisoners and the destruction of their camp.

Battle at Raymond, Miss.—Fought May 12, 1835. between a Union force, under General McPherson, of Grant's army, and two divisions of Confederates, under Gregg and Wajker. After a fierce fight of two hours, the place was captured, the Confederates losing 103 killed, 780 wounded and prisoners. Union loss, 69 killed, 341 wounded, and 32 missing

Battle Near Jackson, Miss. — Fought May 13. 1863, between Grant's Union army and Confederate troops under Joseph S. Johnson. The latter was defeated, losing the town, 7 cannon, 600 prisoners, and large quantities of military stores. The State House was burned.

Fight at Linden, Tean. — Fought May 13.
1853, between 55 men of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, under Colonel Breckenridge, and twice that number of Confederates. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 43 officers and privates, 50 horses and a quantity of other property.

Battle at Suffolk, Va.—Fought May 15, 1853, between a Confederate detachment and a party of Unionists, in which the former were defeated.

Battle Near Holly Springs, Miss. — Fought May 15, 1863, between Faulkner's Con-federate cavalry and a Union force, the former being defeated.

Battle of Baker's Creek, Miss. — Fought May 16, 1863, between the Confederates, under General Pemberton, and the Union army, under General Grant, about 25,000 men being engaged on each side. The fight ended in the defeat of the Confederates, who lost 2,600 killed and wounded, 2,000 prisoners and 29 cannon.

Battle of Big Black River, Miss.— Fought May 17, 183, between the Confederates under Pemberton and Grant's Union army, the former being again defeated, with a loss of 2,600 men and 17 cannon.

Destruction at Austin, Miss.—May 24, 1843, Colonel Ellet's Union marine brigade burned the town, which had been occupied by the Confederates.

A Navy-Yard Destroyed—May 25, 1863, the Unionists destroyed the Confederate navy-yard at Yazoo city, Miss.

yaru at 18200 City, Riss.

Loss of in Union Gumboat-May 23, 1883,
in an encounter between the Union gunboat
Cincinnati, on the Mississippi river, and the
Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, Miss., the
former was sunk, going down with flying colors.
The Union loss was 25 killed and wounded and 15
drowned.

A Raid in South Carolina—June 3, 1863, the second South Carolina Union regiment (colored), under Colonel Montgomery, numbering 300 men, passed up the Coosa river, landing in full view of two Confederate regiments, who retreated. Penetrating 35 miles into the country, Montgomery brought away 725 negroes, a lot of blooded horses, and other property belonging to the Confederates, valued at \$600,000.

Battle at Triume, Tenn. — Pought June 11, 1853, between 5,000 Confederate cavalry and two batteries, under Forrest, and a force of Union cavalry, under Colonel R. B. Mitchell. The Confederates were defeated, with a loss of 21 killed and 70 others wounded and taken prisoners. Mitchell's loss was 6 killed.

Sinking of a Blockade-Runner — Off Charleston, June 11, 1835, the Confederate and notorious blockade-runner, the Heraid, was sunk by a broadside from the Union blockading fleet.

Battle of Winchester, Va. - Fought June 14, 1835, between about 7,000 Unionists, under Mitroy, and the advance of Lee's army on its way to Pennsylvania. Besides a small number killed and wounded, Mitroy lost 4,000 prisoners, about 30 guns, many small arms, and 300 wagons.

A Naval Fight - Fought June 17, 1863, in Wilmington waters, off the coast of North Carolina, between the Confederate ram Atlanta and the Union war vessel Weehawken, commanded by Captain John Rodgers. The Atlanta war decoyed and captured.

Battle Near Aldle, Va.—Fought June 17, 183, between Union troops, under Colonel Kilpatrick, and 3 regiments of Confederate cavalry, under Fitzhugh Lee, with artillery. After a desperate hand-to-hand encounter, the Confederates retreated, leaving 100 prisoners in the hands of the Unionists.

Second Battle of Big Black River, Miss. — Fought June 23, 183, between a Con-federate force, under Johnston, and a division of the Union army, under Osterhaus. The latter

Fights in Tennessee — June 24, 1863, the Union general, Rosecrans, began his advance from Murfreesboro, Tenn. On the same day, Willich's brigade, of McCook's division of the Union army, wrested Liberty Gap from the Confederates, sustaining a loss of 75 killed and wounded. Nextday, Willich, Wilder and Carries brigades of Rosecrans' army defeated a division of Confederates, under Claiborne. The Unionists lost 40 killed and 100 wounded: the Confederates, who retreated in disorder, suffered a much greater loss. June 24, 1863, Wilder's Mounded Union brigade captured Hoover's Gap from the Confederates. His loss was 53 killed and wounded. June 28, 1863, Wilder's Union brigade destroyed the Decherd bridge in the rear of the Confederate general, Brage, between Tulahoma and Chattanoga. Other hights and satmishes a proposed of the Confederates Skilled, 468 wounded and 13 missing. The Confederates lost 1,564 prisoners and 11 cannon, and were expelled from Middle Tennessee.

Morgan's Raids — June 27, 1863, John

federates lost 1.324 prisoners and 11 cannon, and were expelled from Middle Tennessee.

Morgan's Raids — June 27, 1843, John Morgan, with 2,500 Confederate guerrilias and 4 cannon, began a raid in Kentucky. On the 3d of July, a sharp fight occurred between them and a reconnoitering party of Unionist under Captain Carter. The captain was killed, his men retreated, and Morgan occupied Columbia. On the 4th of July, Morgan fought 200 Unionists, under Colonel Moore, at Tebb's Bend, on Green river, Ky. For four hours the battle raged, when Morgan was repulsed and retreated, leaving his dead on the field. At Lebanon, Morgan captured 300 Union militia, robbed and paroled them. Morgan then raided Southern Ohio and Indiana. At Corydon, Ind., in a fight, Morgan had 2 men killed and 7 wounded, while the opposing Unionisti lost 15 killed and wounded. There and at other places large amounts of merchandise and horness were seized by the raiders, money was extorted as a ransom for property, and their operations created general excitement. In the meantime, a pursuit by armed men to capture Horgan was vigorously prosecuted. At Buffington's island, in the Ohio river, July 19. Morgan encountered a force of Unionist under General Judah, Lleutenant O'Neil (of the 5th Indiana cavairy), and two gumboats, and a bloody battle ensued by General Shackleford, of the Union army, and on July 36, at West Point, Ohio, Morgan, finding himself surrounded by a superior force, unconditionally surrendered, his band having been slain, dispersed or captured.

Battle of Grey's Gaps, Tenn.—Fought June 30, 1885, between Union cavalry and infantry

Battle of Grey's Gap, Tenn.—Fought June 39, 183, between l'nion cavairy and infantry under Stanley and Granger and a force of Confederate cavairy and infantry. The latter were driven from point to point, hotly pursued, and many of them were killed, drowned and wounded in their flight. The capture of Shelbyville, Tenn., by the Unionists, with a large number of prisoners and a quantity of arms and commissary stores, were the results of this day's work.

Capture of Tuliahoma, Tena.—July 1, 1883, the Unionists under Brannon. Negley and Sheridan occupied Tuliahoma, which the Confederates had evacuated on the previous night. This was one step in the campaign which drove the Confederates from Middle Tennessee.

Battle of Gettynburg, Pa. -Fought July 1-3, 1883, between the invading Confederate army under General R. E. Lee, and the Union army of the Potomac under General Meade. The forces engaged or near at hand, July 2, were about equal, each numbering between 70,000 to 30,000 infantry and artillery. The battle, one of the most terrible of the war, resulted in the defeat of the Confederates, their compulsory evacuation of Pennyivania and Maryland, their withdrawal from the valley of the Shenandoah, and heavy losses, as follows: 5,000 killed, 23,000 wounded left on the field, 8,000 prisoners, 3 cannon and 41 battle fiagh; 24,578 small arms were collected on the battle field. The Union loss was 2,584 killed, 13,718 wounded, and 6,643 was 2,834 killed, 13,713 wounded, and 6,643

Battle at Helena, Ark.—Fought July 4, 1853, between about 4,000 Unionists, under General Prentiss, and 7,800 Confederates under General Holmes, the latter being defeated with the loss of 173 killed, \$87 wounded, and 776 missing. The Union loss did not exceed 250 in killed and wounded. Union loss wounded.

Surrender of Vicksburg, Miss.—General Grant began his slege of Vicksburg, May 18, prose-cuting it with great vigor until July 5, 1843, when Pemberton, the Confederate General occupying the place, surrendered to the Union army 27,000 prisoners, 132 cannon and 59,000 stand of arms. Thus the Mississippi river was opened to the Guif of Mayleo.

Battle of Port Hudson, La.—General Banks' Union army invested Port Hudson in May 1863, the place being strongly fortified and defended by a force of Confederates under General Gardner. Three important assaults were made upon this stronghold by land and water, May 27, June 11 and it, in which some of the Con May 27, June II and 14, in which some of the Confederate works were captured, but the Unionista were on both days repulsed, with the loss of about 3,000 men. The slege was continued until July 7, when Gardner capitulated towing to the surrender of Vicksburg), and on the 9th of July, 1853, General Banks entered the town, taking 6,408 prisoners, 2 steamers, 51 cannon, and a quantity of small arms.

of small arms.

Draft Riots at the North.—From July 13 to 16, 1863, New York, Boston and other Northern Cities, were the scene of riots in opposition to the drafting of soldiers for the Union army. In New York mobs held possession of the city for three days; the drafting offices were demolished and the buildings burned. A colored orphan asylum was pillaged and burned down. Collisions were frequent between the authorities and the mob, and many persons were killed. These riots cost the city more than \$1,500,000 for losses by them.

Battle at Jackson. Miss.—Fourht July

Battle at Jackson, Miss.—Fought July 17, 1883, between the Union army under Sherman and the Confederates under Johnston. The result was the occupation of the city by Sherman, the capture of a large quantity of stores. 40 locomotives and the rolling stock of three railroads.

Capture of Natchez, Miss. - July 17, 1863, General Ransom and a party of Unionists cap-tured this city from the Confederates, taking a large quantity of ammunition, 13 cannon, 2,000 cattle and 4,000 hogsheads of sugar.

Battle of Elk Creek, Ark.—Fought July 17, 1685, between 2,400 Unionists under General Blunt, and 5,000 Confederates under General Cooper. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 18t men. The Unionists lost 40 men.

of 184 men. The Unionists lost 40 men.

Union Cavalry in North Carolina—
July 20, 1845, the cavalry expedition sent out by
the Union General Foster, attacked the Wimington & Weldon railroad at Rocky Mount, burned
the long bridge over Tar river, tore up two miles
of track, destroyed the depot, a large cotton
factory, a supply train and 5,000 bales of cotton
belonging to the Confederates.

Battle at Wytheville, Va.—Fought July 20, 1843, between Union cavairy under Colonel Tolland, of the 34th Ohio mounted infantry, and a Confederate force; it resulted, after a severe conflict, in the defeat of the Confederate, the burning of the town, the seizure of 3 cannon, 700 stand of arms and 130 prisoners. The Confederates also lost 75 men killed and many wounded, including among the former Colonel Tolland, including among the former Colonel Tolland.

Bombardment of Chattanooga, Tenn.

-July 22, 1863, Colonel Wilder, of Rosecrans' —July 22, 1863, Colonel Wilder, of Rosecrans' army, shelled Chattanooga, creating considerable agitation among its Confederate occupants, but without definite results.

Recapture in Louisiana — July 22, 1863, the Union gunboat Sachem recaptured Brashear city from the Confederates

Battle Near Manasans Gap, Va.— Fought July 21, 1853, between 300 Unionists, under General Spinola, and about twice as many Con-federate troops from Georgia and North Carolina. The latter were utterly routed.

Battle in the Southwest-Fought July 23, 1863, between Kit Carson's Union 1st New Mexico regiment and a party of Navajos, near Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated.

Kentucky Invaded - The Confederates re-invaded Kentucky, July 33, 1883. July 31, 1883, the Unionists in that State, commanded by Colonel Sanders, completely routed the Confederate forces under Scott and Pegram, and martial law was

Battle at Culpeper, Va. - Fought August 2, 1885, between Union cavelry under Buford, and Confederate cavelry under Stuart. The battle was indecisive, but 100 prisoners were taken by the Unionists.

taken by the Unionists.

Battle of Greenada, Miss.—Fought 17th of August, 1863, between a Union expedition sent out by General Huribut, under Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, of the 9th Illinois mounted infantry, and a Confederate force of 2.000 men under General Slimmer, who occupied Grenada. The Confederates were so hardly pressed by the attacking party that they fied in confusion, leaving behind an immense quantity of ordnance and stores. These, with the depot, the machine-shop, the railroad track, 52 locomotives, and more than 600 cars, were destroyed by the Unionists.

The Name In Achienance August 22 1881.

The War in Arkansas-August 22, 1823, the Union force under General Blunt, numbering 4,500, attacked 11,000 Confederates under General Cooper, in the Indian Territory, and compelled the latter to retreat to Red river. On the same

day, Union cavalry under Colonel Woodson, successfully attacked numerous Confederate guerrilla bands in Arkansas, capturing the Confederate general, Jeff. Thompson, with his entire staff. On the 89th of July, 1883, the Confederate army under General Price, then in Arkansas, was severely pressed by the Union forces under General Steele. The same day, Steele's advance, under General Davidson, drove 3.000 Confederates, under Marmaduke, out of Brownsville and across the Arkansas river. September 1, 1883, General Butt defeated the Confederates under Cooper and Cabell, and captured Fort Smith, Ark. The same day the Confederates evacuated Little Rock, and General Steele occupied it September 10, 1883.

Quantrell's End—A force of Confederate

Steele occupied it September 10, 1863.

Quantrell'a Raid—A force of Confederate guerrillas, numbering 350, collected in Cass county, Mo., under the leadership of Quantrell, in the dead of might, August 25, 1865, they unexpectedly attacked the town of Lawrence, in Kanasa, set it on fire, burned 182 buildings to the ground, destroying \$2,000,000 of property; killed 165 persons, including helpiess women and children, and wounded 591 eitzens, many of them mortally. Soon afterwards, the guerrillas having departed, the citizens organized a force, commanded by General James H. Lane, and pursued the marauders to Grand River, Mo. There, when attacked, the municrers dispersed in various directions, but about 800 of them were siain.

Occupation of Knoxville, Tenn.—The

Occupation of Knoxville, Tenn. — The Confederate General Buckner, evacuated Knoxville, leaving behind a considerable quantity of quartermaster's stores, with other valuable property, and General Burnside, with his Union force, occupied the place September 3, 1863, to the delight of the inhabitants.

Battle at Mabine City, Texas — Fought September 8, 1863, between the Confederate force occupying the fortifications of the town and the 18th Union army corps under General Franklin, with 4 Union sumboats. The fight was units severe, but resulted in the repulse of the Unionists and the loss of 2 of their gumboats.

Affairs at Chattanooga, Tenn. - After the battle of Stone river, at the beginning of 1863, the Confederate army under Bragg occupied

Chattanooga. September 8, 1863, when Rosecrans and his Union army approached, the Confederates abandoned the place, and, on the 9th, Crittenden's division of the Union army occupied it. Braggs army having been reinforced by Longstreet, managed to drive the Unionists out of Chattanooga, while Rosecrans attempted to force the Confederates from their threatening position in that vicinity. The result was the battle of Chickamauga.

Affairs at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.— This narrow pass, which separates Kentucky from rennesses, and became an important point during the civil war, was occupied early in the contest by the Confederates, then by the Unionists, and again by the Confederates. September 9, 1885, General Burnside's Union army recaptured it, with 2,000 prisoners and 14 cannon, from General Frazer.

Frazer.

Battle of Chickamauga, Tean.—Fought September 19 and 20, 1863, between about 50,000 Confederates, under Bragg, who began the contest, and about 55,000 Union soldiers, besides cavalry, under Rosecrans. The cavalry and about 10,000 of Bragg's infantry were not, however, long in the action. At the close of the first day both armice occupied nearly the same position that they did in the morning. The battle occupied the whole of both days, and resulted in defeat and the retreat of the Unionists to Chattanouga. The Union loss was 1,644 killed, 9,292 wounded, and 4,945 prisoners. The Confederate loss is estimated at not far from 18,000 men.

A Cavalry Beffeat—Confederate cavalry.

A Cavairy Defeat—Confederate cavairy, under Wheeler, which had come north of the Tennessee river for the purpose of operating against Rosecrans' Union army, encountered Union forces October 9, 1863, at Farmington. Tenn., and near Shelbyville, Kv., and was defeated, with considerable loss, at both points.

Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.— General Thomas, who succeeded Rosecrans in command of the Union army, was practically besieged by the Confederates at Chattanooga. A battle was fought November 24, 25 and 25, 1863, at this point, between about 80,000 Unionists, under Grant, who had partially raised the siege and re-

inforced the garrison, and about 10,000 Confederates under Bragg. The latter's army occupied strong positions above Chattanooga, on Loukout mountain at the south and Missionary ridge on the east. Hooker, with 10,000 Unionists, went to Lookout mountain to assail the Confederate left. Sherman, Sheridan, and other Union commanders, with their several divisions, stormed and carried the Confederate redoubts, as did Hooker those on Lookout mountain. The Confederates fled from a galling fire from their own cannon, and were vigorously pursued. The Union losses were 75's killed, 4,569 wounded, and 339 missing. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded did not, probably, exceed 4,000; but they lost 6,168 prisoners, 60 cannon, and 7,000 stand of small arms. This battle ended the war in Tennassee for a year.

arms. This battle ended the war in Tennessee for a year.

The Storming of Emacwille, Tenn.—
Under instructions from superior officers, tieneral flurnside prepared for a vigorous defense of Knozville. The second division of the Strd army corps under General Julius White, and other toops, was to co-operate with Burnside. Note that the contained and Confederates on Huff and the command and Confederates on Huff and the considerable loss on both sides, November she considerable loss on both sides, November she considerable loss on both sides. November she considerable loss on both sides, November she considerable loss on both heart should be she with another sever dishoccurred Campbell's station, but the Undederate corte at Campbell's station, but the Undederate corte at Campbell's station, but the Undederate sorte at Campbell's station, but the Undederate orde at the structure of the Confederates to earry the fortifications by storm, commanded by General Longstreet. The assault, however, was repulsed with so much vigor, that, in connection with the defeat of Bragg at Missionary Ridge, the Confederates deemed it advisable to raise the siege. Longstreet, therefore, retreated, followed by Burnside's forces, while another army, under Foster, started from Cumberland Gap to cut off their retreat. The number of Unionists engaged in this siege was about 19,000: their loss was less than 50; the loss of the attacking party was about 500.

BATTLES OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battles Near Newbern, N. C.—February 1, 1864, a Confederate force, estimated at 15,000, attacked a small number of Union troops, under General Palmer, at Bachelor's creek, an outpost of the Unionists at Newbern. The latter, finding themselves outnumbered, fell back in good order, with only a slight loss, although the fight was severe, and they were pursued by the Confederates. Next morning a Confederate force in boats boarded the Union gunboat Underwriter, which had run aground and, after a sharp struggle, captured her with about one-third of hercrew. Engineer Allen and part of the crew of the gunboat, rose up against the crew of the Confederate barge that was carrying them off, overcame them and rescued the commander and crew, bringing them safely into port. safely into port.

Battle at Stevensburg, Va.—Fought all day, February 6, 1864, between the second and third corps of the Union army, under General Sedgwick, and a Confederate force. The Union-ists withdrew, having lost 200 men in killed and wounded

ists withdrew, having lost 200 men in killed and wounded.

Sherman's Raid in Mississippi—February 3, 1864. General Sherman, with a Vinton force of 25,000 men, marched from Big Black river on a grand raid through the Contederate State of Mississippi, returning to Vick-burg, March 4, 1864. At Messenger's station there was a sharp-skirmish with a Confederate force, resulting in a Vinton loss of 12 killed and 35 wounded, and a much larger one on the part of the Contederates. At Canton Sherman's toops captured artillery, ammunition and perisoners. Jackson, Brandon, Morton, and Meridian were visited, with some opposition, but with loss to the Confederates. At Meridian the Unionists remained seven days, destroying Confederate steres, ammuniton and public buildings, the arsenal, hotels, etc. Other places visited by the Unionists were Enterprise. Marion, Quitman Hillshore. Lake station, becatur, holton and Lauderdale springs. At these places railroad property, machine shops, hunder and flow milswere destroyed. Near becatur a skinnish occurred, in which the Confederates were repulsed with the loss of 5 killed and three prisoners. The expedition matched more than 600 miles in 24 days. Blotanted logous slaves, and brought way an immense amount of booty. The estimated losses of the Unionist during this raid were 50 more killed and wounded and about 100 prisoners. The Confederate losses in Killed and wounded were considered much larger, and in deserters and prisoners were estimated at more than 600.

Excape of Union Prisoners - February 9, 1864, a large number of Union prisoners escaped

from the Confederate Libby prison, at Richmond, Virginia.

Nirginia.

Battle of Plymouth, N. C.—Fought February 17, 1884, between about 10,000 Confederates, under General R. F. Hoke, and about 1.500 Confederates, under General Wessel, who occupied Fort Williams, one of the defenses of Plymouth. Six times the Confederates assaulted this strong-hold without capturing it, but on the fourth day, after fighting six times his own force. Wessel gave up the unequal contest and surrendered.

Battle of Oiustee, Fia.—Fought February 29, 1864, between a Union force of about 4,509 infantry and 499 cavalry, with 29 cannon, under General Seymour, and an estimated Confederate force, under General Finnegin, of 3,090. The fight lasted three and a half hours, and resulted in the retreat of the Unionists before a superior force to Barber's station. Union loss 2,000 nen, besides artillery, ammunition and wagon trains. Confederate loss about 1,000 men.

Confederate loss about 1,000 men.

A Raid on Richmond, Va.—February 28, 1864, a Union cavalry expedition, under General Klipatrick, started from the army of the Potomac to liberate Union prisoners at Richmond. After several skirmishes, March 4, 1864, Klipatrick withdraw from the raid, having destroyed a large amount of Confederate property in the vicinity. Colonel Ulric bahigren had command of a branch expedition of Union cavalry in another direction, which also destroyed a large amount of property; but on the third of March his command fell into a Confederate ambush, and he lost his life, and a large number of his men were taken prisoners.

Capture of Fort de Russey, La.—March

Capture of Fort de Russey, La.—March 15, 1845, a large Union force under General Mower, of Smith's Red river expedition, stormed this formdable fortress of the Confederates. The veterans, however, after a short but sturyly fight, carried the fort, capturing 12 cannon, 2,000 bar-rels of powder, a large supply of army stores and ammunition, with 325 prisoners.

Surrender of Union City, Tenn.—March 23, 1864, between the Confederate force under Forcest and 30 Unionists under Hawkins, who occupied the place. The latter repulsed the attacking party several times, but at length surrendered.

Battle at Paduenh, Ky.—Fought March 25, 1864, between 6,000 Confederates under Forrast, Butord, Harris and Thompson, and the 40th Illinois regiment under Colonel S G. Hicks, numbering 553 Unionists, assisted by some Union gunbonts. Hicks made a stand at Fort Anderson,

and repelled several attacks and refused to sur-render. Three more attacks were then made on the fort, but were repulsed with heavy losses each time. Thompson being killed. The Confederates retirred next day, having suffered an estimated loss of 300 killed and from 1.600 to 1,200 wounded. The Union lose was 18 killed and 66 wounded.

The thion foce was is kined and as wounded.

Battlee in Arkmanas - March 28, 1986, a small Union force, from Rosecrans' army, marched from Pine Bluff, Ark, to Mount Elba and Longview, on the Washita river, destroying at the latter place several poutoon bridges. Swagons loaded with camp and garrison equipage, annuntion, stores, etc., and capturing 32 prisoners. March 30, 1886, this Union force encountered 1,500 Confederates at Moutteello, routing them, capturing a large quantity of arms, wagons, and 300 horse and mules, and losing but 15 men during the expedition.

Battle of Natchiteches, L.s. — Fought March 31, 1864, between a cavalry division, under Lec, of therend Banks Union army, and a the federate force under Taylor, estimated at 1.688. After a brisk but brief skirmish the Confederates were completely routed, with a low of 6 or 8 hilled and wounded and 25 prisoners. The Unionists lost

Battle of Creamp's Hill, La. — Fought April 2, 1864, between 3 brigades of Union troops under Lee, and a body of Confederates. The former made a charge which caused the Confederates to retreat, and the Unionists pursued them seven miles, killing and wounding a number. The Confederates made a stand, however, and a severe fight of an hour's duration ensued. Then the Confederates major retreated. A number of prisoners fell into the hands of the Unionists.

prisoners fell into the hands of the Unionists. Fight Nean Pleanant Hill, Lim.—Pought April 7, 1864, between the cavalry of Banks' and Smith's Union armies and about 3,600 Confederate avairy under Green. At first it was a ransing fight, but the Confederates being reinforced. Colonel Harsi Robinson, of Lee's Union cavalry brigade, dashed upon them with so much vigant that Green's force was whipped and driven from the field. This engagement lasted two and a half hours, and the losses on each side were estimated at 40 killed and wounded. Robinson pursued the retreating enemy until the latter reached a superior reinforcement. He then retired.

Battle Near Sabine Cross Rands La. Fought April 8, 1844, between the advance of General Banks Union army, under Grusen Stone, and from 18,000 to 25,000 Cunfederate under Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Gross, Pris

and House. The Uniquiete were repaired on that day but on the next, after a moves conflict, the Confederates were defeated \$,800 of them throwing away their arms during their high. The losses in titled and wounded were very heavy, bring estimated at \$600 on each side. The Confederate tieneral Boston was claim, and 700 Confederate prisoners were captured.

Confederate prisoners were captured.

Battle of Foors Pislows. Trons The Chickies an spiral the parries with 12 efficacy. The white infants on 1 382 cored nifontry is nection of glast even and battle infants of glast even and battle infants of glast even and battle infants of glast even and infants in a prison of glast even and and battle insight find the confederates trader Foreset of a half be glast for the grant find in grants of the grant find the confideration trader Foreset of a half beginning for the grants of the grants for a series of the grants for the grants

destroyed Smatties in North Caralina— April 17 and 18. 1886 at Plymouth, N. C. the Confederate iron-clod ram Albemarie, with the aid of a battery deviroyed 2 Union guarboats. On May 3 1886, an effort was made by Union guar-basis to deviroy the Albemarie, but the attempt failed tenther 17. 1886. Lieutenant Cashing, of the Union sawy succeeded with a torpade in blowing this formidable craft to pieces, narrowly emissing his own deviraction.

seewing the criminate crist to press, marriery summying his own destriction.

Battles of the Wilderness, Va.—Eag 4, 1266. General Grant commanding the Union army of the Potomac about 120,000 strong, crossed the Rapidon river into the "witterness" of Virginia, to disludge the Confederate General Lae and his 80 00 troops from their position interest the Unionists and the Confederate deptics. As Grant advanced, Lee prepared for a stableous contest. From May 5 to May 31 there was fought a terrible series of hatties, improvedented to American annals for their marginary results. During these photony days various furthers of the found force on the shoots of the Panuslay river. The Union losses during these hatties were 4,00 fittled 8 18 to womsded, and 7 the managers as the filles which does not include the lesses in flamented at about 900.

Butter's Operations on the Confederate outlinated at about 900.

Batter's Operations on the James Elvey, Va. --On May 8, 1886, General Butter and a Luion furce started from fortress Metres, for a critice up the James river in transports toward Elchrosond destroying railroads bridges, our Oreasional shrundless were had with Confederates, and on the 18th of May accurred.

resorates, and on the 16th of May occurred.

The Eartie of Poet Emering, Va.—
Fought between Butler e Union army and a force
of Confederates under Bestengard. Butler's
troops over forced to retire, with the ions of
about 5 600 men mostly prisoners, and sween
annow. The fight was resumed on the 16th, and
after a short confect the Confederates drave the
I monists out of their intreachments. Another
aght reased and the Unicolate recovered their
ribe-pits.

Recognic Emission of Food foods.

ritheptic.

Second Bactio of Foot Bacting-Fought
Ray 11 186 between the Unionists under Olimore of butter a raw, occupy log after inmore of the property of the control
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Bantile of the Kuip Hottee, Va.—Fought Hay R. 186: hetween a force of Confederation, angler Knud and Hoober and Rebolielly divisions of Sherman's Union army. Hood made the attack but was repulsed and driven off, leaving his dead and counteded on the Seld, and Ioning

many prisoners.

Buttle of Wilson's Wharf, Va. —
Fought May it its, between a brigate of Cusfederable cavalry under Fitchigh Lee and two
yagiments of aegro (nion troops under General
Wild who occupied a strong position on the north
hank of the James river. Les demanded the
surrender of the post which was refused. A
survey conflict followed for several brook, but the
Confederate attempte to capture the position
proved fruitless, and they finally alumnioned the
secont. proved t

Battle of New Hope Church, Ga.-harman's Union army, in pursuit of Johnston's

Confederate faccon in Georgia, after neveral unimportant attrimishes, from themselves our fronted with the Confederator about three miles from Dallas, On., May 25, 1995. After a general action the Confederator were driven three miles and into their inner introuchments.

Battle of Fowder Springs, Gen.—Fought in May 1884, betwee MePhoreen's division of Mherman's Union army and a confidenable force of 'Confederates of Johnston's army. After a sharp regagement the latter were driven toward Martetta, with a long of £8th billed and wounded (brit on the field), and almost 300 prisoners. The Union longer did not, it is officially ctained, exceed 200.

officially stated, exceed 20.

The eman's Expectition from Chaddenbourge, Tenn, is a Atlanta, thus, is the apring of 1000 of the eners wherman with a former of 100 out to eners wherman with a former of 100 out to energy acted to the energy acted by the energy acted by the energy and the desired and the desired from Chattan against agriculture on the Confederate formers. It is intent in missed by Bardee Head, and I do with these or a water these united for a construction of the energy their united for the energy their outer force a university according to the most appearance of the most appearance of the energy their outer force a university according to them according to the most appearance of the most appearance of the energy their outer force of the energy of the energy that is the first transfer of the energy of t

Bhoridan's Enid in Virginia - May 13, 1884, General Sheridan, with his Union cavalry lwte, reached the rear of Lee's army near Entwire junction, breaking frailroads, capturing several lecomotives, and destroying Lee's depot for mappins at Beaver Dam, containing more than 1,489,469 rations.

1,000.000 rations.

Hantile of Heeman, Gu. — Fought May 15, 1803, hetweet General Bhorman s (nion trougs and Johnston's Confederate army. The batteriant two days, and resulted in the evacuation of Ranan hy the Confederates and their pursuit by the Unionists. The losses were extension at \$1,000 hilled and wounded including among the latter General Benber, Willich, Kilpatrick, and Ranon. The Confederates lest; it is estimated, the Stilled and wounded, including 2 general bundled presence, and 7 capage.

Sundred prisoners, and Tonneo.

Second Entitle of Cold Harbor, Va.—
Fought June 3, 1884, between the Union army,
ander Ornat and Hende, and the Confederate
borces, under Les and Longstrevi. Grant had
about 146,000, and Les about 10,000 men. The
fight was brief but desporate, facting less than
balf an hour, and re-wised in the repulse of the
Union army at every point. Grant a loss in hitlind,
was about 3 briggaders queer
als killed, was about 7,000 men. Lee's lost, in-rinding one general officer, was less than half thes
member.

Buttle of Pine Monatata, Gas Fraght June 16 1006 between a lasty of confederation who limit the place and a frace for an energy remader Shrown. From giving the fight the order ate servera Lechidae Pole and by the act of an or the next fast the strong of an order to the fine to be designed about one for the fine or a significant between about one is the effective tree but in grant temperature fluores were a significant by the server of the 4 Being precised by the anomala were in the 4 Being precised by the anomala in the first surface of the first su

strong a namerical Binks in Wirginim—Jame 7, 1864, General Sheridan and a Union eavairy feron not out to destroy the Confederate realizeasis leading from Cordoneville. On the 11th, at Bartt Childs' he encountered a force of Confederate avairy which was driven inch and estimated. The result was a complete rest of the Confederates, who left their deed and nearty oil their weamded on the Seid besides the capture of 90 officers. 100 men and 300 horses by the I monieta. About 6ve miles from Gordonaville the Confederates by 1 constructed rifle-pits, and on the 18th laters was a cavairy sugaryment of considerable limportance. The Confederate bottom laying overall general effects. Shorted to the high children but about 8 killed and 300 wounded. The raid was successful. afed.

succumful

Morgan's Second Sucretiin Haid-The
Cunfreence guerriin General Rosgan again
invaded Kentneky June 7 1995. After plundering
favington and tabling Cynthians, he was nitacked
and had nearly all his force engines or dispersed
by the I non Owneral Sucheting. By the 17th of
June. Horgan was disconsilind and his raid ended.
Jorgan was disconsilind and his raid ended
Worldey, Van.—June 16, 1996. General Averlii,
with a body of Univariety proceeded to destroy the
typinia and East Tonamuse railread, in order to
out off Lee's assessmentalestions with Richmond. He

succeeded in destroying 15 salies of the track, and bursed five bridges, depots, care, large quantities of Confederate electes, and explored 80 princisors and 150 borses. His less was 6 mess drewind, 5 wounded, and 14 missing, during his ragged oppo-dition of 256 miles.

wounded, and it missing, during his ragged cape dition of his miss.

First Entile at Feterebury, Va. —
Fought Jane 15 and 16, 1864, between the Cusfreight army and Lee jahout 70, 1869 of strong),
which occupied the town and Oranta army,
about 18.65, a price of enjagoriments resulted
first in the repaise of the (nicolaise under W. F.
183th, and retroughently other repulses, which
out the Caica army a loss of 196 billed, 6,350
wounded, and 8 fill unissing June ft 196, and
attempt was made by the Unionists to erise the
Walter of the Caica and the cost them 8,300 seen,
Allow which prevented supplies reaching law,
them, which prevented supplies reaching law,
them, a Petersbury July 8, 1864, a name contaking 8 600 pounds of powder was expleded
under a Confederate fort at Federicus by the
Unionists. The effect was not so beneficial as
was expected by the Caicalest the earth being
blown into an inaccentible position so that
estrance to the city was extremely difficult by
that rests. The Confederates poured in shell
upon the attacking party and after four boury
ineffectual meants the Union forces withdrew,
having lead a set some hilled wounded and missing,
while the Confederate loss is set down at less
than 1864. August b. the Cumfederate or ploaded
a misse in front of a Union seeps, without infiniting terious injury, and sunstitution of merious
leases we other olde

Histie af Emed's Hill, Was — Fought in
June, 1818, between 6 restrances of Caicanists

Battle of Read's Hill, Vm. - Fought in June, 1866. between 6 regiments of Luionista under tieneral Signi and about 7 800 Confederate infantry with cavalry and artillery, of Braches-ridge a samy. Mayi was defeated with the loss of about 800 hilled, wounded and missing, and 6 ca noon.

onnoun

A. Naval. Victory — June 19, 1866. In the
Prench port of Cherhourg the famous Confederale orean-rulest Alabama commanded by
Rapherl Bemmes was defeated and sonh by the
United States was able Kearange commanded by
Commodors Winslow. Brumes except.

Communicate Winelest Brumes evenped.

Matthee of Remeanus Mountain, Ga.—Pluding the Confederates strongly introncing therman mountain June 21 lifts General therman referred his Union trougs to attempt to distodge them. This amount was participated in by Reflecture Troman, Bair Podge. Loque and other division communders of the Union army. The amount was well made, but the Confederate intronchments could not be carried. A fank movement was at other made with such effect that many on the mountain of July 3, lifts, the Union altrushments evening of July 3, lifts, the Union altrushments which had been abandenced on the previous night. In the attack of June 27, the Unionish but from 8, 400 ner.

Mattle of Monnemey Miver, Md.—fin the Rh July 1886, an action occurred between 18,000 Confederated, under Early and Richett's division of the sixth Union army roops, under General Wallace. The latter were outlanded and forwed to full hack with the less of about 1,880, including about 500 prinoners.

Buttle Neme Wanhington, B. C.—Pought Nuly 11 1866 about 5 miles front the rity between Union troops, noder General Angur—a brigade of velowal Infantry and Confederate shrunishers. The former were the attacking party. The Confederates were completely routed leaving about 180 of their dead and wounded on the field. The Union ion was about 380.

Buttle of Pepagh-Tree Creek, Sa.—

Union ions was about 300

Battle of Peach-Twee Cweek, Ga.—Fraght July 30 1004, between Shevman's I nice army and the tenfederate foreve under Johnston Hooker's Union corpo outleved in the averey conflict but the Cwelederales were driven to their intronchments, leaving more than 500 of their number killed and over 1 000 wounded on the field, I oftend of colors and many prisoners. Their cutting more than extended and a time therman less 1,000 hilled wounded and winning.

billed wounded and mining

Battle of the Howard House, On.—
Fought 1917 W 18th, between the Confederate
army ander Hood twho had superarded Johnston;
and Sherman a Union army the former attacking
the latter. The conflict was general and subshorts
mill: the Cultriderates gave way repulsed.
Sherman is boto, including the death of blooseral
Herbarous, was 2.78 killed, wounded and
principers, The Cusfrederation, it is estimated, logi
1,00 killed, or k W in all
A mether Fight in Freind of Allacetic,
On.—Fought July M 18th, hetween the Confederate army under Rued, and a portion of
Sherman a Culon army under Reward and Logia,
the freezes coming out of their Atlanta introughmonits to attach the inster. This histedy confine
resulted in the complete repulse of the attacking

party with a loss of about 656 killed and probably not less than a 200 wounded. She ronan lost less than 500 is killed wounded and missing.

Battle Near Winchester, in General Crook with a small strop fore was left died of the fith of July 1864, by the Confederates under General Early

the fitth of July 1884, by the contentrates under ceneral hards.

**Them **Bankus in Georgia in the latter part of July 1886 would be beauty in the man organized two casears expeditions to destroy the Macon railroad, who house a course of a intelescent supplies. They consisted of to her latter the supplies. They consisted of to her latter to supplie the first pressures at Another only of the success the fining pressures at Another only in the latter which the marking a premature downer upon Andersons in the Macon rail road but Stone manifestation to the Macon rail road but Stone manifestation to the Macon rail road but Stone manifestation of orfestates in the macon rail road but Stone manifestates to the Macon rail road but Stone manifestate to reserve he fell to within sensitivities to know on the supplier of the supp

Chambersburg, Pa., Plusdered and Burned Juny 1986 a cavacy for employ the Captal rate tenera. Met autom cutered Cham bersharp plundered the filtrens and harmed about 230 buildings, at an estimated loss of \$1.00 mm.

Battle of Mourefield, W. Vm. Foight August 7, 1864, between Laton outsity under Avert and a today of confederate casales the fat for being defeated with the oes of all their artilery. So prisoners instruments and small arms. The remainder were deliven to the grounds are.

The remainder were deliven to the quericians.

Firewaggat's Fleet at Mashile, him, august 1 had the thin diets commanded by Bear Vioral Farraggit commenced the atta 2 to the first paragrit for the strip of the strip of the topics ferale best Posset paradition of the Confederate best Posset paraditing the passages of 1 I not vessels in the has. One had been early by the fort batter as that ordeder also had vossel framessee surrent bred after a sharp engagement and her commander linch attain was kalled in other tondelerate vessel was captured and another that the descendent of the first was waitened which contained for one of the Kitchisel which is not an early in the first was surjoined by stroffice. A cooperating enjoyed force under correct frames we not in the twint of a mother 6 infederate fort on A ignet 22 coving Farragut in control of the Ortanes of the bay.

c) traces of the long showmedianh Unitery. Since From Street to the 1st 1st 1st one of all the following the street such that the following th

Mattle at Been Bertom, Va.-Tought August 16 1861 between the Federal force and a superior number of a detecture the former being obliged to retire though without heavy losses.

Pughts on the Weldon Enlinead, Vm.,

Augist B 1861 the line sits made an advance upon this read in order to sit of the course apon this read in order to sit of the course amplies but were directly after a line of the end and the forests. V-sharp Bahr f Howel and the first state of the first was removed and the forther A suit for the fight was removed and the first state about 1900 men in great per part in being taken prisences of the first state in the first state in the suffer side of the first state in the suffer side of the first state in the section the first line of the section of the state in the section to set the section of the state in the section that the section of the section

And the description about and (18) to configure as marked of Residue's What Leading, Was, to each to propose a between the land asserts under Hancock and lad to store of the land asserts. Let be extracted by the action to the king for a testing array to action to the king for the extract so not later who with dress for in Residue extent so not later who with dress for in Residue extent so have the sum of and the extraction of the last laters later to the action of the last laters laters and the last laters are the confidence of the last laters and the last laters are the confidence to the property services

Malportefa's Histal in Georgia. General Kiljanick. I Steinam Chornelius with 5 min case is August In 1866 by he the track of the

West Point railroad near Patrburn, and then struck the Macon road, near Jonesburn. Here he encountered is heavy force of Confederates under lious, but maintained possession of the road for several hours. Funding himself fikely to be overwhoused by numbers he retreated made a rim uit and again struck the road at Loveloy a station. Here he was once more menaced by the Confed rate. Making a charge upon them capticing 4 cannon and a muitter of prisoners he regard to be state with oat having very seriously broken up the Macon railroad.

broken up the Macon rathroad

Battle of Jamesbores, Gm. Fought August
31 1864 betwent a f are under Howard of Sherman's Laton stay and a beavy force of Confesiman's Laton stay and a beavy force of Confesiman and the same under Harder and Lee a
command. The confice a front of Jonesboro
activities the dress when the Confesionate with the retrict confice and the first of September to ensure the dependent on the same and the first of September to ensure that with a buffy of
Laton ras airs attacked the Confesionate ones at
Jonesboro, carrying their fortifications, and the
Confesionates effected these researches and the
Confesionates of the Confesionate ones at
the meantime the Latonities were traily engaged
in destrooting the Macon rathroad

Bailera to Congular, Tennessee and

me sea time the transfer see dury engaged in destroying the Daesa rathroad

Entirers to Georgian. Tenmence and
Entirely the contest rate cavalry under Wheeler after by along the Union rational and destroying property at a bioarstic and Calbon, for August 14 1964 definition the barrender of fallows. The most property was stored the surrender of fallow the fact of the fallow attracked Labelds position, but the latter having been reinforced near morning Where it was driven of Wheeler thin passed into Trinessee and formed a lation with borries and roomed a lation with forces under two near the state by the land to sample. Supposition to the latter to the latter the famous infederate governed a 1 to Morgan was surpressed and Kill I have the own her to confide the particle in the barries and and of the more than were appared as to in hearthack of the more descended of the more than the cardial of the more than a loss and and of the more than the cardial of the more than the more than the more and the firm the surface of the man better affected as the film hearthack.

Nurrender of himsin, Ch. The grand-nips to Sternoti's two reposition to Atlanta was a house op the right of September 1 186, by He to itself rate care will Hood and his forces over actual tractify not left of the atom of his forces having to blow up saven traces of cars and distributed of her specific trees at Steven of the 20th Door Airty or passes opposite the city September 2 and it then became the head quarters of the Jesteral army in Georgia. Hood withdrew to Mac R.

to Mac in.

Buildle of Winchester, Va. Fought September 19 18% between a heavy force of confederate suider battly disposition real Winchester and the ortrop to the september 19 18% between the color winchester throught battel from noon and the color in the wenting whom the transfers retreated pursued by Meri fan etwops. I men loss \$3 kthel. 3 719 we indeed and \$38 cm timed to infederate loss along a 900 2 and wounded were found in the hospitals at Winchester and about 3 909 were laken presences.

taken prisoners.

Battle of Plober's Hill, Vm. - Fought September 27 1981 is tween Sheridah's Union army and harry a tonfesterate triege, who were introductat that point. A financing movement and a general riange along the confederate ince compacted the arter to evaluate their fertifications the Union-to pursuing them through the right. Farry show was about 300 killed and winched and also I 100 getsomers forming with the anti-copylinger wag my heree, similarity and anoming in a Sherishus lines was about 300 men. By the first 8 spiringer the Confederates had been driven from the Sherishus lines was about 200 men. By the first 8 spiringer the Confederates had been driven from the Sherishus along war.

had been driven from the Shemandonh valley.

Buttle of Pilot Kanb, Mo. The Confede at teneral rice with a fire estimated at 10 000 rich marked Mission. From Arkansas, September 22 1000 rath marked the country with apparently but little opposition on the 20th Arkansas, the september 24 1000 rath in 15 or Knob then oscipted by a 1 fire he begade upder experience plant by a 1 fire then oscipting Shepherly matter a nellow the new plant when he had been allowed the second marked by the order health of the loss by present in white he inter health Pilot loss by present fine breaking appetent at each but he had present fine the dangers that are sented by the loss of the dangers that are sented by

sure suided from

Pather Defented During the month of
the last the Corried rate to break Price
or mutted various depodations in Missouri
ath white account of waters let the 25 who of Green
to be to be to be so to be to be 25 who of
the fit is those to be to be of the waters
with set is 1 so to 1 to 1 from was bright
with set is 1 so to 1 to 200 at Mine Creek
his tensor of Mine and the water to be so with a water
number of their men were captured which he was

defeated also at Des Cygnes, Kas., on the Sth. and on the 38th at Nawtonia. This ended the invasion of Bissoart. Price lost 16 canson a large number of small arms. 15th prisoners besides his killed wounded and deserters and nearly all his trains and plunder. His defeat was caused by the exertions of 7,600 Union cavalry, whose total losses in halled, wounded and micetag were seen than 35e.

Battle of Allatonna, Ga.—On the Ma October 1864 a strong force of Confederates under teneral French, manuscessedully attacked the small Union gardson under teneral Conse, with a loss of \$1.000 men, killed and capearul. Chim less 700 men, over one-third of the salare command. General Corso was wounded in the face.

Entitle of Thomas' Brook, Va. -Fought October 2 1866, between Union cavalry, under Generals Herrits and Custer and the Confederate cavalry-divisions of Generals Mouser and Lamaz. The latter were defeated and driven twenty wiles, with the lens of about 350 prisoners and several cannon. The Union loss was less than 180.

cannon The I nion lose was less than 180.

Buttle of Cedore Creeks, Vis. — Fought October 3186 between theridan's Union arms the being temporarily absent, but returning before the fight was over an Early's Confederale forces in the valley of the Shenandoon. The inter-were the attacking party but their animall was steadily met, after the first panie by the Chlorities, who subsequently repulsed and routed their foca. During the first part of the buttle it is estimated that the I mionists but I 380 prisomers, fit cannon considerable camp engineer ambellances wagons and medical supplies. Before the close of the contest the Unionists, it is estimated any recognition of the contest the Unionists, it is estimated engineers, at cannon 386 horses and makes, 65 ambulances, 36 wagons 13.86 rounds of artitle-may, harnes, inclined rores etc. The Confederates lost about 5.000 men in killed wounded and principles. But the victory, though sunded at beary less was considered decisive for the Unionists.

Issue was considered decisive for the Unionists.

Sombardment and Capture of Plymonath, N. C. Commodore Maconh, with 'Union gunthouts, began bombarding the Confederate etroaghoid of Plymouth, 'V. Cotober 18 1864. The attack lasted ontil the Mat, when a Union whele exploited the Confederate magnaine amon afterwards the Union communder tools peacewish of the place without further resistance.

Manual Manual Capture Attack to

session of the place without further resistance.

Shermine's Exech from Atlanta to Savanber in the control of the first of November 188, the tinted and the first interest of the first of November 188, the tinted exec force under Hood is feeingin was ritanted at 35 000 infanty and to 800 envalry About the time therman arranged the stealin for his expedition from Atlanta to the sweetens through the time therman arranged the stealin for the capacition for any for the enterprise comprised 60.000 infanty 5.000 cavalry and between 80 and 30 pieces of artillery. On the 18th of Rovember the storchouses depot buildings and machine shops of vering 800 acres in the city of Atlasta, were burned by the Intonian and but little more than the dwellings and churches of the place survived the flame. On the 18th of November than the dwellings and churches of the place survived the flame. On the 18th of November than the facilities.

Mattle Near Merchetaum, Tron. Fought November 13-14 1984, between teneral
Breckneridge with a Confederate force estimated
at 3-00 circung and tienera. Gillens, with 1 intellectual
to once and common. The latter were result
leving neveral hundred prisoners and artillier.
Gillion then evaped, with the remarkater of his
force to Knoxville.

Battle of Hollowe-Twee Cap, Tona-Four miles from Franklin, Thomas Unles ownly overtook Hoods a retreating Confederate street Screenber 17 1864 and assached in in Frent and year capturing 432 princeers and three halffe

Rare.
Another Settle at Press, If the Property of Confederate army then fell back to Frank In lest Johnson a division of Thomas' Union army rejulaed them on the Harpeth river back, as into carairer took pressession of the town, see turing the Confederate hespitals, constalants under the Month of the town, see that \$000 wounded meet 100 of whom were Calmiet II and was ettil pursued after investigation in the set was ettil pursued after investigation in the set of the termination of Georgia.

math but lettle additional low.

Mattie of Gertatroldettie, Ga. Francisco of Gertatroldettie, Ga. Francisco of Gertatroldettie, Ga. Francisco of Gertatroldettie of G

Commention of Milliodepositie, the Comline of theoryte. Therefore some army overspice to refer to be to make the collectity only one than the rest over point to be a fine also where the regard two a compledeposition of the collection of the collection of containing a grain of the first the state of the principle of the collection of the collection of the principle of the collection o

Capture of Fort McAllister, moneflavamanh, Ga.—The fort was mained by about We men to infederate infantry and artillery and lay in fiberman a way to the objective mint of his expedition the city of invantant. Decemher 15 this the first was carried in a single name day Werman was relatived to communicate with the Union naval squadron at the mouth of the five-river grainer admiral Dubligrou and General Fester

General Fester

Tunderey of Savananah, Sa.—A demand from the Laton General Borman upon the Can Indexate General Hardes, who then complete Savanah, for the servender of the city Novamber II tibit was refused Sherman therefore parent is early the place by a military ten near annual. Moreover recomming the entgenetics of the times cracinated the city on the night of Sevember S first destroying that onfederate was remained in the harbor and that Sevember S continued the city on the night of Sevember S first destroying the confederate was remained in the harbor and that Sevember S continued moved toward Charleston S C.

Security of Sherman's Exmedition from

mans moved toward Charleston. S.C.

Results of Shorman's Expedition from
Atlanta to Savananah - Shrunan Thin
aring brught with them to Savananah Lindon
have Roce than 1 605 primeters 126 annous, 15
locuratives in good writer 130 railread care a
ney large supply of amountilists and other war
material three steamers and 25 000 hales of exiton burdes arbitring national benefits graving
cot of the operans of his expedition.

Result to Tenans and A.

out of the operan of his expectation.

Bond to Tennessee and Alabama—The Confederate beaveral Hood who had retired before libertain a timin army to tayleartile in North-rational alabama visited Jacksonville and thoma provenied northwesterly toward the Tennessee ever warhed by the 1 non-forces under Content Thomas. The Confederate transparance tracks both hard hards by the host tweether in 18th approaching Palasti Term. At this point tweeth hard hards and description of Brook approach. The latter moved directly upon Gayma-

isons, thus flanking Scholinid, who fell back to Columbia, and being paramed by Band, retreated to Frankin

Battle of Spring Hitt, Team. - Hood, with his Confederate army attached Schodzid's Union cruzity Seventure St. 486. A fight outsid, in which Schodzid wite them than 38 mon, and then he retreated to Franklin, 15 miles from Stankitti. Here be formed his lanes to a strong position and prepared for a battle with Seed.

propared for a hattle with Reed.

Battle of Franklin, Tone Puight
Neverte in 1800 interes in historic Colon
Tone marriag of tem cases I values our
handelin acceptant han a said ton
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exercise it is all to a structure even under
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Shirmish at Overall's Overs, Tonn.— Fenght Deventur 6, 1885, at the bleckbesse, accupied by a Union force and Base division of Cheetham a Casesternie corps, the latter attack ing the furner and noing artillizer. The tolun Ounserd Hitrey sensing up with infantry cavelyy and artillery attached the Confederates and divivathom off

drawe them of Marthusshare, Team. — Prought December 5, 5 and 7 idla temeral Research 5 idla over approached by two divisions of Lee and Cheatham 5 confederate corps, with 5 idl of Ferrett v Confederate carps. The Confederates householding to attact the first General Elitroy with seven regiserate of Union infantry was sent out to engage them for the form of the form of the first them infantry was sent out to engage them for the form of the first them infantry was sent out to engage them for the form of the first them infantry was sent out to engage them for the form of the first them in the first
A Union Raid in Virginia - By orders from teneral Grant, December 6 lift a tules force of 18.50 sec. with 30 sancts persevets, down the line of the Weiden railread with instructions to destroy the read and posetrate the neighth occurry, espitaring 40th points and reppiles as should some in their way. The weather was had, but the reposition, which was absent a week was mainly successful fluors opposition was encountried but the cuttre less of the Union into did not encoud to man. They destroyed a rail round bridges. It suffers of the Countries of the Countr

Chairt-bount, and brought in a few princesors.

Battile of Handwille, Tonn. - Femple ingeneralize it and M. Mit, hetween Outered Tautine,
with fear corps of Union infrastry and Wilszu's
avaly diamentated anded by a dividence of Emialmairal Lat a Miestantypi nawal mundrest, and
liout's concentrated army of 'tenfreiers in. The
first day a light resulted by driving the confusestant from their interachiments with a least of about
400 hilled and wounded. I 600 prisoners againt
from the first in the confusetion limit and wounded. They attack was removed
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position, and resulted uses after assent in tree
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by the Listentia text moraling on Housi's tree
position, and resulted uses after assent in tree
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competed and wounded with the Confederate of the contiffue two days contains and therefore a captured
including Wilmelmers, it removes and the meaning of
manis arms. The Confederate were personner.

Stonoman's Haid in Virginia. December it like depends function and Burbridge of the Union army in Technomer sallied set to diagle a Berling V.a. destroying a national track east of Abingsion and mining the principal self such in the control of th

important public property. The Finner, M. C.—In Downber 10th an opportion was fried out under the Colon title an opportion was fried out under the Colon title and under and Westart and the footh and under a decided the Colon title and under a decided protect to brush up the Contestrate bi-riadoparance's depot at Winnington V. C. a proviminary explosion December 33 100, having failed to reduce the fort to applicate the fleet attached it next day. Fire heart contesting resisted it next day. Fire heart contesting resisted it next day. Fire heart contesting resisted it the unit day. Fire heart contesting resisted it to the contesting property of the contesting province consistent and exiting up two magnations within the inclinator and exiting its unit flee in averal places. December 35 line assumts was retorted on an and allowy by the Colon forces but thereally stated reporting after a reconsistency that it would be been preferred as carry the fort by neutrit the attempt was a standuced favoring the fort outstantially unaspected, and the expedition retired.

BATTLES OF THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE WAR.

Battle on Serverty, W. Vo.-Penghi Janmay II 183 between a links force accepting the term and confederate invests under therest Some. The fermer were defeated the initie exploring the term and a large partisis of the force defending it.

capturing the term and a large particul of the force defeating it.

Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.—The Union annuli upon Fort Frieber the formulable Contributed of Witnington H. C. mounting I great gives was rewarded January it. 1806, by about a 800 Laion trouge under General Terry, with Admiral Perters from and time or more markers in 1 inferience forth and time or more markers in 1 inferience forth and time or more markers in 1 inferience forth in the hombardson of the forth in that day and in the afternoon of the forth in Taion indictor with the salience and markers and markers attached the forthy land and see. At a crief man half of the forth and twen captured. That creating reinforcements of 1 non-molification arrival and their unfollowed defining introduced. The fighting had been very severy. If the garrison fit news tilled or womand builded the force outrodered. The Union are about 1 ml builders which over 800 mm although the first owners of a magnification. Fight as Fort Antiquesia, N. C.—Part

ing up of a magnitive.

Fight at Ford Andiovasa, N. C. — Fart Andrews one of the defenses of the mouth of Cape Fear river near Witnessess defended by about 8 400 Confunction on the transfer defended by attention in the second lates of the second field was attacked Jonancy M. Mill by R. and Lukes nodders of two siderial Porter with 34 gentrands fielded and Admiral Porter with 35 gentral fielded and a mouther. A heavy fire from the field and a mouther A heavy fire from the 18th the C offederate evacuated the first mouther of the 18th the C offederate evacuated the first to the 18th the C offederate evacuated the grant to the 18th the C offederate evacuated the grant with the 18th the 18th that and before the first of the 18th the 18th that and womanded in the 18th that have than 8 th that and womanded in the 18th that have the 18th that and womanded in the 18th that have been and 18th that have fire the land forces.

Shirushees on Town Event, N. C.— Pought January S. Illia between a tenfederate freeze in rithe-puts and a non-troops under Terry. The fatter lost S killed and 42 weganied but drove the tenfederation tende their works. A similar Union force some afterwards charged upon some Confederates in the same vicinity. They were not with grape and contains. Another charge sea than made by the Union coldines, and the Confederates were rested, with the ions of it cannot and 373 primaters. He rest compting. The Union bine was about 26.

Union loss was abset 20. Wilmington, N. C.—January B. 1808. Sinding themselves belonguoved with a heavy Union force the Confuterator propored to execute Wilmington. That night they burned their war meterial and steem, about 180 buts of cuiton is 600 burned of rown extensive cutton shelp and primin, an adhelmed irro-trial, three stems settle. There is no distinct the transmission of the property and moved out. At daylight on the list the Luton troop under General Terry and Cut onevpted the city taking about 100 princares, and capturing a large amount of Confuteration property.

Con savepted the city taking about 100 principles, and capturing a large amount of Confederate property.

Blooman's March to Wilmington, M. C., Frank Bavetanah, Ch., January 15, 100.

C., Frank Bavetanah, Ch., January 15, 100.

C., Frank Bavetanah, Ch., January 15, 100.

C., Confederate force on the Charteston culrend for the possession of a Confederate protein of a Confederate protein on the Charteston culrend for the possession of a Confederate protein of a Confederate protein of the Confederate. The Union tour was about the titled and weaped. January 15, the march of the main Caben army from flavanah under Biocuma begins for a system of feight the Colombits and the Confederates as in their telephoneses. At the Bullebartshe river Bower and Sasth; dividents empared a bridge from the confederate force which held it being 15 hilled and 19 weeneded in the straighte Frierrancy is the Confederates successful the city of Colombia 2. C. to Colombia the training to the Confederate in the confederate of the Sasth
Species's l'ajan forces resching their jecqui diand camp equipage artillere and horars and deleting off the University. Specia II de horars and deleting off the University and special deletions and more variable military and public property. Hereby the tuninglement commanded by Colomo! I plant regiments commanded by Colomo! I plant recurring over 1400 presenters. Hareb D. Hoke's Confrience force froight two Union beignde, but the latter were the referendering in the field, who tell he build and wounded on the field, benings losing about 400 presences.

who loff his billed and wounded in the field, bendles looking about 20 prisoners.

Blattine at Fyri Stradman and Madeber's Mon. Vm. — Fragit Frierary 6 and 7 till between the 20 th and 9th verys and Orifine a division of the 6th energy of firmt's arms in Virginia and Levis (unfederate army Miradwan e fort sevenated by the lith New York Union heavy artillery was carried by the Cunfederates at the semant, and the gene were terred against the I nicelist. The Confederates at the semant, and the gene were terred against the I nicelist. The Confederates and Fort Hashell and creft them imaght the Union Fort Mashell and creft them imaght the Union Erect Mashell as the creen Fort Standman and Fort Hashell as the creen the Content of the Confederates retreated first between the Union Fort Mashell as the creen of the Confederates retreated first between the Confederates retreated first between the Confederates retreated first between the tendent and them out of H is creen and then out of H is creen and the sum of the confederate in the last two months of the confederate in the sum of the confederate in the sum of the confederate in the confederate and the sum of the confederate in the confederate and the sum of the confederate in the Confederate and the sum of the confederate in the Confederate and the confederate that the confederate that the confederate than the confederate to the c

Evacuation of Charleston, S. C.—February IS, 1865, the city of Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates, and occupied by the Union General Gilmore. A large amount of valuable property was destroyed, including 6,000 bales of cotton. Ammunition stored in the railroad depot exploded, and many lives were lost. General Gilmore displayed the American flag over the rulns of Fort Sumter.

Sheridan's March Through the Shen-andoah Valley, Va.—General Sheridan, with a strong Union force, left Winchester, Va., Febru-ary 24, 1855. This expedition was principally disary 24, 1865. tinguished by

Sheridan's Capture of Early's Army.

Sheridan's Capture of Early's Army.

March 2, 1865, near Waynesboro, Va. Sheridan's

Union force encountered the Confederates under

Early. The latter fired one voiley, when General

Custer's division advanced upon them. The Confederate line suddenly broke, and Custer's force

surrounded them, capturing 87 Confederate offi
cers, 1,165 enlisted men, 15 flags, 5 cannon, more

than 100 horses and mules and about 100 wagons

and ambulances. Custer's brigades immediately

pursued the fleeing Confederates, destroying the

depot at Greenwood station, with their artillery

and other captured war material. Next day the

prisoners were sent to Winchester. An attempt

to rescue them by the Confederate General Rosser

only succeeded in his being beaten off, with the

loss of 27 more prisoners. March 26, 1864, Sheri
dan arrived at City Point, Va., having made a

nost successful raid. His total losses were 2 offi
cers and about 50 men in killed, wounded and

prisoners.

Battle of Averyabore, N. C.—Fought

Battle of Averysbore, N. C.—Fought March 16, 1845, between four divisions of Sherman's Union army, under General Slocum, and about 20,000 Confederates under Hardee, After a severe action the latter retreated, leaving 108 of his dead on the field. The Union loss was 77 killed, 477 wounded and no prisoners.

Battles near Hentonville, N. C.—Fought March '18-21, 1855, between General Sherman's Union army and Johnston's Confederate army.

The latter were defeated, with heavy losses, including 257 killed and 1,635 prisoners. The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, was 1,633. Sherman now had possession of Goldsboro, N. C., and concentrated his army there.

N. C., and concentrated his army there.

Skirmsish on the Quaker Road, Va.—
Fought March 29, 1865, between one division of
Neade's Union 5th corps, with 3 batteries, and a
detachment of Lee's Confederate army. After a
short and sharp conflict, the Confederates with
drew to their original position, they having made
the attack. The Union loss was 439 killed,
wounded and missing. That night, under a heavy
Confederate cannonade, the Union 9th corps lost
51 men.

Skirmish on the Boydton Road, Va.— Fought March 30, 1865, between Merritt's corps of Meade's Union army and Confederate infantry and cavairy. Another smart skirmish occurred between detachments of the same armies on the same day, and the total Union losses were some-thing less than 200 men.

A Federal Repulse—Proceeding along the Boydton (Va.) road toward Five Forks, March 31, 1865, Meade's Union advance and Sheridan's Union cavairy encountered a strong force of Confederates, who stubbornly resisted the Federal advance and brought on a conflict, which resulted in the repulse of the Unionists, with a loss of from 2,500 to 3,000 men. Between 300 and 400 Confederate prisoners were captured. Subsequently, under the fire of the Union batteries, the Confederates withdrew.

Battle of Five Forks, Vn.—Fought April 1, 1855, between a part of Lee's Confederate army and three divisions of Union infantry and four of Union cavalry, commanded by Sheridan, while Meade's army threatened the Confederate line from Dinwiddle to Petersburg. After a preliminary contest, Sheridan broke through the Confederate lines, inclusing the Five Forks fortification and its Confederate varieties and exturing cation and its Confederate garrison and capturing tt. The battle for two hours was one of the most terrific of the war, and resulted in the utter defeat of the Confederates. They lost nearly 3,000 killed and wounded and 5,000

prisoners. The Union loss was about 1.000 men, including General Winthrop, who was killed.

Evacuation of Petersburg, Va. Saturday night and Sunday morning, April 1 and 3, 1485, Grant's Union army, under Meede and Sheridan, invested Petersburg with such vagor that on the afternoon of the second day Lee evacuated the place, his communications with Richmond being severed. The losses were very heavy on both sides.

heavy on both sides.

Evacuation of Richmond, Va.—Priemburg having been lost, President Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, retired from its capital, on Sunday, April 8, 1985, and on the following morning General Wetteel with his force entered Richmond, capturing about 500 cannon, 5,600 stand of arms, and 6,600 prisoners. Tairty locomotives and 300 cars were abandoned by the Confederates. The Confederate Sect was destroyed, and as the rearguard of Lee's army moved out of the city they fined it, burning considerable property and stores.

Surrender of General Loc-Lee's army was followed by Grant's Union forces after the evacuation of Richmond, and on the 8th of April, 1855. Lee surrendered to General Grant, as Appomatox Court House, Virginia, and his officers and men were paroied as prisoners of war. They numbered over 2',000 Lee's losses in killed and wounded, from March 5 to April 3, 1843, were something more than 16.000. There were released 350 wagons, 10.000 small arms, and 30 great guas.

Capture of Southern Cities — April 2, 1865. Mobile was captured by the Union army under General Canby, who captured 1.60 Confederate prisoners, 160 cannon, and 2,000 bales of cotton. On the same day the Unionists captured Salisbury, N. C., and Columbus, Ga. On the following day they captured Raleigh, N. C., taking Governor Vance prisoner.

The End of the War-General Johnston, of the Confederate army, surrendered to the Unionists. April 28, 1865, at Durham's sention, near Greensboro, N. C. This closed the war of near Greensh the Rebellion.

Distinguished Officers in the Union Service During the Civil War.

Robert Anderson. Maj.-Gen.; b. near Louisville, Ky.; died in France in 1871.

Edward D. Haker, Colonel, U. S. Sen, from Or.; b. in London, Eng., in 1811; killed at Ball's Bluff, Va., in 1861.

Don Carlos Buell. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Marietta, O., in 1818.

Ambrose E. Burnside. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Liberty, Ind., 1824; Gov R.I., and M. C.; d. in 1880. Benjamin F. Butler. Maj.-Gen; b. at Deerfield, N. H., in 1818, has been M.C. from Mass.

Edward R. S. Canby. Brig. Gen.; b. in Ky. in 1819; shot by Modoc Indian chief, in Cal. in 1873. John C. Fremont. Maj. den.; b. at Savannah, Ga., in 1843. Repub. can. for Pres. in 1856; has been U. S. Sen. from Cal., and later Gov. of Ariz.

Ulyases S. Grant.* Gen. in Chief of the U.S. A. during the latter part of the war; was b. at Pt. Pleasant, O., in 1822. Eight years Pres. of the U.S. Henry W. Haileck. Gen.-in-Chief of the U. S. Army for a time; b. at Waterville, N. Y., in 1815; d. at Louisville, Ky., in 1872.

Winfield S. Hancock, Maj.-Gen.; b. in Montg.Co., Pa., in 1824; Bem. can. for Pres., 1880. Joseph Hooker. Brevet Maj.-Gen.; b. at Hadley, Mass., in 1815; d. in 1879. Oliver C. Howard. Brevet Maj.-Gen; b. at Leeds, Me.

Philip Kearney. Maj.-Gen.; b. in N. f. City, in 1815; wounded at Second Bull Run, where he d., in 1862.

John A. Logan. Maj.-Gen.; b. in Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1826, U. S. Sen. from Ill.

Nathaniel Lyon. Brig. Gen.; b. at Ashford, Conn., in 1819; slain at Wilson's Creek, Mo., in 1861. Geo. B. McClellan. Gen.-in-Chief of the U.S. Army, for a time; b. at Phila., Pa., in 1828; was Dem. can. for Pres. in 1864; elected Gov. of N.J. in 1878.

Ervin McDowell. Maj.-Gen., b. at Frank-linton, O., in 1818.

James B. McPherson. Maj. Gen. of vols. B. at Clyde, O., in 1828; k. at Atlanta, in 1864.

Geo. G. Meade. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Cadiz, Spain, in 1815, d. at Phila. in 1872.

T. F. Mengher. Brig.-Gen.; b. at Waterford, Ireland, in 1823: accidentally drowned by falling from a steamer near Ft. Benton, Montana, in 1867. John A. McClernand. Maj. Gen., b. in Breckenridge Co., Ky.; has been M. C.

Ormaby M. Mitchel. Maj. Gen.: b. in Union Co., Ky., in 1810; d. of yellow fever at Beaufort, S. C., in 1862.

Richard J. Ogleaby. Maj. Gen.; b. in Oldham Co., Ky., in 1824; has been Gov. of Ill., and U. S. Sen. from that State.

Alfred Pleasanton. Maj.-Gen., b. at Washington, D. C., in 189; author of treatise on healing effect of sunlight passing through blee

John Pope. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Kaski Iil., in 1833.

Fits John Porter. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Parts mouth, N. H., in 1823.

Thomas E. G. Ransom. Brig.Gen.; b. in 1834; d. in Chicago in 1864.

Wm. S. Rosecrans. Maj.-Uca.; b. al Kingston, O., in 1806. Franz Sigel. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Zinden. Baden. Germany.

John M. Schoffeld. Maj.-Gen.; b. in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1831; U. S. Secretary of War in 1868.

John Sedgwick. Maj.-Gen.; b. at Convall. Conn., in 1813; k. at Spottsylvania, Va., in 1814.

Philip H. Sheridan. Naj.-Gen.: b. si Somerset, O., in 1831, present Lieut.-Gen. U.S.A.

Wm. T. Sherman. Maj.-Gen. in the war: present Gen. U. S. A., b. at Lancaster, O., in 1931. Alfred H. Terry. Brig.-Gen.; b. at Bar-ford, Conn., in 187. Geo. H. Thomns. Maj.-Gen.; b. in South ham Co., Va., in 1816; d. at San Fran., Cal., in 163.

Leading Officers in the Confederate Service.

Peter G. T. Beauregard. Gen.; b. at New Orleans, La., in 1818.

Braxton Bragg.* Maj.-Gen., born in N.C. about 1815; d. at Galveston, Tex., in 1875.

defferson Davis. Col.; b. in Christian Co., Ky., in 1868, was President of the Southern Con-federacy; formerly U.S. Senator from Miss., and was Sec. of Way under Pres. Pierce.

J. A. Enriy. Maj. Gen.; b. in Va about 1815. Blehard S. Ewell. Lieut.-Gen., born in D. C., in 1820, d. at Springhill, Tenn., in 1872.

Wade Hampton, Jr. Lieut Gen.; b. at Columbia, S. C., in 1818, has been Gov. of S. C. and member of the U. S. Senate

Wm. J. Hurdee.* Brig. den.; b. at Savannah, On., in 1818, d. at Wytheville, Va., in 1873.

Ambrose P. Hill. Maj. den , b. in Cul-peper Co., Va., about 1825, k. at Petersburg, Va., in 1865.

Dan'l H. Hill. Gen.; b. in S. C. about 1822. John B. Hood. Lieut. Gen.; b. in Bath Co., Ky., about 1830.

Benj. Huger.* Maj. Gen.; b. at Charleston, C., in 1806.

Thos. J. Jackson (Stonewall),4 Lieut.-Gen.; b. at Clarksburg, Va., in 1824, d. from wounds received at battle of Chancellorsville.

Albert S. Johnston.* Gen.: b. in Mason Co., Ky., in 1803; k. at Shiloh, in 1862

Joseph E. Johnston.* Maj.-Gen.; b. in , Pr. Edward Co., Va., in 1807. George W. C. Lee. Gen.; b. in Va. about

Robert E. Lee. Gen.-in-Chief of the Confederate army: b. at Stafford, Va., in 1807, d. at Lexington, Va., in 1870.

Fits Hugh Lee. Gen.; b. in Va about 1835.

James Longstreet.* Lieut. Con. , h is 5. about 1830.

Benj. McCulloch. Maj. Gen.; b. in Entherford Co., Tenn., in 1816; k. at Pon Ridge, Ark., Mar. 7, 1862.

Leonidas Polk.º Maj. Gen.; h. at Raich C., in 1865; k. at Pine Mountain, near Mariel Ga. in 1864.

Sterling Price. Maj.-Gen.; h. in Pr. Edward Co., Va., 1899; M. C. from Mo., and was Gov. of that State; d. at St. Louis in 1867.

Kirby E. Smith. Maj.-Gen.; b. at S. Augustine, Fla., about 1885.

Jas. E. B. Stuart. Maj.-Gen.: h in Parrick Co., Va., in 1837; k. in battle near Richmond in 1884.

Enri Van Born. Naj.-Gen., b. in Nist. 1821. d. in 1863.

If Many other distinguisted names should be here mentioned, but lask of space precents. EXPLAYATORY - Graduated at West Point; b., burn, d., died, k., killed.





HE RECORD of North American discovery and aettlement may be thus briefly told; Greenland, by Icelanders, in A. D. 980; Bahama Islands, by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, Isthmus of Darien, by Columbus, in 1494. Florida, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Newfoundland and Canada, by John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497; North and

South (1991), at by Sebastian Cabot, in 1498, Hudson bay, by Sebastian Cabot, in 1512, the Mississippi river, by De Soto, about 1541, Davie strait, by John Davie in 1585; the Hudson river, by Henry Hudson, in 1608, and Baffin bay, by William Haffin, in 1616. In 1500, American Vespurci explored Brazil, S. A., and gave his name to both of the American continents

The Spaniards early settled the West India Islands and New Mexico. The French occupied Canada in 1534, with the valley of the Mies ssippi, and other regions south and west. The English made their first permanent settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, and a few years later several districts (including the present city of New York) were populated by Hollanders and Swedes. In 1620, the Puritan Pitgrims landed on the bleak coast of Massachusetts. By 1770, England after a series of conflicts, had captured the country, occupied by the French, Duich, and Swedish settlers, and was in possession of nearly the whole of North America, except Mexico, which was held by Spain. Soon afterwards, Russia acquired territory on the northwestern coast. Such was the ownership of the continent when the war of the Revolution began, in 1775.

At that time there were thirteen American coloules. These afterwards became the thirteen original States

The columists, who were subjects of Great Britain, became restive under various restrictions placed upon them by the mother country. Among these were a species of search warrant, which permitted government officials to enter stores and private houses to search for goods upon which prescribed taxes had not been paid. Another was a stamp tax, which required every document used in the trade or legal business of the colonies to hear a stamp costing not less than an English shilling each, and a larger sum in proportion to the value of the document used.

This tax was afterwards repealed, but in 1767 another act of partiament provided for taxing paper glass, tea and other goods imported into the colonies

This concerns being resisted upon the part of the people, the English government sent troops to Boston to enforce the law, when a collision ensued between the troops and the citizens, in which several of the latter were killed and wounded

Owing to the bliter opposition these taxes were soon repealed, excepting that of threepence on each pound of tes imported. But even this tax the colonists refused to pay, and when the first ship-load of tes serived in Boston harbor, the citizens went upon the years and throw the test parelisated.

In order to subthe and punish her American subjects, the English government thereupon devised other oppressive measures and annoyances, which, in the spring of 1775, resulted in the conflicts between the British soldiers and citizens at omcost and Lexington, and commenced the seven years war known as the War of the Revolution for American Independence. The war had been in progress for about a year, when the Continental Congress in session at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, July 2, 1776, adopted a resolution, introduced by Richard Henry Lee decisions.

That these united colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Bettish crown, and that all political connection between them and the Bians of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved.

Two days later the Declaration of Independence, prepared by Thomas Jefferson, was brought into Congress, and, amid intense excitement on the part of the citizens, was adopted. The annuncement that it had been signed was made by the ringing of a bell in the cupola of the building. Such was the birth of American freedom.



The Declaration of Independence.



DFCLARATION by the representatives of the United States of America, In Congress assumbted Presed, Thursday, July 4, 1776

When, in the course of human events, it becomes increasing for one people to dissolve the position basis which have connected them with no stace at 16 assume a roughly owner of the earlieste parate and equi-action to which the laws of nature and of natures contending them a decing respect to the quarries of marking frequency that they should decare the earness which important to the separation.

We had these truths to be sech vident that als men are rested equal that they are enshowed by their treator with certain finhenalde rights that among these are left liberty and the pursuit I happen so. That to so up these eighbi, governments are instituted and up non dear ing their port powers from the consent of He governed that when versity fact afgovern ment becomes distriction of these its factors the right of the people to after or to above to and Expressington how government, having its localda those or so hip rangers and corranging its pow In such form as to them stars seem to stalke b to it is their soft to and he pronose. Produce pulsed with the Design councils song estab high to his town by which I for Aglif and transcriberous are or a real concentration historials will be made of a choice disposed to suff with our or our suffer than to right there is a tailer to be getter to a strowbell they mean at each to two considering his above and the control of the present of the control of green and result of the problems of the the west of processors and temperatures now

guards for their future security. Such has been In patient sufferance of these colories and such is now the necessity when he astronous them to after their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain Is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over those states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a can fat world.

He has refused his mesent to news the most who esome and necessary for the toblic good.

He has torbidden his governors to pass laws of tunned (its and pressing one stance unbas suspented by their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to their

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people and so those people would refun, this the right of representation in the legislature in right hissimalise to their and formulable of expensionly.

He has collect together legislative bodies at places one stad smoondartable and distant from the deposition of their juddle records, for the soft purpose of fatigating them into compliance with his measure.

He has dissilved representative house reports of a topostage with an interference his traction on the rights of the people.

By lies refused for a long time after such its so it insite orise others. I be steed whereby the exception of admiration, in secretarist to the reciple at long it of their exercises. On the steed containing in the meantime, expended to the decreasing in the meantime, expended to the decreasing in the meantime.

He has one as not be present to population of the local boundaries, so as to render it, as a section of the sec

pass others to encourage their inigration lather, and raising the conditions of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing listorary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone. For the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harras our people, and cat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of paper, shall ing armies, without the coment of our legi-

He has affected to render the military infe-

He has combined with others, to subject so to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and sace knowledged by our laws giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed trees

For protecting them, by a mock-trial, from punishment for any murders which they shall commit on the inhabitants of those states

I've cutting of our trade with all parts of the

For imposing faces on us, without our countil For depriving us, in dealty cases, of the benefits of treat by Jury

For transporting as beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences

her abstishing the free system of English last in a neighboring province, establishing there in arbitrary government, and enlarging to boundaries, so as to render it, at each as at instrument for threatneing the most attack at the instrument for threatneing the most absolute rule into them colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the forms of our government, for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us, in all a whataoaver.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protestion, and waiting war against

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coast burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desciation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of crucity and perfldy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by thate bands

He has excited domestic insurrections are us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undis tinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redram, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may defin a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumsta our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity. and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquires fn the necessity which

rences our separation, and hold them, us we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in

We, therefore, the repre mtatives of the Durran STATUS OF AMERICA DE GENERAL CONGRESS OF sembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES: and that they are absolved from all alleriance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to lavy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Dirine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our encred



The Ratification of the Constitution by the Thirteen Original States.

FTER the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the thirteen British colonies were known as the "Thirteen I'nited States of America." Beyond the efforts of Congress to sustain the conflict between the States and the "mother country," and to encourage Washington in his design to free the soil from British domination, the political changes were unimportant, until England dispatched a messenger to New York with offers of peace,

about the beginning of the year 1782. November 30, 1782, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris, France, and, on September 3, 1783, the treaty was concluded, the independence of each of the

several States was acknowledged, and boundary lines established. The government of the States was then principally vested in Congress and their own legislation, but, May 14, 1767, a national convention met at Philadelphia. After four months' deliberation, the present Constitution of the United States was adopted, and submitted to the people of each State for ratification or rejection. Their action was tardy in the extreme, for although Delaware, the first State to accept it, voted for it December 7, 1787, Rhode Island, the last, did not ratify it until May 27, 1790; but every State voted in its favor. Congress ratified it March 4, 1789, at which time it became the law of the land.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

E. THE PEOPLE of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare,

secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ABTICLE 1.—Section 1. All legislative pwers herein granted shall be vested in a

Congress of the United States, which shall comist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Seect. Et 3. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

S. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the safe of twenty-five years, and been seven years a claimen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an

inhabitant of that State in which he shall be

choses.

3. Representatives and direct tares shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not tased three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct.

The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachuests eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jorsey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of imposchment.

The Senate.

The Senate.

Sect. III. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

1. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first classes. The seats of the senators of the first classes shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. No person shall be a Scantor who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

2. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President of the United States.

4. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States.

5. Integration to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trust, judgment and punishment according to law.

Election of Congressmen.

Sect. IV. Times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law

thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or after such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sect. V.—1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compet the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

General Rules.

General Rules.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punnsh its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, and a nember.

2. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

8-ect. VI -1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same, and for any speech or debute in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to

any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sect. VII-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

How Law is Made.

How Law is Made.

8. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

8. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

The Powers of Congress.

The Powers of Congress.

Sect. VIII. The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and gwerral welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

tribes:
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of
bankruptcy throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof,
and of foreign coin, and ix the standard of
weights and measures:

To receive for the number of counter.

weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

7. To establish post offices and post roads:

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discovenes:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations:

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offeness against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures:

13. To privide and maintain a navy:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the States in which the same shall be, for the exection of forts, magazines, assenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the forego-

18, To make all laws which shall be necessar and proper for carrying into execution the forego

ing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officers thereof.

Emigration and Taxes.

Sect. IX.—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thou and eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

quire it.

8. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall

s. No bill of a trainder or ex post racto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or reveaue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by laws; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles Forbidden.

Titles Ferbidden.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Seet. X.-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grart letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post sacto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection law; and the set produce of all duties and imposts, take the set produce of all duties and impost, the we of the Treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

S. No State shall, without the consent of

the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will ast admit of delay.

Election of President.

ARTICLE II.—Sect. I.,—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and. together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

S. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

S. (annulled, see amendments, Article XII.)

profit under the United States. Askil be appointed an elector.

3. (Annulled, see amendments, Article XII.)

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which days shall be the same throughout the United States at the time of the Constitution, shall be elected of the Constitution, shall be eligible to that office who shall any person be eligible to that office who shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and leve fourteen years a revident within the United States.

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability, but of the health of the shall devote on the Vice-President, as the Congress may by law provide for the case of the President and Vice-President, and the Vice-President, and the President and Vice-President, and such officer, and all then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, received in the sand in the services, a componention, which shall neither be increased or diminished during the principle of the which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any at them.

3. Refere he enters on the assention of his offine, he shall take the following each or affirmation: "I so offiners wears (or appear) what I will patter of the Lerter States and will Panis open of the Lerter States and will, to the cours of or additive, respect, property parties."

Powers of the President.

Powers of the President.

Open, II.—I., The President shall be consumed when the state of the army and many of the United States, and of the milities of the ververal licence when called into the actual service of the Latest States in the careal service of the Catted States in may require the opinion. In writing of the principal officer in each of the service of their committee of the catesting to the desice of their respective efficient, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and particular for officeres against the United States, nonept in man of imparameters the United States, nonept in man of imparameters, and hy and with the advice and comment of the States, is made treation, previded two thirds of the States, is made treation, previded two thirds of the States, and hy and with the advice and comment of the States, and a past of the States, whose appointment of the States, and the state of the United States, whose appointment are not brevit when no provided for and which shall to matabished by the but the Congress may, by two the first price of the part in the Instate of departments.

B. The Provident shall have power to States in the instances that may happen during the reverse of the States, whose hyperitarian shall reprice at the raid of short coursels.

B. The Provident shall have power to States and the states of the Categorian Information of the state of the Categorian for many on retraceding contributions with the state of the Categorian for many on retracedinary occasions, can reas both Houses or either of them and in sum of diagravements that twen them may adjoin the state of the Categorian that the state of the rest in such that on the state of the

Administration of Justice.

Administration of Justice.

A BTFCLE SES — Seed. E. The Judicial prover of the Luised States aball he wested in top Raperson Court and in sanch inferior courts in the Congress may from time to time ordain and intabilish. The Judgess hash not also Represent Court and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during pand behavior and shall at dated themse reserved for the district and shall at dated themse reserved by district and shall at dated themse reserved for the district and shall at dated themse reserved for the district and treatment of the order of the Luisetta would had treatment to the law and equity artists which had the district and treatment and the district and the district and the district and treatment and t

S. The Congress shall have power to diretary the punishment of treasen but no attained of treasen chall need correspons of blead of furbid-tre, except during the tife of the person estainted.

Elghto of the Several States.

Hights of the Several States.

A STECLE BY. Stord F. Pull faith and credit shall be given; by rach State to the guilts scale remarks and justices growed large of creating the process of the guilts of the remarks and the states growed large of creating the states and the states and the content of the states and the content of the states and the collect there.

Book BE I. The estimans of each State shall be estimated as a privileges and immunician of rife state in the source. States

By the process of the creating the state of the sta

Now Assendments Hay to Hodo.

ABTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Reense shall down it necessary, shall prepare anomalement to like Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several flates, shall only a convention for proposing amondments, which in ether case, shall be valid to all interior and perparent, as made of this Constitution, when restricted by the Legislature of three fearths thereof as the one or the other ments of restricted may be prepared by the Congress previous that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight handered and origin, shall fe may make a direct and fourth chances in the ninth metter of the deed article; and that so flate, without its contents than the first and these or the seminate of the deed article; and that so flate, without its contents than the flates of the seminate of the feet article; and that so flates, without its contents than the flates of the seminate of the feet article; and that so flates, without its contents than the flates of the seminate of the seminate.

deed articles and that we finds, evidence he estated share he between all its regard outfrage in the tenture.

A ETTS S. R. W. B. A. A. debts contracted, and empayments reported into hereon the pippling of this constitution shall he as waited against the flutted whose under this wasolites he as well appeared that the flutted whose entirely on and the new fittel allow the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution and the new fittel allow the flutted which had been somethed a particular through the constitution of the constitution between the con

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

AMEROMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

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A BTICLE BIF. The right of the propts to be greatered by the proving the proving the proving and option, against an environmentation searches and prizarion, shall not be violated and as were the property.

chall treue, but types probable outro, supportly each or efficacion, and particularly describe place to be convined, and the persons or the

the phase to be somewheat, and the persons or things to be select.

A EFICLE W He person shall be held to answer but a capital or atherwise infrances orient, spitter on a presentment or indistinct of a Grand-Jury contept in some artising in the land or taxes forces, or in the mitting the the land or taxes forces, or in the mitting to the land or taxes forces, or in the mitting in the land or taxes forces or in the mitting in the land or the land purson to emblact or public deagur, nor shall any purson to emblact or the capital strength or two puts to become of the twice put to be because of the twice put to be any or the land man to be deprived of title Hisbrity, or properly without due pressure of law, were also because of the puts of the property or the other for public que, without just confronmenton.

Trial by Jury.

AETICLE VI in all original pronounting, the accreed shall enjoy the right to a speedy and gubits trial by an importal jury of the final and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously associated by less and to be informed of the nature and cause of the preparation to be our fronted with the winnesse against him to have pumpolarly prices for obtaining witnesses in the favor and to have the action or committee the trial of the committee of the control of

finam. than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE V131. Excessive half shalt not be required nor excessive fine ingunsd, nor excel and account prints in the ingunsd, nor excel and account prints means indicated.

ARTICLE I.S., The measurement by the Constitution of section rights, shalt not be constructed to dray or disparage others retained by the propie.

ARTICLE X. The powers not designated to the United States by the Constitution, the prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, are reserved to the States are reserved to the States are reserved to the States for the States are reserved to the States for the States are reserved to the States in the States are reserved to the States for the States are reserved to the States for the States are reserved to the Control States and the Control States are states as a state of a promound against one of the United States by retigents of another States, or by ottlered or subjects of another States, or by ottlered so subjects of any foreign States.

The Electoral Total.

The Electural Vota.

ASTECLE SSI.—I. The electors shall imput in their recoperties flates, and vote by initiat for Previous and Vive Previous and or wham at least chall not be an inhabitant of the more finite with linearies. They shall amm to their balloin the persons voted for a Prevident and in distinct labloin the persons voted for as I ber Prevident and the statest labloin the persons voted for as the very revolvent and the product and statest labloin the persons voted for as Prevident and they shall operate voted for as Vice Prevident and of the number of voted for as Vice Prevident and of the number of voted for an Vice Prevident and of the number of voted for an Vice Prevident and of the number of voted for the United States of they had been stabled to the formate. The Prevident of the fernate shall in the prevident of the fernate shall in the prevident of the consteal. The persons having the previous deat, if over a number is a majority of the whole someher of votes for Prevident shall be the Prevident have such majority then from the persons has ring the highest numbers in a majority of the whole someher of observer shall be recording three on the little of the votes appointed and if no persons have such majority then from the persons has ring the highest numbers for a reconsistant the Norma of Representation from such flats having one vote. A queryan for this perpose shall consist of a member or members from two kinds of the flats and a majority of all the flats shall be flats and a majority of all the flats of highest the record of the record of the persons that the shall be released and the state shall be flats and a majority of all the flats of highest the record of the record of the persons that are not represented the relative of the record of the record of the record of the flats of the record of the re

disability of the President.

S. The pressib having the greatest number of votes as Vac President chall be the Vice President, if care a superior that it is the Vice President, if care a superior to a tapority of the whole consider of observe appointed and if no presses have a materity then brown the two highest seal observe on the last, the forests chall chosen a Vice President. A question for the propose whall contain to two-threat of the whole comber of finesters, and a majority of the whole comber of finesters, and a majority of the whole nombire shall be described in the observe of the chosen of the choice of the whole nombire shall be described as the whole nombire observed that of Vice President shall be eligible to that of Vice President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States observe man have been a superistance for the well as a president of the Cathed States.

crime, whereof the party shall have been doly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction d. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation

Who are Citizens.

ARTICLE XIV. Sect. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of estimens of the United States. Nor shall any State chaptree any person of life, liberty, or property, without the process of law nor deay is any person within its Jurisdiction the equal procession of the laws.

Sect. El. de presentatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State exclusing indians not faced. But when the right to you at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-

President of the United States. Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is demied to any of the male inhabitants of such a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basts of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such rade citizens shall bear to the whole number of such rade citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in such State.

Seet. 111. No person shall be a Senator of Representative in Congress. or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, elts or under any take who having previously taken an oath sea member of tongress, or as an officer of the United States or or as member of any State legislature or as an executive or judical officer of any State that of the Constitution of the Crited States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given also or confort to the ensumes thereof, but Congress may, by

of two-thirds of such House, remove such

What Debts Shall be Paid.

What Debis Shall be Paid.

Sect. IV. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in supresing imagrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but seither the United States nor any State shall saumne or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any lave but all such debts, obligations, and cisius, shall be held illegal and void.

Sect. V. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

enforce, by appropriate regimenton, use pro-of this article XV.—Reet, I. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be defined or abridged by the United States or any state on account of race, color, or previous con-dition of servitude.

Seet. II. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,

The First Congresses.

HE first Continental Congress, formed while the thirteen colonies were yet under British dominton, exerted no political influence, and had no part in the government of the United States, for it dissolved before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It met in Carpenters' Hall Philadelphia, Pa., September 5, 1774, and adjourned October 26, the same year

The second Congress assembled at the Pennsylvania State House, Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, and on July 4, 1776, adopted the Declaratum of Independence,

The third Congress was held at Baltimore, Md., beginning December 20, 1776.

The fourth Congress opened at Philadelphia, March 4, 1777.

The fifth Congress began its session at Lancaster, Pa., September 27, 1777,

The sixth Congress met at York, Pa., September 30, 1777. The seventh Congress gathered at Philadelphia, July 2, 1778.

The eighth Congress was held at Princeton, N. J., June 20, 1788. The 'ninth Congress opened at Annapolis, Md., November 26, 1783, and here, December 23, 1783. Washington rangued his office of commander-in-chief of the army.

The tenth Congress began at Trenton, N. J., November 1, 1784. The eleventh Congress assembled at the City Hall, in New York, January 11, 1785, where the new government was organized, and Washington the first president, was inaugurated in 1780. The Federal capital remained at New York until 1790.

Congress met again at Philadelphia, December 6, 1790, and the seat of government remained here until 1900, at which time the Federal capital was permanently established at Washington, D. C., Congress first assembling in that city November 17, 1800.

The First Presidential Election.

ACH of the thirteen original States having duly accepted the Federal Constitution, it was ratified by Congress, and went into operation in 1789. At this time public opinion pointed unmodukably to General Washington as the first President of the new republic The first Wednesday of January, 1789 was set spart for the choice of presidential electors in each of the States by the voters thereof, the first Wednesday of February, 1789, was fixed upon for the selection of a President by the chosen

electors, and this first Wednesday of March, 1789, us the date when the new administration of governmental affairs should commence operations.

(24)

The first Congress of the Federal Union met without a quorum in the House of Representatives, and did not organize until March 30. 1789, nor did the Senate convene until April 6, following, at which time presidential ballots were counted. All the States, except New York (which neglected, through indifference, to hold an election), had chosen presidential electors, and Washington was their unanimous choice for President, receiving sixty-nine votes, while John Adams, having received thirty-four votes, was declared Vice-President.

April 30, 1789, the new executive officers were publicly inaugurated at the City Hall, in New York; and thus the Republic began its long coreer of prosperity, with a government as complete as that of either Great Britain or France.

Duties of Principal Federal Officers.

N ORDER to become acquainted with the general government of the country the reader should first carefully study the Constitut on of the United States, which is berewith given with headings displayed in a marginer such as to make it easily traderstood

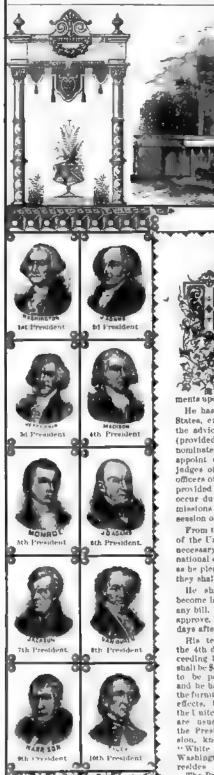
To become familiar with the State, county, town and ar antipal government and the diffuse of persons in the several State county fown and city offlices the student should any tank houself or herself with the Constitution of []

the State in which he or she may be a resident and follow with a reading of the statutes of that parts that State

The object of this chapter is to give the reader an understanding of the duties of some of the leading federal officers, together with a view of the manner in which Congressional law is made and the

The article on the duties of Congressmen very fully reveals the racthod of providers in the passage of bills that make up the laws of the land some of which may be only for personal benefit, while others are necessary and are framed for the general good.

Through laws thus passed by Congress, have the general federal offices been created. The succeeding pages quite fully outline the f frame work of the general government.



The President of the United States.

President's Manalon, Washington, D. C.

HE PRESIDENT must be thirty-five years old, a native of the United States, and a resident of the United States fourteen years

He holds office for four years, and swears to preserve protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, to the best of his ability.

He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militin of the several States, when it is called into actual service of the nation, and may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive depart-

ments upon any subject relating to the daties of their respective offices. He has power to grant pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment, has power, by and with the advice and consent of the I nited States Senate to make treatles (provided that two thirds of the Senators present concur), and shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senats, appoint embussadors, ministers, and consuls to foreign countries, judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for in other ways or established by law. If vacancies occur during the recess of the Senste, the President may grant commissions to new appointees which shall expire at the end of the next sension of the Senate.

From time to time be is to give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such legislation as shall to him seem necessary and expedient; on extraordinary occasions, or in a national emergency, he may call either house of Congress, or both, as he pleases, to convene, and if they disagree as to the time when they shall adjourn, he may adjourn them, as he may deem best

He shall sign all bills passed by Congress before they can become law, but he may return to the house where it originated, any bill, order, or resolution, with his objections, which he cannot approve. If he fails to sign it, or return it to Congress within ten days after its passage, it becomes a law without his approval.

His term of office begins on the 4th day of March next enc ceeding his election, his salary

shall be \$50,000 a year. to be paid monthly, and he has the use of the furniture and other effects, belonging to the United States, that are usually kept to the President's mansion, known as the "White House," at Washington, where he persons being selected by him self, consists of the following officers 1 Secretary 1 Amirtoni # Clerks



The President's official bouse- | 1 Fireman

bold, at annual salaries, such







18th President





14th President





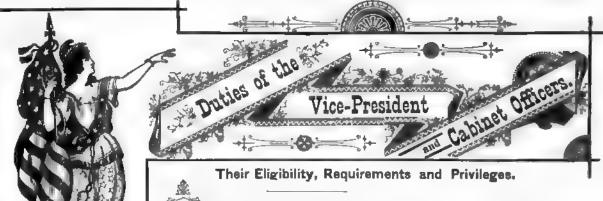
16th Pr











HE Vice-President is elected at the same time and by the same process as the Prestdent of the United States. No man who is ineligible for the office of President can be elected Vice-President. He goes into office with the Prest-

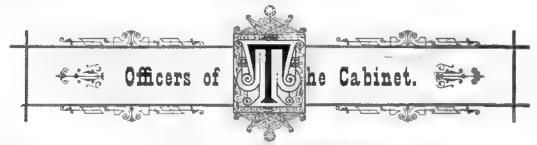
dent, and their terms of office expire on the same day,

In case the President resigns or dies, or becomes anable to exercise the functions of his office, or is removed from it, the duties of his position shall be performed by the Vice-President during the remainder of the term for which both were elected. In case both die or resign or become unable to perform the duties required of them, or are removed from office, tongress has the power to declare by law what other officer shall then act as President.

The Vice-President is, by virtue of his office, the President of the United States Senate, and in case of his death, removal, resignation, or inability, the Senate may elect a presiding officer of the Senate. who shall also be President of the United States should any cause create a vacancy in that office. The Vice-President may be removed from his office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors.

As presiding officer of the Sensie, he cannot vote except when there is an equal division of the Senate on any question, and his vote is decisive.

It is his duty, also, as presiding officer of the Senste, to open, in the presence of the assembled Senate and House of Representatives, all the certificates of the election of the President and Vice-President of the I nited States, and superintend the counting of the votes accompanying the certificates.



Duties of the Several Members of the President's Cabinet.

HE EXECUTIVE departments of the United States government are seven in number; the Department of State the Department of War, the Department of the Treasury the Department of Justice, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Interior, the Post office Depart-The Department of Justice is governed by the Attorney General, the Post-office Department by the Postmuster-General, and the others by secretaries, respectively. Each head of a department beenful data a salary of \$8,000 a view payable wenthly,

The head of each department is outlarized to prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law for its government the conduct of its offices and clerks, the distribution and performance of its bosiness, and the cust dy are and preservation of the records, papers and property pertaining to it.

From the first Liv of October until the first day of April in each

and Post-office Departments, and in the General Land Office (at Washington) are required to be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours in each day; and from the first day of April until the first day of October, in each year, at least ten bourn in each day, except Sundays and days designated by law as public

The clerks in the departments are arranged in four classes, distinguished as the first second, third and fourth classes. No clerk can be appointed in either of these classes, in any department, until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners. consisting of the chief of the bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed and two other clerks to be selected by the head of the department. Women may at the discretion of the head of may department, be appointed to any of the clerkships therein authorized by law upon the same qualifications, requisites and conditions, and your all the bare are and offices in the State War, Treasury, Navy , with the same comprehentions as are prescribed for men. Each band of a department may, from time to time, alter the distribution among the various bureaus and offices of his department of the clerks prescribed by law, as he may find it proper and necessary so to do.

Clerks and employes in the departments, whose compensation is not otherwise prescribed, receive the following saleries per year: | First Class Clerks | 81,980 | Fourth Class Cikes | 81,300 | Amst. Homengers | 8710 | Becond do | 1,400 | Women Clerks | 900 | Laborers | 720 | Third do | 1,400 | Hemongers | 840 | Watchman | 720 |

Temporary cierks, performing duties similar to those in either class, are entitled to a salary of the same rate as permanent clerks.

Each head of a department is authorized to employ as many clerks of all classes, and such other employes, at such rates of compensation, respectively, as Congress may, from year to year, appropriate money for paying them. No money can be paid to any clerk employed in either department at an annual salary, as compensation for extra services, unless expressly authorized by law. Further restrictions are also placed upon the employment of extra and temporary cierks and

subordinate assistants in the departments, and the law prescribes the rates of their compensation, in case their employment becomes necessary.

The chief clerks in the several departments and bureaus and other offices connected therewith have supervision, under their immediate superior, over the duties of the other clerks therein, and see that they are faithfully performed. And it is also the business of the chief clerks to take care, from time to time, that the duties of the other clerks are distributed among them with equality and uniformity, according to the nature of the case. The chief clerks also report monthly

to their superior officers any existing defects that they may know of in the arrangement or dispatch of the public business, and each head of a department, chief of a bureau, or other auperior officer must examine the facts as stated, and take proper measures to amend such existing defects.

The disbursing clerks authorized by law in any department are appointed by the heads of the departments from clerks of the fourth class. Each of these clerks is required to give a bond to the United States for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, according to law in such amount as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and with sureties approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and renew, strengthen and increase the amount of such bond, from time to time, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct,

Each disbursing clerk, except the one employed in the Treasury Department, may, when so directed by the head of his department, superintend the building which it occupies.

Each disbursing clerk, in addition to his salary as a clerk of the fourth class, is entitled to receive \$200 more a year, or \$2,000 in all.

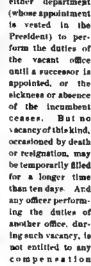
In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the head of any department, the first or sole assistant thereof, unless the President directs otherwise, performs the duties of such head until a successor is appointed or the sickness or absence ceases.

In case of the death, resignation, absence or sickness of the chief of any bureau, or any officer thereof whose appointment is not vested in the head of the department, the assistant or deputy of such chief or officer, or his chief clerk, may perform the duties of his superior, unless the President orders otherwise.

The President, in case of the vacancies created as above mentioned. may authorize and direct the head of any other department, or any

> other officer in either department (whose appointment is vested in the President) to perform the duties of the vacant office until a successor is appointed, or the sickness or absence of the incumbent ceases. But no vacancy of this kind, occasioned by death or resignation, may be temporarily filled for a longer time than ten days. And any officer performing the duties of another office, during such vacancy, to not entitled to any compensation beyond bls own proper salary.

Officers or clerks of any department,



when lawfully detailed to investigate frauds or attempts to defraud the government, or any official misconduct or irregularity, are

President Lincoln and His Cabinet.

HE above pictorial illustration is from F. R. Carpenter's painting, made at the White House in Washington, in 1864, representing the memorable meeting of Lincoln and his net assembled to listen to the first reading of

cabinet assembled to listen to the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Some of the electrons will be readily recognized. In the picture William H. Seward, Secretary of State, who site in front of the table, is evidently considering certain features of the document. Edwin M. Stanton, head of the War Department, sitting at the extreme left, listens intently; so, also does Salmon P. Chase, Sacrutary of the

Treasury, who stands with arms folded. Lincoln, as he sits with paper in hand, is all attention so is Oldeon welles, head of the Navy, who, in long, white beard, alto opposits Seward. (Taleb Hmith, Secretary of the Interior stands next to Welles, Kontgomery Blair Postmaster-tlemeral, stands beside Smith, and Edward Baies, Attorney-General mis at the extreme right.

size at the extreme right.
Altograther the faces and the scene represented
will go down into the future as one of the memora-ble events connected with the efforts made for the
preservation of the American Union in the dark
and troublous days of the rebellion.

authorized to administer oaths to witnesses; and any head of a department or bureau may, when any investigation in his department requires it, subname witnesses before the proper officer, to testify in the case, and resort to compulsion by the court to enforce the attendance of such witnesses. Heads of departments or bureaus are furnished the necessary legal assistance by the Attorney-Geueral; and evidence is to be furnished by the departments in suits pending in the court of claims.

Rach department is allowed to expend \$100 a year for newspapers, to be filed in that department. The head of each department makes an annual report to Congress, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for his department has been expended, the names of every person to whom any of it has been

paid, the nature of the service rendered, the kind of property furnished, and its price, etc.: he also reports to Congress, annually, the names of the clerks and other persons who have been employed in his department and its offices, the time and manner of their employment, the same paid to each, whether they have been useful, need to be removed, etc.

The Secretaries of State, the Treasury, the Interior, War and Navy, the Postmaster-General, the Attorncy tomeral and the Commissioner of Agriculture, are required to keep a complete inventory of all the property belonging to the Luited States in the buildings, rooms, offices and grounds occupied by them, respectively, and under their charge, as well as an account of the sale or other disposition of

any of such property, except supplies of stationery and fuel in the public offices, and books, pamphlets and papers in the library of Congress.

The head of each department is required, as soon as practicable after the last day of September, in the year whenever a new Congress assembles, to cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, a full and complete list of all officers, agents, cierts and employes in his department, or in any of the offices or bureaus connected with it. Such list must include, also, all the statistica peculiar to his department required to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prepare the Biennial Register.



A Summary of His Duties.

IIB duties of the Secretary of State are from time to time prescribed by the President of the United States, and relate

principally to carrying on correspondence, issuing commissions or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the I nited States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign states or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs as the President of the United States assigns to the

department; and he conducts the business of the department in such manner as the President shall direct. He has custody of the seal of the United States, and of the seal of the Department of State, and of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures and other

property in or belonging to the department

When the President has approved and signed any bill, order, resolution or vote passed by Congress, or which becomes a law in any other prescribed manner, the Secretary of State shall receive it from the President or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and give it due publication in print in the manner ordered by law. Also, when any new munchment to the national Constitution has been legally adopted, the Secretary of State shall give it due publication as prescribed in the statutes.

Annual Reports.

He shall report annually to Congress the following particulars:

An abstract if all the returns made to him pursuant to law by customs collectors at the various parts of the country of seamen registered by them and corpor saments of samen and leb at on it reachs by for light authorities. A statement of all such changes and multifactions in the commercial

A statement of all such changes and multifications in the commercial systems of other nations, in any manner made, as shall have been communicated to his 4-partment.

Important information communicated by diplomatic and computer office.

If he deems it valuable for publication to the people.

A full list of all consular officers.

A report of any rates or tariff of fees to be received by diplomatic or consular officers, prescribed by the President during the preceding year.

A statement of such fees as have been collected and accounted for by such officers during the preceding year.

A statement of lists of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign places, returned to him every three mostles by collectors of customs. Sames of any consular officers of foreign citizenship who may have hose employed under salaries, and the circumstances of their appointment.

A statement of expenditures from the contingent fund required to be made by him, which must include all the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of all foreign inhistoriand their offices, except such expenditures as are settled upon the certificate of the President.

Every act of Congress that becomes a law of the land by regular process, together with every foreign treaty, postal convention, or congressional joint resolution adopted, must be sent to the public printer for legal publication by the Secretary of State, who is also to publish in one or more newspapers (not exceeding three) such commercial information that he may receive from diplomatic and commission officers as he may consider important to the public interests.

Passports.

It is from this department, also, that passports are furnished, free of charge, to all persons who desire to travel in foreign countries where passports are necessary. Copies of records in this department are copied by clerks for all persons at a cost to the applicant of ten cents for each 100 words in the desired statement.

Annual Salarice of Assistant Officers.

The subordinate officers of this department, with their minries, are as follows:

3 Aug Secretaries	Ø3, 500	11 Clerks		91,000 to 2	Clerks	44.00
L'Object Cherk	T 500	& do		1,000 10	da	
i Translator	2,100	및 다이		1,400	Rugineer	1,400
4 Bureau Chiefs	2 100	10 do	1 +1	1,000	Assistant	Lim
Married as 12 and	do mam	Classes I	I a bossess	-4	de a ferra deserva	

Each chief clerk has the supervision of the clerks in his bureau or dishion of the department, and regulates the amount and character of the duties of each reporting particulars concerning such clerks, their short-comings, six. In his superior officer monthly. In case of the death, removal, configuration, so kness, or incapacity of the head of any bureau, the acut officer indeed him performs his duties until a successor is appointed.



An Outline Sketch of His Official Work, the Number of His Assistants and their Salaries.

HE EXECUTIVE of War is appointed by
the President to assist in carrying on
the government of the country, and
performs such duties as shall from
time to time be enjoined on or
intrusted to him by the President
relative to military commissions,
the military forces, the warlike stores of

the military forces, the warlike stores of the United States, or to other matters respecting military affairs.

He must prepare and communicate to Congress estimates of necessary expenditures and needed appropriations for his department, including estimates for sensums as will be required to prist and bind documents relating to his department, and for the compensation of his autoretinate officers and cierks, and estimates for the construction

of public works. All estimates for the public service in this and all other Cabinet departments are transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of War has the custody and charge of all the books, records, papers, furniture, fixtures, and other property belonging to his department; controls the collection at the seat of government of all flags, standards, and military colors captured by the army from the enemies of the country; defines and prescribes the kinds and amounts of supplies to be purchased by the subsistence and quartermasters' departments of the army; regulates the transportation of supplies from the places of purchase to the several military posts or stations at which they are required, and the safe-keeping and storage of such supplies, provisions, etc., and the transportation of troops, munitions of war, equipments and stores; provides for the taking of weather observations at military stations in the interior of the continent, and other points in the States and Territories; for giving notice on the Northern lakes and sea-coast, by magnetic telegraph, of the approach and force of storms, and for the establishment and reports of signal offices in various parts of the country concerning the weather, for the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests, with telegraph lines to connect weather-reporting stations, etc.; furnishes non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have in any manner lost their certificates of discharge from the army with duplicate certificates; details employes of the department to administer proper oaths in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores, campon, etc.

The Secretary of War must report to Congress annually a statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (beginning always July 1) for his department, showing how much was appropriated under each specific bureau or branch of the department, and the balance that remained on hand unexpended, together with his estimates of the amounts of appropriations, specifically stated, that will probably be needed for the ensuing year, aside from what may remain of the balances in his hand; also a statement of all his official contracts for supplies or services during the preceding year, military expenses, etc.

Another important duty of the Secretary is to submit to Congress reports of river and harbor examinations and surveys made by order of Congress, with statements showing the extent to which the commerce of the country will be promoted by the contemplated improvement of these rivers and harbors, with a view to the wisest appropriation and expenditure of the public money in this direction.

Once a year, be reports to Congress an abstract of the returns of the Adjutants-General relative to the militis of the several States.

The annual reports of the Secretary to Congress are made at the beginning of each regular session, and embrace the transactions of his department during the preceding year.

The War Department is divided into branches, governed by the following army officers: The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Psymaster-General, Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Chief of Ordnance, and the Court of Military Justica.

Annual Salaries of Assistant Officers.

1 Chief Clerk	82,750	1 Printer	\$1,600	# Compositors (F) , 900
1 Disbursing Cik	\$,000	95 Clerks	1 400	## Clerks	900
7 Bureau Chiefs.	9,000	1 Engineer	1,400	1 Memenger	500
Off Cherita	1,869	300 Clerks	1,900	14 Messengers, etc.	790
1 Draughteman	1,800	2 Engineers	1,500	10 Laborers	960
66 Clerks	1,400	1 Pressman	1,900	f Charwomen	1.00
1 Anatomist	1,000	191 Clerks	1,900		

There are also 125 private physicians, at Washington and various military posts, who receive \$160 a month, with quarters and finel; 155 hospital stewards, at \$50 to \$35 a month, with rations, quarters, finel, and clothing, about fifty paymaster's clorks, at \$1,350 a year: ninety national cemetery keepers, at from \$750 to \$600 a year, with residences, \$56 weather observers in the Hignal service, at from \$50 to \$100 a month, with allowances; about \$60 comployes at armories and arecoals, and \$60 clorks, superintendents, justices of the several buildings of the department, at rates ranging from \$60 to \$600 a month.



Equipment, Salaries and Duties of Army Officers.



HE PRESIDENT of the United States is the commander inchief of the army.

The army of the United States, on a peace footing, consists of five regiments of artitlery, ten regiments of cartilery, twenty five regiments of infantry, an

Adjutant General's department, as Inspector-General's department a Quartermanter's department, a Subsistence department, a corps of engineers, a battation of engineer soldiers, an Ordinance department, the cultated men of the Ordinance department, a Medical department, with its corps of hospital stewards a Pay department, a Bureau of Military Justice, a force of Indian scouts, not exceeding 1 900 officers on the army retired list, and the Professors and corps of Cadeta, and a military band at the West Point Military academy

What Constitutes a Regiment.

A regiment of artillery consists of twelve batteries of artillery corrounceders and each battery has not exceeding 122 private soldiers attached to it, the batters in each regiment is equipped as light or flying artillery so called from the rapidity with which it can be moved seats bring contrived for the men who work it, with sufficient horses to read them to proceed at a gradup.

A regiment of cavalry consists of twelve troops of monated solities, each troop containing not more than seventy-upth cullsted privates. Two regiments of the cavalry are made up of cullsted rolored privates. Any of the cavalry force may be dishibuted and armed an idulied as infantry at the discretion of the President

A regiment of infantry consists of ten compantes, each company containing from fits to 100 privates, as the existences of the service may require. The cultisted men of two regiments of infantry are colored men.

There can not be in the army at one time, more than 30 000 cultisted men.

Buty of Quartermosters.

The quartermaster's leparted of his charge of purchasing and distributing to the army and margins in land service all tabliary stores and authorise in land service all tabliary stores and authorise in a store his law to provide to farmish means of transportation for the army its military stores and supplies, and to juy for, and to provide for and pay all inclinated expenses of the milling service, which either corps are not directed to provide for an open store not directed to provide store the store open store not directed to provide store the store open store not directed to the store not directed to the store open store not directed to the store open store not directed to the sto

The Subsistence department is in charge of ticked subordinate officers whose duty it is to

receive, at each military post or place of deposit and preserve the subsistence supplies of the army, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War and to purchase and issue to the army such supplies as enter into the composition of the army ration.

Duty of Military Engineers.

The Corps of Engineers regulates and determines, with the approval of the Secretary of War, the number, quality, form, and dimensions of the necessary vehicles, pontions, tools, implements, arms and other supplies for the use of the battalion of engineer soldiers. This battalion consists of five companies of collisted privates of the first and second class, each company containing not more than sixty-four privates of each class. This battalion is recruited and organized, with the same limitations, provisions, allowances, and benefit, in every respect like other troops on a peace footing-

The emisted men are instructed in and perform the duties of, sappers, miners, and pontoonters, and in giving practical instruction in those branches at the West Point miniory academy, and may be detailed to oversee and aid laborers upon fortifications and other works in charge of the engineer corps of the government and as fort-keepers, to protect and repair finished fortifications but engineers cannot assume nor be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by a special order of the President who may also transfer engineers from one curps to another, regard being paid to rank.

Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance department has in charge the enlistment, under the darection of the Secretary of War of tander-symptoms, master carriage makers and master-backsmiths, who are mustered in as sergeants, subordinate armorers. parriage makers and black-miths are mustered as corporate artifleers, as privates of the first-class, and laborers as privates of the second-class. The Chief of Ordnance, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War organizes and detrols to other military organizations or garrisons such numbers of optimize cultisted men furnished with proper toors, earriages and apparatus as may be necessary and makes regulations for their government, he also famishes estimates, and under the dies tion of the Secretary of War makes contracts and purchases for procuring the necessary supplier of infinince and ordinance stores for the use of the United States army directs the suspection and proving of the same, and the construction of aid cannon and carriages. and ammunition wagons, traveling forges, artifleers' wagons, and of every implement and apparatus for ordnance, and the preparation of all kinds of prescribed ammunition and ordnance stores, establishes depote of ordnance and ordnance stores, in such parts of the United States. and in such numbers as may be deemed not sary, executes, or causes to be executed, all orders of the Secretary of War, and (in time of war) the orders of any general or field officer commanding an army or detachment, for the required supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for active service, and, half yearly, or oftener he makes a report to the Secretary of War of all the officers and enlisted men in his department, and of all ordnance and ordnance stores under his control.

The Army Medical Department.

The Medical department furnishes surgical or medical stil to members of the army, has super-vision of the purchase and distribution of the hospital and medical supplies, unites with the line officers of the army, under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of War, in superminiting the cooking done by the entisted men, attends, under the direction of the Surgeon-Central, to the proper preparation of the rutions for the entisted men, provides such quantities of fresh or preserved fruits, milk butter and eggs, as may be necessary for the proper disc of the sick in hospitals, and transes for reptared soldjers or pensioners.

The Pay department is charged with the punctual payment of the troops, and is presided over by the Paymanter-General, and as many ansistant paymanters as are required to perform that duty

The Bureau of Military Justice has control of the proceedings of courts-martial, courts of military inquiry, military commissions, etc.

Salaries of Leading Army Officers.

The General of the army ranks next in command to the President in the control of the national troops. He has a minry of 615.00 a year, and selects from the army such a number of side, not exceeding six, as he may down necessary who, while serving on his staff, hour the rank of colorels of envalry.

The Lieutenant-General of the army ranks ment below the General, has a salary of \$15.000 a year, and is allowed to select from the army two aids and a military secretary, who rank as Heutenandcoloness of rawalry while serving on his staff

Three Major-Setterals have command under the Lieutenant-General Each to entitled to 67 200 a year, forage for five horses, and three aids, whom he may select from captains or lieutenames in the army, whose pay over and above the pay of their rank is 6000 a year.

Six Brigadier-Generals, each drawing 85,500 a year, and each having two aids, who may be selected by him from Heutenants in the army. Each draws forage for four horses.

Officers of a Regiment of Artillery.

Each regiment of artillery to comme one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major for every four batteries, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster and Commissary, one Sergeant-Major, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one chief musician (who is an instructor of music), and two principal musicians, the Adjutant and Quartermaster and Commissary are extra Lieutenants. selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each battery of artillery is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sorgeant, one Quartermanter-Sergeant, four Borguante, four Cornorals, two musicians, two artificers and one wagener but one First Lieutenant, one Second Licutenant, two Serguants and four Corporals may be added to each battery, at the discretion of the President

Officers of a Regiment of Caralys.

Each regiment of cavalry has for its of one Colonel one Lieutenant-Colonal, three Majors, one Surgeon, one Assistant-Surgeon, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Veterinary Surgeon (with the rank of regimental Sergean) Majori, one Senteant-Major, one Quartermaster. Sergeant, one Saddler-Sergeant, one chief musician (who is an instructor of music), and one chief trumpeter Two Amistant-Surgeons may be allowed to each regiment, and four regiments have an additional Veterinary Surgeon. The Adjutant and the Quartermaster of each regiment are extra Lieutenants, relected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each troop of cavalry is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one Pirat Sergeant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, five Sergrants, four Corporals, two trumpeters, two farriers, one saddler and one waspiner.

Officers of a Regiment of Infantry.

The officers of each infantry regiment consist of one Colonel one Leutenant-Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster-Sergeant, one chief musician two principal musicians. The Adjutant and the Quartermaster are extra lieutenants selected from the first or second lieutenants of the regiment. Each company of infantry is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Outporals, two artificers, two musicians, and one warroner.

Salaries of Regimental Officers.

Colonels receive as compensation 63,500 a year, and forage for two horses, Lieutenant-Colonela, 63.000 a year, and forage for two horses. Majors, 92 500 a year, and forage for two horses. Captains. mounted, 42 000 a year, and forage for two horses, Captains, not mounted, 61 300 a year, Adjutants, \$1 800 a year, and former for two horses. Regimental Quartermasters, \$1,000 a year, and forage for two horses. First Lieutenants, mounted \$1,00 a year, and forage for two horses, First Lieutenants, not mounted. 91 500 a year. Second Lieutenants, mounted, #1 500 a year and forage for two Second Lieutenants, not mounted, \$1.000 a year Chaplains \$1,500 a year and former for two horses Acting Assistant Commissaries, 6100 a year in addition to the pay of their rank Ordnance Store-keeper and Paymaster at the Springfield (Mass.) Armory, \$3,500, and forage for

two horses; all other Store-Leopers, 88,800 a year, and forage for two horses. Each commissioned officer below the rank of a Brigadier-General, including Chapisins and others whose rank or pay assimilates, are allowed 10 per cent. of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service.

The Pay of Enlisted Hon.

The following enlisted men are noted these sums monthly during their first terms of enlistment, with some modifications prescribed by law Sergeant - Najors of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$23 each, Quartermanter-Serguants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, till each; chief trumpeters of cavalry, 801; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, 300; chief musicians of regiments, 660, and the allowances of a Quartermaster-Berguant, Saddler Sergeants of cavalry, est, First Sergeants of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$35, Serguants of cavalry, artiflery and infantry, \$17; Corporals of cavalry and light artillery, \$15; Corporals of artiflery and infantry, \$15, middlers of cavalry, \$15; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, \$15; trampeters of cavalry, \$13; musicians of artillery and infantry, 815; privates of cavalry, artillery and infantry, \$13, Serguant-Majors of engineers, \$36; Quartermaster-Sergeants of engineers, \$36, Bergeants of engineers and ordinance, \$14, Corporule of engineers and ordnance, \$30; musicians of engineers, \$13; privates (first ciams) of engineers and ordnance, \$17, privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, \$12. To these rates of pay \$1 a month is added for the third year of enlistment, \$1 for the fourth year, and one more for the fifth year, making 43 a mouth impresse for the jast year of enlistment, but this increase is "twinined pay," and is not given to the soldier until his term is ended, and it is forfeited if he misbehaves himself before he receives his discharge. Occasional extra services by soldiers and non-commissioned officers also entitle them to additional pay.

Sector Stewards.

Hospital stewards are either calleted for that position, or appointed from the entisted men in the army, and are permanently attached to the medical corps, under the regulations of the Secretary of War. There is one hospital steward for each military nest, and they are graded as of first, second and third classes. The first class eve 436 a month, the second 625, and the third the first, second and third class 850. Ecspital majrope in most or regimental opitals receive \$16 a month, and female nurses in general hospitals, 40 cents a day, but one milltary ration, or its equivalent, is allowed to each. Women are employed as matrons and nurses in post or regimental hospitals in such numbers as may be processary, and as aurers in general or permanent hospitals at such times and in such numbers as the Surgeon-General or the medical officer in charge of any such hospital deems proper.

Pay Department in the Army.

The pay department of the army consists of one Paymanter-General, with the rank of colones, two Assistant Paymanters-General, with the rank of colones of onvairy, two Deputy Paymanters-General, with the rank of lieutenant of onvairy, and sixty Paymanters, with the rank of major of cavairy Officers of the pay department are not entitled, by virtue of their rank, to command in the line or in other staff corps. When volunteers or mittin are called into the service of the United States, and the officers in the pay department are not deemed by the President sufficient for the punctual payment of the troops, he may appoint and odd to such corps as many paymanaters, called

additional paymenters, ranking as majors (not exceeding one for every two regiments of volunteers or militia) as he may deem necessary but these additional paymenters may only be retained in service so long as they are required to perform the special duty for which they are appointed. Paymenters and additional paymenters are allowed a capable non-commissioned officer or private as a cierk. If mitable persons for this office cannot be found in the army, they are authorised, with the approval of the Secretary of War, to employ citizens as cierks, at a milary of \$0,500 s. year.

The Paymaster-General performs his duties under the direction of the President. The army is paid in such a manner that the arroam shall at no time exceed two months, unless circumstances reader further arrears unavoidable. The Deputy Paymasters-General, in addition to paying troops, superficted the payment of armites in the field. The paymasters and additional paymasters pay the regular troops and all other troops in the service of the United States, when required to do so by order of the President.

The Signal Service.

The chief signal officer in of high rank in the army with a curpe of seven or more first licutenants an acting signal officers, one scientific professor, and assistants, besides six inspectors ranking as first and second licutenants. The work is divided into several divisions, each in charge of a proper officer, as follows: General correspondence—in charge of letters and records property and disbursing—in charge of supplies and accounts, station—for instructing observers, telegraph—in charge of army telegraph lines, indications—issues weather warning etc. weather review and international builetin, scientific and study instruction, printing instrument and observerory.

Judge Adverstes.

The Bureau of Military Justice consists of one Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and one Austrant Judge Advocate-General, with the rank of colonel of envalry. It is the duty of the Judge Advocate-General to receive revise and cause to be recorded the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military controlsions, and perform such other duties as have been prescribed for that office, from time to time, by the laws of the country

There are eight Judge Advocates of the army, bolding the rank of major of cavalry. They perform their duties under the direction of the Judge Advocate-General and preside over courts-martial, courts of inquiry, etc., have power to lawse a like process to comput witnesses to appear and settlify which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the State. Territory or district where such military courts are held may lawfully issue, and have power to appoint a reporter, who records the proceedings of such court and the testimony taken before it, and sets down the same, in the first instance, in abort-hand writing. The reporter, before entering upon this duty is sworn, or makes affirmation, faithfully to perfore the major.

Bresst Officers.

in the army, promotions of officers to higher grades in the service are regulated by law. In time of war, the President may confer countriesons by brevets (giving a higher rank and title, without increase of pays upon commissioned officers of the army for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy. Buch commissions bear date from the particular action or service for which the brevet rank was confiarred. Buch officers may be apsigned to duty or sommand according to their heavet rank by a

special assignment of the President; but brevet rank does not entitle an officer to precedence or command, except when so assigned, nor is he entitled to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of his actual rank, nor to be addressed in orders or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank.

Military Cadets.

When any cadet (student) of the United States Military Academy at West Point has gone through its classes and received a regular degree from the academical staff, he is considered a candidate for a commission in any portion of the army for whose duties he may be deemed competent. But should there be no vacancy then existing in such corps, he may be brevetted as a supernumerary officer, with the rank of second lieutenant, until a vacancy occurs.

Non-commissioned Officers.

Under regulations established by the Secretary of War, non-commissioned officers may be examined by a board of four officers as to their qualifications for the duties of commissioned officers in the line of the army, and are eligible for appointment as second lieutenants in any corps for which they are qualified.

Meritorious Privates.

Whenever a private soldier distinguishes himself in the army, the President may, on the recommendation of the commanding officers of the regiment to which such private soldier belongs, grant him a certificate of merit.

Educational.

Schools are established at all posts, garrisons, and permanent camps, at which troops are stationed, in which the enlisted men are instructed in the common English branches of education, and especially in the history of the United States. It is the duty of the post or garsison commander to set apart a suitable room or building for school and religious purposes, and the Secretary of War details such officers and enlisted men as may be necessary to carry out this measure.

Retiring Boards---Veteran Officers.

From time to time the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, assembles an Army Retiring Board, consisting of not more than nine, nor less than five, officers, two-fifths of whom are selected from the Medical corps, and besides these the board is composed, as far as may be, of seniors in rank to the officer whose disability is the subject of inquiry. The members of the board are sworn to discharge their duties honestly and impartially. The board inquires into and determines the facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of any officer who appears to be incapable of performing the duties of his office, and shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose. The proceedings and decision of the board are transmitted to the Secretary of War, and are by him laid before the President for his approval or disapproval and orders in the case.

When an officer has served forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, he may, upon making application to the President, he retired from active service and placed upon the retired list, at the discretion of the President. When any officer has served forty five years as a commissioned officer, or is slxty two years old, he may, at the discretion of the President, he retired from active service.

When any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall either beretired from active service, or wholly retired from the service by the President, in the manner provided by law. Officers are retired from active service upon the actual rank held by them at the date of their retirement; are withdrawn from command and the line of promotion; are entitled to wear the uniform of their rank; continue to be borne on the army register; are subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by courtmartial for any breach thereof. The whole number of officers on the retired list cannot at any time exceed 300.

Retired officers may be assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home (Dayton, Ohio) when selected by the commissioners of the home, approved by the Secretary of War; and a retired officer cannot be assigned to any other duty, but may, on his own application, be detailed to serve as professor in any college. No retired officer, in these positions, however, will be allowed any additional compensation—only his regular pay as a retired officer.

Rights of Enlisted Men.

No enlisted man can, during his term of service, be arrested on mesne process, or taken or charged in execution for any debt unless it was contracted before his enlistment and amounted to \$20 when first contracted.

Cooks.

Cooks for the army are detailed, in turn, from the privates of each company of troops in the service of the United States, at the rate of one cook for each company numbering less than thirty men, and two cooks for each company numbering more than thirty men, and they serve on each detail ten days.

Officers as Teachers.

The President may, upon the application of any established college or university wishin the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than 150 male students, detail an officer of the army to act as president, superintendent or professor thereof, but the number of such officers may not exceed thirty at any time; are to be apportioned throughout the United States, as nearly as practicable, according to oppulation, and are governed by general rules prescribed, from time to time, by the President.

Officers' Reports.

Every officer commanding a regiment, corps, garrison or detachment, is required, once in two months, or oftener, to make a report to the chief of ordnance, stating all damages to arms, implements or equipments belonging to his command, noting those occusioned by negligence or abuse, and naming the officer or soldier by whose negligence or abuse such damages were occasioned.

Every officer who receives clothing or camp equipage for the use of his command, or for issue to troops, must render to the Quartermaster-General, quarter-yearly, returns of such supplies, according to prescribed forms, with the requisite youthers.

Army Officers as Civil Officers.

No army officer in active service can hold any civil office, either by election or appointment, and if he accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office he ceases to be an officer of the army and his commission is vacated. Should he accept a diplomatic or consular appointment under the government, he is considered as having resigned his place in the army, and it is filled as a vacancy.

Musicians and Their Pay.

The leader of the band at the military academy receives \$75 a month, and the chief musicians of regiments \$60 and the allowances of a quartermaster sergeant.

Army Clothing.

The uniform of the army, and the quantity and kind of clothing issued annually to the troops, are prescribed by the President.

West Point Military Academy.

The officers of the West Point Academy con of a superintendent, a commandant of cadets, a senior instructor of artillery tactics, a senior instructor of cavalry tactics, a senior instructor of infantry tactics, a professor and an assistant professor of civil and military engineering. a professor and an assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor and an assistant professor of mathematics; one chaplain, who is also professor of history, geography and ethics, aided by an assistant professor: a professor and an assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, a professor and an assistant professor of drawing, a professor and an assistant professor of the French language, a professor and an assistant professor of the Spanish language. one adjutant, one master of the sword, and one teacher of music.

The superintendent, the commandant of cadets and the professors are appointed by the President, and the assistant professors, acting assistant professors and the adjutant are officers of the army, detailed to such duties by the Secretary of War. or cadets (students) assigned by the superintendent, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The superintendent and commandant of cadets may be selected, and all other officers on duty at the Military academy may be detailed from cavalry, infantry or artillery; but the academie staff (as such) is not entitled to any command in the army, outside of the academy. The superintendent and the commandant of cadeta, while serving as such, have, respectively, the local rank of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

The superintendent, and, in his absence, the next in rank, has the immediate government and military command of the academy, and is commandant of the military post at West Point.

The commandant of cadets has the immediate command of the battallon of cadets, and is the instructor in the tactics of artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Supervision of the Military Academy.

The supervision and charge of the academy is vested in the War Department, under such officers, or officer, as the Secretary of War may assign to that duty.

Leaves of absence are granted by the superintendent, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, to the professors, assistant professors and other officers of the academy for the entire period of the suspension of the ordinary academic studies, without deductions from their respective pay or allowances.

The professors are placed on the same footing, as to retirement-from active service, as officers of the army.

Salaries of Military Teachers.

Pay of the Academic staff: Superintendent. same as a colonel; Commandant of cadets, same as a lieutenant-colonel. Adjutant, same as an adjutant of the cavalry service: Professors, who have served more than ten years at the academy. the pay and allowances of a colonel, and all other professors those of a lieutenant-colonel; the instructors of ordnance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering have the pay of a major, besides ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy, and such professors are placed upon the same e footb regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army; each assistant professor and each senior instructor of cavalry, artillery and infantry tactics, and the instructor of practical military cagine receives the pay of a captain; the master of the sword receives at the rate of \$1,500 a year, with their and quarters, the librarian and assistant librarian of the academy each receive \$130 additional pay, the non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics and other labor at the academy, the soldier who acts as circk in the adjutant's office, and the four enlisted men in the philosophical and chemical departments and the lithographic office, receive each \$30 additional pay.

Requirements of Military Cadets.

The corps of cadets consists of one from each congressional district in the United States, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia and ten from the United States at farge, and are appointed by the President.

Appointers to cadetables are required to be en seventeen and twenty two years old hut if they had served faithfully in the Southern rebellion as Union volunteers, the law allowed them to be two years older, and no person who served in the rebellion against the Union could receive a cadet's appointment. Cadets are appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission to the academy, they draw no pay or allowances until they are admitted, they are examined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War before their admission, and they are required to be well-versed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and to have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography (particularly of our country), and of the history of the United States. Previous to admission, also, each cadet is required to take an oath of fidelity to his country and his duties, and to sign articles binding himself to serve the Government eight years, unless sooner discharged.

How Cadets are Drilled.

The cadets are arranged into companies, under the direction of the superintendent, each of which is commanded by an officer of the army for the purpose of inilitary instruction. Each company is allowed four musicians. The corps is taught and trained in all the duties of a private soldier non-commissioned officer and officer, goes into encampment at least once a year for three months, and is instructed and drilled in all the duties incident to a regular camp. Cadets are also subject to do duty in such places and on such pervice as the President may direct.

No cadet who is reported as deficient is either conduct or studies, and recommended to be discharged from the scademy, can, except upon the recommendation of the scademic board, be returned or re-appointed, or appointed to any position in the army before his class have left the scademy and received their commissions.

The superintendent of the academy has power to convene general courts-martial for the trial of cadets and to execute the sentences of such courts except sentences of suspension or dismission), subject to the limitations and conditions existing as to other general courts-martial.

The Board of Visitors.

A Board of Victors is appointed once a year to attend the annual examination of cadeta at the Military academy. Beven persons are appointed by the President of the United States, and two United States lenators and three Representatives in Congress are designated by the presiding officers in the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively at the session of Congress gest preceding the examination.

It is the duty of this Board of Visitors to Inquire into the actual state of the discipline instruction, police administration financial affairs, and other concerns of the academy. The visitors appointed by the President report the results of their examination to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress at the beginning of the next seedon, the Congressional visitors report directly to Congress, within twenty days after the meeting, their action as visitors, with their views and recommendations concerning the audiency.

These visitors receive no compensation for their services, except the payment of their expenses for board and lodging white visiting West Point, and an allowance of not more than eight cente per mile for traveling expenses, going and returning by the shortest mail routes.

Articles of War.

The statutes of the United States contain a code of laws for the government of the army, known as the "Articles of War," and to these every officer and soldier is required to yield implicit obedience or suffer the penalties therein provided. These articles number 188. They include all ranks and conditions of the army, the formation, jurisdiction and conduct of general courts-martial, ield-officers' courts, regimental courts and garrison courts. Officers can only be tried by general courte-martial. (See "Judge Advocates-General.") The other courts are composed of officers chosen by commandants in the field, in the regiment, and in the garrison for the trial of minor offenses committed by soldiers and non-commissioned officers.

Military Prison.

A military prison has been established at Rock Island, Ill., by the government, for the confinement and reformation of offenders against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the army of the United States, in which are confined and employed at labor, and governed according to law, all such offenders as have been convicted before any court-martial or military commission of the United States and sontened to imprisonment thereto.

The Secretary of War appoints a board of five members, consisting of three officers of the army and two civilians, who each hold their office for three years (unless sooner removed), and are each paid 65 a day while on duty, besides their nocceeary traveling expenses. With the Becretary of War, twice a year, and oftener if deemed expedient, they visit the prison for the purposes of examination, inspection and correction and to inquire into all abuses and neglect of duty on the part of the officers or other persons in charges of the yrison, and make such changes in the general discipline of the institution as they deem essential.

The officers of the prison consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, a chaptain, a surgeon and a clerk, all of whom are detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the army, and he also details a sufficient number of enlisted men to act as turnleys, guards and assistants in the prison.

dant controls the prison. has charge The comma of the prisoners and their employments, and cartedy of all the property of the government connected with the prison, receives and pays out all money used for the prison, causes accounts to be kept of all the property, expenses, income, business and concerns of the prison, and transmits full and regular reports thereof to the Secretary of War. Under the direction of the Secretary of War, he employs (for the benefit of the United States) the convicte at such labor and to such trades as may be deemed best for their health and refulmation has power to sell and dispose of the articles manufactured by the convicts, regularly accounting for the proceeds thereof takes note and makes record of the good conduct of the conviets, and shortests the daily time of hard taborfor those who same such consideration by their obedience, honesty, industry or general good conduct.

One of the inspectors of the army, at least once in three months, visits the prices for the purpose of examining into the books and all the affairs thereof, and to ascertain whether the laws, rules and regulations relating to it are compiled with, whether the officers are competent and faithful, and whether the convicts are properly governed and employed and humanely and kindly treated. Of the results of his inspection he makes full and regular reports to the Secretary of War.

National Service.

Should the United States be invaded or be in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation or Indian tribe, or of rebellion against the government of the United States, the President may call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action as he may deem neces sary to repel such invasion, or to suppress such rebellion, and losue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as be may think prop If the militia of more than one State is called into the active service of the United States by the President, he apportions them among such States according to representative population. In a time of rebellion the militia is subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

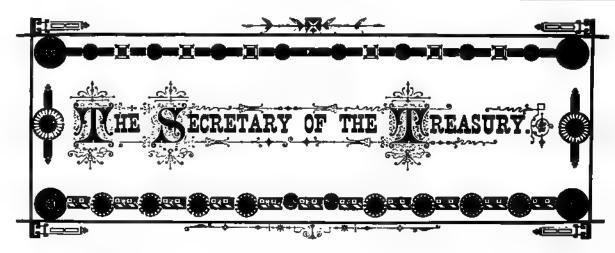
When called into actual service, however the militia is reorganized in a manner similar to regular troops. Each regiment of infantry then has one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major. one adjutant (a lieutenant) one quartermaster .a. licutenant), one surgeon, two assistant surgeons, one senseant major one regimental quartermester-sergeant, one prefmental commissary sergeant one hospital steward and two principal musicians, the regiment composed of ten companies, each company consisting of one captain one first licutement, one second lieu lenant, one first sergeant four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty four to eighty two privates. The militie to then also further organized into divisions of three or more brigades each, and each division has a major-general, three side-de-camp, and one assistant adjutant-general (with the rank of major). Each britiside is made up of four or more resiments, and has one brigadier-general, two aids-decamp, one assistant adjutant-general (with the rank of captain), one surreva, one assistant quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and sixteen musicians as a band.

When thus called into actual service, the President may specify the period for which such service will be required of the militia, not exceeding nine mouths. During the lime of service they will be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing, and samp equipage provided by law for the regular army of the United States. They are also allowed mileoge for the distance between their piaces of residence and the place of rendezvous from which they start for the field of military operations, with forage for the animals of mounted regiments, loss of horses, sic.

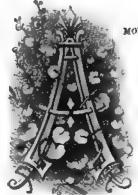
Course-martial for the trial of militia are com-

National Armerics.

At each United States arsenal (or place where military arms and munitions of war are stored) is established a national armory, where musheds and carbines for the military service are manufactured. These armories are each in charge of one superintessleat, who must be an officer of the ordanace corps of the army.



His Duties as Manager of the United States Moneys.



MONG THE requirements it is stipulated that the Secretary of the

treasury shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in carrying on any business of trade or commerce, or own any interest in a sea-vessel; that he shall not purchase or own any public hands or public property, or be concerned in buying or selling government securities, whether of the United States or any State thereof, or profit by any negotiation or transaction relating to the business of his department, other than his legal allowances, under penalty

of fine and removal from his office, and he shall further be incapable of holding any other office under the United States Government. Every clerk in the department is also under similar restrictions and subject to similar penalties in a lighter degree.

The general duties of the Secretary require him, from time to time, to consider and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the national revenue and the support of the public credit, to superintend collection of the revenue; to prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all public secounts and making proper returns; granting, under certain restrictions, all warrants for maneys to be issued from the Treatury in accordance with the laws of Congress; report to, or inform, either house of Congress, in person or in writing, respecting all matters referred to him by the Senate or House of Representatives, or which pertain to his office, and to perform such general duties relative to the national fluances as he shall be directed, with considerable discretionary power such as the collection of duties on imports and tomage, under his superintendence. Whenever it is possible, he shall cause all accounts of the expenditure of public money to be settled within the fiscal year.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to make and issue, from time to time, such instructions and regulations to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, officers and others who may receive Treasury notes, United States notes, or other securities of the United States, and to those employed to prepare and issue such notes and securities, as be shall deem best to promote the convenience and security of the public, and protect the government or individuals against loss or fraud.

He prescribes forms of entries, caths, bonds and other papers, with rules and regulations, in accordance with law, to be used in carrying out the various provisions of the internal revenue law, or the law relating to raising revenue from imported goods by duties or warehouse charges.

He prescribes such directions, raise, and forms to revenue collectors as are necessary for the proper observation of the law.

He prescribes the forms of the annual statements to Congress, which show the actual condition of commerce and savigation between the United States and foreign countries, or along the coasts between the collection districts of the government, in each year.

lie, under the direction of the President, from time to time, establishes regulations to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, were and merchandles imported into the United States, with proper entries of their true values and appearance.

When the revenue received at any port of the United States by collections does not amount to \$10,000 a year, the Secretary will discontinue it as a port of delivery.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin or bullion, by the Treasurer or Assistation Treasurers of the United States, in sums of not less than \$60, and issue certificates of deposit therefor of not less than \$60 each; and these certificates shall be received in payment of public data and duties on imported goods, etc., the same as gold or buildon.

The Secretary may designate any recognized efficer of the government as a disbursing agent, for the payment of all many's appropriated for the construction of government buildings to the district to which such officer belongs.

When any person or corporation unjustly withhelds from the government any moneys belonging to it, the Secretary may could individuals (not exceeding three) to recover such moneys upon terms and conditions prescribed by himself; and the persons so employed

receive no compensation except out of the moneys so recovered, and if they accept money or emolument for themselves from the persons from whom they attempt to recover said moneys, they become liable to fine and imprisonment by the government.

Plans for Raising Money.

In his annual report to Congress the Secretary shall present: Estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures for the current fiscal year, with plans for Improving and Increasing the revenues from time to time; a statement of all contracts for supplies or services which have been made by him, or under his direction, during the preceding year; a statement of the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the payment of miscellaneous claims against the government not otherwise provided for; a statement of the rules and regulations made by him, with his reasons for making them, to secure a just and faithful appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and their amounts and values, a full and complete statement of the sums collected from seamen, and expended for sick and disabled seamen, as a hospital tax for that purpose.

The secretary shall make other reports to Congress, at prescribed times: A statement of the amount of money expended at each

custom house during the preceding fiscal year, with the detailed number, occupation and salaries of all persons employed at each custom-house during the same period.

A statement showing the results of the information collected during the preceding year by the Burcau of of the amount of money expended at each | a report, containing in detail statements substantially in the statement of the amount of money expended at each | a report, containing in detail statements substantially in the statement of the amount of money expended at each | a report, containing in detail statements substantially in the statement of the amount of money expended at each | a report, containing in detail statements substantially in the statement of th

Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

Statistics concerning the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency, and banks in the States and Territories.

The reports made to him by the auditors relating to the accounts of the war and navy departments respectively, showing the application of the money appropriated by Congress for those departments for the preceding year

An abstract, in tabular form, of the separate accounts of moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the States, Territories and collection districts, required to be kept at the Treasury.

A copy of each of the accounts kept by the superintendent of the Treasury buildings of all contingent expenses of the several bureaur of the department, and of all amounts paid for furniture, repairs of furniture, or of the sale of old furniture.

Also the number, names, and salaries of persons employed in surveying the lake and son-coasts, their respective duties, and the amounts expended by the superintendent of this branch of the superment service.

Statistics of Commerce.

The secretary is also charged with the duty, under prescribed regulations, of printing and presenting to Congress the annual report of the statistics of commerce and navigation, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics; of printing annually a condensed statement of the whole amount of the exports and imports to and from foreign countries during the preceding feeal year; of publishing in some newspaper at Washington, every three mouths, a statement of

the whole receipts, during the previous quarter-year, showing the amounts received from customs, public lands, and miscellaneous sources, and also the payments made during said quarter to civil officers and employes, the army or the navy, for Indian affairs, fortifications or pensions; of publishing in some newspaper at Washington, on the first day of each month, the last preceding weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount to bis credit in the different banks, in the mints or other depositories, the amounts for which drafts have been given and those unpaid, the amount remaining subject to his draft, and any recent changes in the depositories of the Treasury.

Bureau of Statistics.

The Bureau of Statistics is superintended by a division clerk, who is appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Tressury.

The purpose of the bureau is the collection, arrangement and classification of such statistical information as may be procured, tending to abow, each year, the condition of the agriculture, manufactures, domestic trade, currency and banks of the several States and Territories. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics prepares sunually a report, containing in detail statements substantially showing. Sta-

tletics concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States with foreign countries, to the close of the fiscal vent: comprehending all goods, wares and merchandlae exported from the United States to foreign conntries, and all goode, wares and merchandise imported into

the United States from foreign countries, and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States. These statistics exhibit the kinds, qualities and values of the articles exported or imported, minutely stated; also what articles are of foreign or native production. The statistics of navigation show the amount of tonuage of all vessels arriving from foreign countries in the United States, and all vessels departing from the United States to foreign ports; the amount of tonuage of vessels belonging to the United States, and the amount of tonuage of vessels owned in foreign countries, arriving in and departing from the United States, with other particulars.

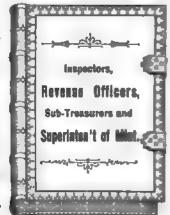
Bureau of the Mint.

The Bureau of the Mint is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. Its chief officer is the Director of the Mint, who is appointed by the President; serves five years, unless he dies, resigns or is removed for cause, and has a salary of \$4.500, besides his necessary traveling expenses. The Bureau of the Mint has under its control all the government mints for the manufacture of gold, silver and other coins, and all the assay offices for the stamping of bullion in order to establish its fineness and coin value. In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint sets forth what and how valuable have been the operations of the mints during the preceding fiscal year, and the estimates for their operation during the next succeeding year.

The Secretary of the Treasury appoints the number of classified clerks necessary to carry on the duties of this bureau.







How to Secure a Home on Government Land. *



HE Covernment of the United States owns and controls the public lands, not previously disposed of, where the indian title has been extinguished by purchase or otherwise.

The public lands are open to pre-emption by ettizens if the United States, except in the following cases Lands

reserved by any treaty law or Presidential proclamation, for any purpose bands lying within the limits of any incorporated city or town, lands actually settled or used for business pur poses, and not for farming and lands on which salt-springs or mines are attracted

Who Mar Pre-empt Land.

Every head of a family, or widow or single person, more than twenty-one years old being a eltinen of the United States, or having Red his written intention to become such or who may, himself or herself, actually settle in land subject to pre-emption inhabiting building a residence thereon, and amproving the land may enter at the proper land-office any quantity of such land, not exceeding 150 acres, upon which he or she may reside, by paying to the government the sum of \$1.25 per sore

Who May Not Pre-empt Land.

No person who owns 200 acres of land in any State or Territory, or who abandons his or her own fand to settle on public lands in the same State or Territory, has a right to pre-emption

No person is entitled to more than one proemption and cannot secure a second tract of public land by this means.

Where the Land-Offices are Located.

Most of the public lands subject to pre-emption He west of the Missessippl river. Land offices, where all necessary information relative to the methorment and entry of these lands may be obtained are I stated in the several States and Territories as follow

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d chipenda beases its bridgits with it 54 1000

Dakota Ter. - Mitchell, Watertown, Fargo, augton Bismacek beadwood Aberdeen, Grand orks, Huron and Cris astacy

Fiorida-Gainesville

Idaha Ter. Bose City Lewiston, Oxford and Halley

Lown - the Mollins

Kansus Toraka Salma, Independence Lar non Walt to Kawai, Camerida Wa Keeny Ober Imand saraca City

Louisiana-New Orleans and Natchitoches

Michigan-Detroit East Sagnaw Reed City

Minnesota Toy or's Fab. Saint Cloud. Du till Fergus Fads, Worthington, Tracy Benson mouston and Retwend Falls

Milestrotpp1-Jackson

Missouri-Boonvide, Ironton and Springfeld

Montana Ter.-Miles City, Isozeman and Helena

Nebraska Nebgh Beatrice Lincoln Niobra-ra Grand leand, North Platte Bloomington Mc Cook and Valentine

Nevada Eureka.

New Mexten Tee. Santa Fe and Las Crucos. Ovegon Oregon City, Roseburg Le Grand, Lakeview and The Dalles.

Utah Ter. Balt Lake City

Winshington Ter, Olympia, Yancouver, Walla Walla, Colfax and Yakima

Wisconsin Mennsho Falls of St. Urola, Eau Claire, Walland, La Crosso and Bayfield

Wyoming Ter. -t here were and Evanston.

The Pre-emptor's Oath.

Previous to making a pro-empto in every citizen must make oath before the land register or receiver in the listrict where the desired tract to located, that he has never availed bluself, on a former according of his privilege to present tubile land. that he located own 300 acres. Class I have State or Territory, that he has not settled upon and improved vich and it is so lift on speculation but for his sween exclusive use, that he has not an any way centeseted or agreed with any other person that the title of the said and, in whole or part shall be for the benefit of any me except

The cert hate of they with is filed in the land fit is of each district, and a copy of it is also sent to the terneral Land Office & r preservation.

Prunity for False Swearing.

Any person taking this oath and eventing falsely forfeits the money he has paid for the specified land and all his right and title to the land itself, and if he has previously barraused to transfer his pre-emptive title to any other person. that conveyance is null and void.

Preliminary Stens.

Before any person can enter land at above described, he must give satisfactory proof to the register and receiver of the land-office that he as properly settled upon and improved the land that he desires to pre-empt.

Within therty days after first notiling upon, said land the pro-unptor must file with the register of the proper land-office a written declaration of his intention to enter such tract of land under the pre-emption laws. Falling to make this statem within the prescribed time, or in furnishing the necessary proof of settlement and improvement of such land, or make the required payment. within one year after settling upon it, any other person may enter the same truct.

When two or more persons settle on the sa tract of land, the right of pre-emption is in the one who made the first settlement.

The head of any family, or single pers twenty-one years old, being a citizen of the Called States, is entitled to enter one operior-pertion (160 acres), or less, but no more, of public lands not otherwise disposed of, after having filed a preemution claim, (if such land is subject to peremption), at \$1.55 per acre, or eighty acres # less, in one truct, at 62 % per acre.

Those possessing land may enter adjoining publie land. If the tracts do not exceed 100 acres-

Upon applying to the register of the properland office, he must swear that he in the head of a family, or twenty-one years old, or has served in the army or navy of the United States, as the cost may be, and that he is securing the desired tract for his own use, for actual mittlement and cultvation, taking this oath, and paying to the regio ter of the land-office the sum of five dollars, where the land does not exceed eighty neves, and bedollars for a larger amount.

When Ownership is Actually Acquired.

The certificate of the register of the land offer. however, does not incur to the applicant for 4re years, at the end of which time or two years later, he or his widow, or his heirs, must prove by competent witnesses that he, she, or they resided upon or cultivated the tract for five successive years after the the above affidavit was useds, and that they still retain the land, and then take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He, she, or they will then be entitled to receive a patent for the land. Any false swearing concerning these particulars is punished, as in other cases of perjury.

The register of the land-office beens a record of all the proceedings touching each tract of land claimed as a homestead.

No such homestend can be levied upon and sold for any debt contracted before the government patent is imued.

When the Payment Must be Hade.

The payment for the homestead, buildes the five or ten dollars prepaid when the land is entered, must be all paid before the expiration of the five years previous to the inuse of the patent. Further information on this and other points can be obtained by applying to the land-office.

Tree Culture on Homesteads.

Any person having a homestead, who, at the end of the third year of his residence thereon, shall have had for two years, one sore of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every skyteen acres of such homestead, upon due proof of the fact by two credible witnesses, recentives his natent for such homestead.

Land Officers.

The President appoints a Register of the Land-Office and a Receiver of public moneys for each of the land districts of the United States, and each is required to reside at the place where the land-office to which he is appointed is directed to be kept. Each receives a sainty of 6500 a year, with liberal fees and commissions for locating landwarrants, issuing land-certificates, step but the sainty, free and commissions cannot in any case eaceed an aggregate of 83,600. All balances received and remaining in the hands of registers and receivers above this amount, must be paid into the United States Treasury, as other public moneys.

The receivers make to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly returns of the moneys received in their several offices and pay them over pursuant to his instructions.

Applicants for Land.

should any person apply to any register to enter any land whatever, and the Register knowingly and faisely informs the person so applying that the mme has been already entered, and refuses to permit the person so applying to enter such land, the Register is liable therefor to the applicant for sive dollars for each acre of land which the latter offered to enter, to be recovered in an action for debt in any proper court.

Custom-Rouse Officers.

The laws of the United States provide for the collection of duties on imported goods and merchandies in 119 collection districts of the Union, with one Collector of Customs, appointed by the President for each district.

Collectors of Customs.

Collectors of customs at the various ports of entry of the United States are appointed by the President, for the term of four years.

The oath of office, taken and subscribed by each collector before some magistrate authorised to administer oaths within the collector's own district, affirms his past and present fidelity to the Government of the United States, and that will use his best endeavors to detect and prevent

frauds against the laws of the United States imposing duties upon imports.

Daty of the Collecter.

At each of the porte to which there are appointed (by the President) a collector, naval officer and ma surveyor, it is the duty of the collto require all reports, manifests and documents to be made or exhibited on the entry of any ship or vessel, according to the customs laws of the United States; to record all manifests; to receive the entries of all ships or vessels, and of the is, wares, and merchandise imported in them; to estimate, with the naval officer, when there is or alone, when there is none, the amount of the dues payable thereon, indorsing such amount a the respective entries, to receive all moneys paid for duties, and take all bonds for securing the payment thereof: to grant all permits for the unlading and delivery of goods, to employ, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, proper persons as weighers, gaugers, surers, and inspectors at the several ports within his district, to provide, with the like approval, at the public expense, storehouses for the rafe keeping of goods, and such apghts and measures as may be not

It is his business to furnish statistics of commerce and marigation for the use of the Eureau of Statistics, at Washington, relating to the kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty, subject to specific and ad valorers duties, the value of articles exported from his district to foreign countries; as accurate account of the characters and tonnage of all vessels satisfing from his district to foreign countries; a similar record of all vessels arriving within his district from foreign countries, and an account of the kinds, quantities and value of merchandise entered and cleared constwins at ports within his collection district.

It is his duty to cause the seizure of any vessel fitted out for piratical or aggressive purposes in violation of the law of nations.

Duties of Naval Officers.

The Mayal Officer of any port is appointed by the President, and holds his office four years, unless ner removed. His duties are as follows: To examine quarter-yearly, or oftener, if directed so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, the books. ants, returns and money on hand of th collector, and make a full, accurate and faithful report of their condition to the Secretary of the Transury, to receive copies of all manifests and mitries, to estimate, together with the collector the duties on all merchandies subject to duty. and no duties can be received without suc maion; to keep a separate record of such estimales, to countersign all permits, clearances, certificates, debentures and other documents to be granted by the collector, to examine the collector's abstract of duties (taxation) and other accounts of receipts, bonds and expen and certify to their correctness if found right.

Every paval officer is entitled to a maximum compensation of 66.000 a year out of any and all fees and emoluments received by him. Depaty naval officers may be appointed by the respective naval officers, when necessary, and is neveral of the largest commercial cities of the United States they such receive a malary of 62,500 a year. The naval officers are responsible for the acts of their respective deputies.

Duty of Serveyors of Customs.

The Surveyor of Customs at any port is appointed by the President, and holds his office four years, unless sooner removed.

At ports where a collector, naval officer and surveyor are appointed, it is the duty of the latter, subject to the direction of the collector, to superintend and direct all inspectors, weighers, mrers, gaugers at his port, to report wently to the collector the same or sames of all the shove-named subordinates who are about from or neglect their business; to visit or inspect the vennels which arrive in his port from foreign ports such day, and to report the muss, with all coary particulars concerning them, to the collector every morning; to put on board of each of such vessels, immediately after their arrival in port, one or more inspectors of cargoes, to tain the proof, quantities and kinds of distilled entrite imported, rating such spirits according to their respective degrees of proof as definby the laws imposing duties on this class of merchandies, to examine whether the goods imported in ear vessel, and the deliveries thereof, agreeably to the jaspector's returns, pond with the permits for landing the same, and to report any disagreement or error in the same to the collector, and to the naval offic if there is one, to superintend the lading for exportation of all goods entered for the benefit of any drawback, bounty or allowance, as examine and report whether the kind, quantity and quality of the goods so laden on any vessel for shipment to a foreign port correspond with the entries and permits granted therefor, to examine, and from time to time, especially twice a year, try the weights, measures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, with standards provided by each collector for that purpose, to report errors and disaments in the same to the collector, and to obey and execute such directions as he may receive for correcting the same agreeably to the standards.

Authority to Employ Amistance.

Every collector of customs has authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ within his district as many proper persons as deputy-collectors as he decims receivery, and they are declared to be officers of the customs. During the absence or sickness of collectors, such deputy may exercise the powers of a collector, the collector being responsible for the acts of his deputies.

The Secretary of the Treasury has power, except in cases otherwise provided, to limit and fix the number and compensation of the clorks employed by collector, surveyor or naval officer, and may fix and limit the salaries of their respective densities.

Rules Hust be Posted Up.

Every collector, naval officer and surveyor is required to beep posted up in his office a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and to give receiple for fees received by him whenever they may be requested, under a penalty of \$100 for non-compliance, recoverable to the use of the informer. And every officer of the customs who demands or receives any other or greater fee or compensation than the law allows for any duty of his office, is liable to the aggreeved party in the sum of \$300 for each offens.

Restrictions non-Callectors.

No person employed in the collection of duties on imports or tomage may own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as agent, attorney or consignce for the owner of any vessel, or of any range or lading on any vessel, or import, or be concerned in the importation of any merchandise for sale, under a penalty of \$500.

Collectors, naval officers and surveyors must attend in person at the ports to which they are respectively appointed, keeping fair and true accounts and records of all their transactions as officers of the customs, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury, who prescribes the form and manner of keeping such accounts and records, or to the inspection of such persons as he may appoint for that purpose; the neglect of this duty involves a penalty of \$1.000.

Appraisers of Merchandise.

Four appraisers of merchandise are appointed by the President, who are employed in visiting such ports of entry, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury as may be deemed useful by him for the security of the revenue, and who at such ports afford such aid and assistance in the appraisement of merchandise as may be deemed necessary by the secretary to protect and insure uniformity in the collection of customs duties.

Whenever an appraisement of imported merchandise is to be made at any port for which no appraiser is provided by law, the collector of that district may appoint two respectable resident merchands, who shall be the appraisers of such merchandise. Any such merchand who refuses to assist at such appraisement, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50 and the costs of prosecution.

Assistant Treasurers.

Assistant Treasurers are appointed by the President, to serve for four years, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago and Cincinnati.

The Assistant Treasurers have the charge and care of the rooms, vaults and safes assigned to them respectively, and there perform the duties required of them relating to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys.

All collectors and receivers of public money of every description in the cities where there are sub-treasuries are required to deposit with the sub-treasurers all the public moneys collected by them or in their hands, there to be safely kept until otherwise disposed of according to law.

If any assistant treasurer fails safely to keep all public moneys deposited by any person, he is deemed guilty of embezziement and punished by fine and imprisonment.

Officers of Internal Bevenue.

The United States are divided into 131 internal revenue collection districts.

The President appoints for each of these districts one Collector of Internal Revenue, who must be a resident of the district for which he is appointed.

Appointment of Deputy Collectors.

Each collector is authorized to appoint, in writing, as many deputy-collectors as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services; to revoke any such appointment, giving notice thereof to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to require and accept bonds or other security from such deputies.

Duty of Internal Bevenue Collectors.

It is the duty of the collector and his deputies (each of whom has equal authority with the collector) to collect all internal revenue taxes levied or assessed against individuals or corporations within the portion of the district assigned to him; but each collector is in every respect responsible both to the United States and to individuals, as the case may be, for all moneys collected, and for every act done or neglected to be done by any one of his deputies while acting in that position.

Superintendent of Exports.

In any port of the United States where there is more than one Collector of Internal Revenue, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate one of them to have charge of all matters relating to the exportation of articles subject to tax under the internal revenue laws, and there may be appointed under such collector an officer to superintend all matters of exportation and drawback. This officer is known as Superintendent of Exports.

Inspectors of Tobacco and Cigars.

In every collection district where it is necessary the Secretary of the Treasury appoints one or more inspectors of tobacco and cigars. This officer is entitled by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to receive such fees as the latter may prescribe to be paid by the owner or manufacturer of the inspected articles.

Internal Revenue Gaugers.

In every collection district where it may be necessary, the Secretary of the Treasury appoints on or more internal revenue gaugers, whose duty it is to determine the amount of articles which he is called to examine.

Requirements and Penalties.

Collectors of internal revenue are required to report violations of the revenue laws to the district attorney of his district for prosecution.

Every collector, deputy collector and inspector is authorized to administer oaths and take evidence in reference to matters in his department of the public service.

Any officer of internal revenue may be specially authorized by the commissioner to make seizures of property which may become forfeited or jeopardized by a violation of the revenue laws.

Any revenue officer who discloses to any other person the operations, style of work or apparatus of any manufacturer whose establishment comes under his inspection, is Hable to be fined heavily and imprisoned. Neither can any internal revenue officer be or become interested in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, cigars or spirits, under penalty of being dismissed from office, besides a heavy fine; and the law also provides severe penalties for extortion, receiving unlawful fees, etc., by revenue officers.

Superintendents of the Manufacture of Money.

The United States Government has mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson, (Nev.), and Denver, and assay offices at New York, Boise City (Idaho), and Charlotte, N. C. The officers of a mint are a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, a coiner, and, at Philadelphia, an engraver. Besides these are various assistants and clerks, and numerous workmen.

Restrictions upon Employes.

Every officer, assistant and clerk of a mint must take the oath of fidelity, which oath is deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the superintendent may require any employe of the mint to take such an oath.

The assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of every mint, before entering upon the duties of his office, is required to execute a bond to the United States, with one or more securities.

In the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk acts in his place; and in that of the Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury designates some one to act for him.

Duties of the Superintendent of the Mint.

The Superintendent of each mint has the control of it, the superintendence of the officers and other persons employed in it, and the supervision of its business, subject to the direction of the Director of the Mint, to whom he makes reports at such times and in such form as the director prescribes. These reports exhibit in detail, and classified, the deposits of builion, the amount of gold, silver

and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted standard and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required.

He receives and safely keeps, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion designed for the use or expenses of the mint. He receives all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage, is the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint except when it is in the hands of other officers, and delivers all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they are lawfully payable.

From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he computes the value of each deposit and the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which be gives a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he also gives, at the same time, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coiss or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the assayer verifying the correctness of such certificate by countersigning it.

Duties of the Assayer.

The Assayer assays all metals and bullion whenever assays are required in the operations of the mint. From every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent delivers to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, and the assayer reports to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, with such information as will enable the superintendent to compute the amount of charges to be made against the depositor.

Duty of the Melter and Refiner.

The Melter and Refiner executes all the operations necessary to form ingots of standard silver or gold and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose, or to form bars conformably with the law from gold and bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He keeps a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion, and is responsible for all bullion placed in his care until he returns it to the superintendent, receiving proper vouchers therefor.

Duty of the Coiner.

The Coiner executes all the operation in order to form coins, conformable in all rest to the law, from the standard gold and stiver ingots and alloys for minor cotaage legally delivered to him for that purpose, and is res ble for it until it is returned to the uncertained at As coins are prepared from time to nime the coiner delivers them to the superintendent, who receipts for them and keeps a careful recent of their kind, number and actual weight. The coiner, also, from time to time, delivers to the superintendent the clippings and other nortions of bullion remaining, after the process of coining. the superintendent receipting for the same and keeping a careful record of their weight and character.

At the end of every calendar year the colors, in the presence of the superintendent and assayer, defaces and destroys the obverse (or date) working-dies, so that no more coins of that date can be issued.

Duty of the Engraver.

The Engraver prepares all the working-diss (or moulds) required for use in the cottange of the mint, and when new coins or devices are required, under the supervision of the Director of the Minthe engraves the models, moulds and matrices, or original dies for the same; but the director has power to engage, temporarily, the services of other artists for such work.

The Light-House Board.

The President appoints two officers of the navy, of high rank; two officers of the corps of engineers of the army, and two citizens in civil life, of high scientific attainments, whose services are at the disposal of the President, together with an officer of the navy and an officer of engineers of the army as secretaries; and these gentlemen constitute the lighthouse board.

This board is attached to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his superintendence discharges all administrative duties relating to the construction, illumination, inspection and government of light-houses, lightvessels, beacons, sea-marks, and whatever belongs to them, embracing the foundations of works already in existence, procuring illuminating and other apparatus, supplies, and materials of all kinds for building and for rebuilding, when necessary, and keeping in good repair the light-houses, light-vessels, beacons and buove of the United States: has charge and custody of all the archives, books, documents. drawings, models, returns, apparatus and other things pertaining to the light-house service. Upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury, the board furnishes all the estimates of expense which the several branches of the lighthouse system may require, and such other information as it may be necessary to lay before Congress at each session.

The board is authorized, whenever an appropriation may be made by Congress for a new light-house on land not belonging to the United States, to purchase the necessary site for such light-house with money appropriated for that purpose.

Who Build Light-Houses.

The President causes, from time to time, such officers to be detailed from the engineer corps of the army as are necessary to superintend the construction and renovation of light-houses. The plans, drawings, specifications and estimates of cost of all illuminating and other apparatus, and of construction and repair of towers, buildings, etc., connected with the light-house service, are prepared by the engineer-secretary of the board.

Who May be Light-House Inspectors.

The Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, Pacific and lake coasts of the United States are divided into fifteen light-house districts, each of which is under the supervision of either a commodore, captain or commander of the navy, who is called the inspector. The engineer in charge of each district is either a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major or captain of the Engineer Corps of the United States.

The laws provide that there be detailed from the engineer corps of the army such officers as may be necessary to superintend the construction and renovation of light-houses; also, that an officer of the army or the navy be assigned to each district as a light-house inspector, subject to the orders of the light-house board, who receives no pay or emolument beyond his own lawful compensation in the regular line of his profession, with mileage while traveling under orders connected with his duties.

Working Force in Light-House Offices.

Each inspector and engineer has an office in every district to which they are assigned, and are allowed (according to their various locations and duties) the assistance of certain employes, paid by the Government, as follows: In the inspector's offices—one or two clerks, one messenger, one keeper of the buoy depot, one superintendent of construction, one or more assistant superintendents of construction, a store-keeper, a foreman of depot, a copylist, and a watchman of the buoy depot.

Engineers in Light-House Department.

In the engineer's department are employed, but not in every office: One assistant engineer, a superintendent of construction, and one or more assistant superintendents of construction, a foreman of the lamp-shop, one lampist, a foreman of laborers, a draughtsman, and a messenger.

In both the inspectors' and engineers' departments are employed steam-tugs, or vessels, for the conveyance of supplies, implements, etc., generally officered as follows: One master, one mate, one engineer, assistant engineer, and a pilot occasionally.

The Light-House Keeper.

At light-houses are employed: One keeper, at from \$375 to \$1,000 a year, according to location, with assistant keepers, with salaries ranging from \$160 to \$450 a year; keepers of light-ships receive \$800 or \$1,000 a year.

The Life-Saving Service.

By law the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish stations at certain points on the Atlantic coast and the shores of the Northern lakes, for affording aid to the shipwrecked vessels and rescuing their crews and passengers.

Articles Used for Saving Life.

This life-saving service is divided into seven ocean districts and three lake districts. The various stations are supplied with the requisite apparatus as may, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, be best adapted to the purposes of each station, such as life-boats, ropes, mortars for sending ropes on board wrecked vessels, contrivances for getting passengers safely on shore, etc. Each district is in charge of a superintendent, who possesses the powers and performs the duties of an inspector of the customs for each of the coasts on which stations are established. These districts number seven on the Atlantic coast, and three on the great lakes; and each superintendent receives from the Secretary of the Treasury the proper instructions relative to the duties required of them.

Each station is in charge of a keeper, who is instructed in his duties by the Secretary of the Treasury. At some stations experienced surfmen are engaged to assist in aiding wrecked vessels.

Quarantines.

The law provides for the restraint, stoppage and government of all vessels arriving at seaports and inland ports from places where infectious diseases prevail, or vessels on which cases of such infectious diseases exist.

This law, the health-laws of the several States, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, are required to be duly observed by the officers of the customs-revenue of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue-cutters belonging to the Government, and by the military officers commanding in any fort or station upon the coast, and all such officers of the United States must faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantines and health-laws, according to their respective powers and within their respective precincts, as directed, from time to time, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bevenue Marine Service.

The President, for the better security of the collection of import or tonnage duties on commercial vessels and cargoes, causes the maintenance of as many revenue-cutters as may be necessary for the protection of the Government revenues, the expense of which is paid out of the sum annually appropriated by Congress for this service.

Duties of Officers in this Service.

The officers of the revenue-cutters are respectively deemed officers of the customs, and are subject to the direction of such collectors of the revenue, or other customs officers, as, from time to time, may be designated for that purpose. They are required to board all vessels arriving within the United States or within twelve miles of the United States coasts, if bound for United States ports, and search and examine every part of such vessels, and demand and receive and certify the manifests required to be on board of certain vessels; to affix and put proper fastenings on the hatches and other communications with the hold of such vessels, and remain on board such vessels until they arrive at the port or place of their destination.

How Revenue-Cutters are Known.

The revenue-cutters on the Northern and Northwestern lakes are specially charged with the duty of aiding vessels in distress on the lakes.

Revenue-cutters are distinguished by a peculiar flag or ensign; and the officers are empowered to stop any vessel liable to weizure or examination by firing upon her after hoisting the revenue flag, if the merchant-vessel's officers refuse to let the revenue officers board her.

The Coast Survey.

Surveys of the sea-coasts and lake-coasts of the United States may be authorized by the President for the purpose of aiding navigation by the production of correct charts of courses, distances, depth of water, etc., along such coasts. The public vessels in actual service and officers of the navy and army are employed, as far as practicable, in this survey.

What is Done With the Surveys.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to dispose of the maps and charts of the survey of the coast, from time to time, and under such regulations as he may prescribe, besides those distributed gratuitously among foreign governments, the departments of our own Government, and literary and scientific associations.

Steamboat Inspectors.

The laws of the United States provide for the inspection of the hulls and steamboilers of merchant, passenger, and excursion vessels propelled by steam in United States waters, owned in the United States, except on canals.

From time to time the President appoints a Supervising Inspector-General, who is selected with reference to his fitness and ability to reduce to a system and carry into effect all the provisions of the law relating to steamboat inspection.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is his business to superintend the administration of the steamboat inspection laws and regulations; preside at the meetings of the board of supervising inspectors; receive all reports of inspectors; receive and examine all accounts of inspectors, and report fully, at stated periods, to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon all matters pertaining to his official duties.

Inspection Districts.

The United States are divided into ten inspection districts, each of which is in charge of a supervising inspector, appointed by the President, each of whom is chosen for his knowledge, skill and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation, and who must be a competent judge of the character and qualities of steam vessels and all parts of the machinery used in steaming.

Annual Rectings.

The supervising inspectors and Supervising inspector-General assemble as a board at Washington once a year (in January), and at such other times as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, for joint consultation, and assign to each supervising inspector the limits of territory in which he is to perform his duties. The board also astablishes all essential regulations necessary to carry out in the most effective manner the provisions of the laws. These regulations, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, have the force of law

Each supervising inspector watches over all parts of the territory assigned to him, visits and confers with, and examines into the doings of the local boards of inspectors within his district, and instructs them in the proper performance of their duties, and, whenever he deems it expedient, he visits any licensed vessels at his discretion, and examines their condition with reference to the inspection laws and regulations having been observed and complied with, both by the owners or masters, or the board of inspectors.

Restrictions Upon Inspectors.

No person who is directly or indirectly intercred in any patent required to be used on any steamer by the steamboat inspection laws, or who is a member of any association of owners, masters, engineers or pilots of steamboats, or who is directly or indirectly interested in any steamvessel, or who is intemperate in his habits, or who does not possess the required skill or experience, may not hold the office of either supervising or local impector, and if any such person attempts to perform the functions of an inspector, he is punishable by a fine of \$500 and dismissal from

Must Not Employ Unlicensed Officers.

The boards of local inspectors license and classify the masters, chief mates, engineers and pilots of all steam-vessels, and it is a panishable offense for any stramboat owner to employ an uniteensed officer of those grasios.

Whenever a supervising inspector ascertains that any of the abuve-named steamhoat officers falls to perform his duty according to law, he is required to report him to the board of local inspectors in the district where the vessel was inspected or belongs, and if necessary or expedient, to have the offending party proceeded, and if the local board is in fault for licensing him the facts must be investigated, and the delinquent inspectors are liable to removal from office.

It is the duty of the inspecting supervisors to we that the local boards faithfully perform their duties of inspection, to inspect boats and grant licenses in districts where there are no local boards, or where it is difficult to apply to them, to furnish to local inspectors all needful information concerning licensed persons, individual from whom licenses have been withheld, or whose licenses have been revoked or suspended, boats whose owners have refused or neglected to have them properly repaired, and persons who have been refused certificates.

United States Fish Commissioner.

The laws provide that the President shall appoint from among the civil officers or employes of the government a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who must be a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the sea-coast, and who receives no salary additional to that which he drew before his annointment. It is his business to pros investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any, and what, diminution in the number of the food fishes of the coast and lakes of the United States has taken place, and, if so, to what causes this diminution is due, and, also, whether any, and what, protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures thould be sclopted in the premises, and report the same to Congress. He may take, or cause to be taken, at all times, in the waters of the sea-coast of the United States, where the tide ebbs and flows, and also in the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimens thereof as may, in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties, any law, custom, or usage of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Pension Agents.

The President is authorized to appoint all pension-agents, who hold their respective offices for four years, unless sooner removed or suspended. Each pension-agent, whether man or woman, is required to execute an official bond, with sufficient security, for such an amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Interior may approve. The President may establish pension-agencies, not exceeding three in any State or

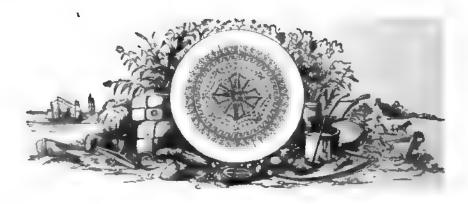
Territory, whenever in his judgment the public interest and the convenience of pseudonous require.

Agents for paying pensions receive a cumission of two per centum on all dishursements made by them to pensioners. They are also allowed, where an agent disburses \$10,000 annoally to pensioners, not exceeding 6000 for clockhire, office-rent, and office expans savet disburses \$100,000 annually, not exceeding 8750 a year for such office expenses; and for every \$50,000 additional dishured by an agent, he or she is allowed not more than \$350 6 year additional income; but no agent can rec from fees and commissions more than \$4.000 a. year. Each agent in however, entitled to thirty conts in full for each voucher prepared and paby him or her, including neces sum is said to the United States. Proving agents and their clerks are authorized to take and certify the affidavits of all pensioners and their witawho come before them for that purpose, but they receive no fee for this service. In paying a pension the pension-agent is anthorized to ded from the amount of it the attorney's fee for aiding the pensioner, as agreed upon or as prescribed by the Commissioner of Per where no sum was agreed upon. For this agrees, the pension agent may retain thirty cents.

Penden Surposas.

The Commissioner of Puncions is authorized to organize, at his discretion, boards of examini **ESTRECIA** not to exceed three members, to examine the physical condition of nandoners or applicants for pensions in the interest of the garernment. In ordinary examinations each su receives a fee of one dollar, and for enotial eases three dollars such. The Secretary of the Interior also appoints a surgeon as mediunder the control and direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, has charge of the examination and revision of the reports of examining surgeous, and performs other duties touching medical and surgical questions in the Pension-Office us the interes to of the corvice may demand. His mlary is \$2,300 a year.

The Secretary of the Interior may also appoint qualified surgious, not exceeding four in number, to perform the duties of examining surgions when so required, and they are burne on the rolls of his office as cierts of the fourth class, with salarism of \$1,000 a year such.





A Sketch of the Work in the Department of the Interior.

HE DEPARTMENT of the Interior, at Washington. Is governed by the Secretary of the Interior There is also an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, appointed by the President, whose duties are prescribed by the Secretary, or by law

There are in the Department of the Interior the following bureaus, controlled by their respective commissioners: The General Land Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Penaion Office, Patent Office, and Office of Education.

Duties of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior has supervision of the census, when directed by law; the public lands, including mines; the Indians, pensions and bounty lands; patents for inventions; the custody and distribution of government publications; the educa-

tional interests; the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Columbia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

He exercises all the powers and performs all the daties in relation to the Territories of the United States that were by law or custom performed, previous to March 1, 1873, by the Secretary of State, He has, also, supervisory and appeliate powers in relation to all acts of United States marshals, and others, in taking and returning the cenans of the country. He has also supervision of all the expenditures of his department. He also reports annually to Congress the nature, character, and amounts of all claims presented to him during the preceding year, under laws or treaty stipulations for compensation for depredations committed by Indians, whether allowed by him or not, and the evidence on which be based his action, sico, the quantity and kind of the copies of public journals, books and documents received from the government for distribution, and the manner of their distribution in detail.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

General Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land-Office performs, under the directions of the Becretary of the Interior as executive duties pertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anywise respecting such public lands, such as relate, also, to private claims of land under the authority of the government. Be makes plats of lands surveyed under the authority of the United States and gives such information respecting the public lands any concerning the business of his office as may be directed.

All patents issued from the Land-office bear the authority of the United States, are signed by the Pre-Ment countersigned by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office and are recorded in that office

Daty of the Recorder.

It is the duty of the Recorder of the General Landcoffice, under instructions from the commissioner to certify and affective scal of the office to all patents for public sands and to attend to their correct engrossing recording and transmission to prepare alphabetical indexes of the names of persons entitled to patents and those who receive them, and to prepare copies and swemptifications of matters on file or records in the General Land-Office as the commissioner may direct

Duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has the management of all Indian affairs and all matters arising out of Indian relations. To him are transmitted for examination, all accounts and vouchers for claims and disbursements connected with Indian affairs, and by him they are passed to the proper accounting officer of the deparament of the Treasury for actilement.

The President may prescribe such regulations as he deems proper for carrying into effect the various legal provisions relating to the control of Indian affairs and the Secretary of the Interior also prepares and publishes regulations, at his discretion, establishing the method of presenting claims, arising under treaty stipulations or Congressional laws, for compensation for depredations committed by Indians, and the character of the evidence brought to support such claims.

It is the futy of the Secretary of the Interior also, to make and maintain such rules as are

necessary to prohibit the sale of arms or ammunition within any district or country occupied by unctvilled or hostile indiane.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report annually to congress a tabular statement showing distinctly the separate objects of expenditure under his supervision, during the facal year next preceding each report. In his annual report he embodies the statements of an agents or commissioners saming food clothing or supplies of any kind to Indians, with the number of indians present and actually receiving such supplies.

Commissioner of Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions performs such duties in the execution of the various pension and bounty land laws of the United States as the President directs.

The commissioner is authorized with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to appoint a person to sign the name of the commissioner to certificates or warrants for bounty lands to soldiers suffer etc.

The commissioner is authorized to detail from time to time any of the circle in his office to investigate any suspected attempts to defraud

the United States in or affecting the administration of any law relative to pensions, and to aid in the prosecution of any person implicated, with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service; and such person is empowered to administer oaths in the course of such investigation.

Officers of Indian Affairs.

The Board of Indian Commissioners consists of not more than ten persons, appointed by the President; men eminent for intelligence and philanthropy, who receive no compensation for performing their duties under such appointment. The board has power to appoint one of its members as its secretary, who is entitled to such reasonable salary as may be agreed upon by the board, to be paid from any moneys appropriated by the government for the expenses of the commission. The board supervises all expenditures of money appropriated for the benefit of Indians within the limits of the United States, and inspects all goods purchased for Indians, in connection with the Indian service, and has access to all books and papers relating thereto in any government office; but the examination of vouchers and accounts by the executive committee of the board is not necessary to secure their payment.

Duty of Indian Inspectors.

The President is authorized to appoint several Indian inspectors, not exceeding five in number, each of whom holds his office for four years, unless somer removed.

As often as twice a year one or more of the inspectors is required to visit each Indian super-intendency and agency and fully investigate all matters pertaining to the business of each, including an examination of its accounts, the manner of expending money, the number of Indians provided for, contracts of all kinds connected with the business, the condition of the Indians, their advancement in civilization, the extent of the reservations, and what use is made of the lands set apart for that purpose, and, generally, all matters belonging to the Indian service.

Each inspector has power to examine on oath all officers and other persons in and about the superintendencies and agencies, and to suspend from office any superintendent, agent, or employe, and appoint another person temporarily to fill the vacancy created by the suspension, reporting his action to the President. The inspectors are, also, each empowered to enforce the laws and prevent the violation of the laws in the several agencies and superintendencies. It is so arranged that the same inspector may not investigate the affairs of any superintendency or agency twice in succession.

Indlan Superintendents.

The President is authorized, from time to time, to appoint four or more superintendents of Indian affairs, and each holds his office four years.

Each superintendent, within his district, exercises a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the government in Indian affairs, under such regulations as are established by the President, and may suspend such officers and persons from their officers of employments for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of the Interior, and, also, to perform within his district such duties as may be properly assigned to him. The Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion authorize the temperary employment of clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs who over the public interests seem to require it.

Whenever a superintendency is discontinued by the President, or abolished by law, the agents in that district report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian Agents.

From time to time the President is anthorized to appoint numerous Indian agents, locating them among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river, and from Texas to Oregon. The President has power to discontinue any agent at his discretion, or to require one agent to perform duty at two agencies for one salary. Each agent holds his office four years, and before entering upon his duties is required to give a bond with such security as the President or Secretary of the Interior may require. Within his agency he manages and superintends the intercourse with the Indians according to law, and executes and performs such regulations and duties as may be prescribed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Where Indian Agents Must Live.

Every agent is required to reside and keep his agency within or near the tribe of Indians to which he is assigned, and at such place as the President may designate, and may not leave the limits of his agency without permission.

The President may require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of an Indian agent, and such officer receives no other compensation than his army pay and actual traveling expenses.

Legal Powers of Agents.

Indian agents are authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments of writing, and to administer oaths in investigations committed to them in the Indian country, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The President also appoints a competent number of sub-Indian agents, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct.

Location of Each Agency.

The limits of each superintendency, agency and sub-agency are established by the Secretary of the interior, either by tribes or geographical boundaries. All special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Indian Interpreters.

An interpreter is allowed to each agency. Where there are several tribes in the same agency speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed by the Secretary of the Interior for each of such tribes. Interpreters may be nominated by the proper agents to the Department of the Interior for approval, and may be suspended by the agent, for cause, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the Department of the Interior for final action.

Indian Interpreters Preferred.

Whenever persons of Indian descent can be found who are properly qualified for the performance of the necessary duties, perference is given to them in all cases of appointments of interpreters and other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior must, under the direction of the President, cause the discontinuance of the services of such agents, subagents, interpreters, etc., as may from time to time become unnecessary in consequence of the emigration of the Indians, or other causes.

No person employed in Indian affairs may have

any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for and on account of the United States, under a penalty of \$5,000 and removal from office.

Teachers Among the Indians.

In every case where the President may judge improvement in the habits and condition of judians practicable, and accertains that the means of instruction can be introduced among them with their own consent, he may employ capable persons of good moral character to instruct them in the mode of agriculture suited to their situation, and to teach their children in reading, writing and arithmetic, under such resculations as the President may prescribe. And when any of the Indian tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths. mechanics, teachers, farmers or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

Indian Traders. .

Any loyal citizen of the United States, of good moral character, may be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving a bond to the United States of not less than \$5.699, with good security, approved by the proper authorities, conditioned that he will faithfully observe all laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same.

United States Surveyors.

The President appoints one Surveyor-General in the States and Territories named below, each embracing one surveying district: Louisians, Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota Territory, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Nevada, Hontans, Utah, Wyoming and Arisona. Each Surveyor-General has but one office in his district, located, from time to time, as the President shall direct, and must reside in the district to which he is appointed. The term of office of Surveyor-General is four years.

The Becords of Surveys.

The Secretary of the Interior takes the secresary measures for the completion of the survey in the general surveying districts for which Surveyors-deneral have been appointed, at the carillest practicable period; and when the survey are finished, the field-notes, maps, records and other papers pertaining to land-titles within the same are turned over to the Secretary of State of the respective States, and the office of Surveyor-General in every such district coases and is discontinued.

Every Surveyor-General is authorized to employ a sufficient number of skillful surveyors as he deputies, who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duties. He frames regulations for their direction, and has power to remove them for negligence or misconduct in office.

What Shall be Surveyed.

Each Surveyor-General is required to cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked all hase and meridian lines through such points, and preparated by such monuments and such other correction parallels and meridians as are prescribed by law and instructions from the tieneral Land-Office, in respect to the public lands within his surveying district to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished. He cause to be surveyed all private land-claims within his district after they have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands. He

transmits to the register of the respective landoffices within his district general and particular plats of all lands surveyed by him for each land district, forwarding copies of such plats to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

As far as is compatible with his other duties, he is required occasionally to inspect the surveying operations in his district, sufficiently to satisfy himself that the field-work is being faithfully executed according to contract. In case he cannot give his personal attention to such inspection, he is authorized to appoint a confidential deputy to make the required examination.

There is allowed for the several offices of the Surveyors-General, for cierk-hire, office-rent, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may appropriate from year to year.

Whenever he thinks that the public interest requires it, the President is authorized to transfer the duties of Land Register and Receiver in any district to the Surveyor-General of the district in which such land district is located.

The Patent-Office.

The Patent-Office is a bureau of the Interior Department, wherein are kept and preserved all the records, books, models, drawings, specifications and other papers and things pertaining to patents for inventions.

In the Patent-Office are the following officers, appointed by the President: A Commissioner of Patents, an Assistant Commissioner of patents, and three Examiners-in-chief.

all the other officers, clerks and employes, named below, are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents, their salaries varying from \$900 to \$2,500 per year: A chief clerk, an examiner in charge of interferences, one examiner in charge of trade-marks, twenty-four principal examiners, twenty-four first assistant examiners, twenty-four first assistant examiners, twenty-four third assistant examiners, a librarian one machinist, three skilled draughtsmen, thirty-five copyists of drawings, one messenger and purchasing clerk, one skilled laborer, eight attendants in the model room, and eight others in the same room.

The Patent-Office has a seal, with which letterspatent and papers issued from it are authenticated.

The Commissioner of Patents and the chief cierk are severally required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, and a true accounting of public moneys coming into their hands.

Must Not be Pecuniarily Interested.

No officer or employe of the Patent-Office is allowed to acquire or take, during his or her term of service, any right or interest, directly or indirectly, except by inheritance or bequest, in any patent issued by the office.

Under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patenta superintends or performs all duties respecting the granting and issuing of patenta directed by the laws, and has charge of all books, records, papers, models, machines and other things belonging to the Patent-Office.

He subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from time to time, establishes regulations, consistent with law, for the conduct of Proceedings in his office. He also causes to be classified and arranged in suitable cases, in rooms and galleries of the Patent-Office, set apart for that purpose, the models, specimens of composition, fabrics, manufactures, works of art and designs which are deposited in the Patent-Office; and these rooms and galieries are kept open during suitable hours for inspection by visitors.

He may restore to the respective applicants such models accompanying rejected applications for patents as he deems it unnecessary to preserve, or he may sell or otherwise dispose of them after the application has been finally rejected for a year, paying the purchase-money into the Treasury, as other patent-moneys are directed to be paid.

Description of Patents.

He may cause to be printed copies of the patentclaims of current issue, and copies of such laws, decisions, regulations and circulars as may be necessary for the information of the public.

He is authorised to have printed, from time to time, for free distribution a limited number of the complete specifications and drawings of each patent, together with suitable indexes, one copy being placed for free public inspection in each State-house of every State and Territory, copies for the like purpose in the clerks' offices of the Federal district courts, and one in the library of Congress—all being certified under the hand of the Commissioner and seal of the Fatent-Office, and not to taken from their places of deposit for any other purpose than as evidence in suits at law.

He is also authorized to have printed such additional copies of these specifications and drawings, duly certified, for sale at a price as low as may be warranted by the actual cost and demand for them, and to furnish a complete set of them to any public library that will pay for binding and transporting them and will provide suitable places of deposit, open to the public.

The lithographing and engraving are done by contract after competitive bidding, and the printing is done at the Government Printingoffice.

Report of Commissioner of Patents.

Annually, the Commissioner of Patents lays before Congress a report, setting forth the amount of moneys received for patents, for copies of records or drawings, and all other sources: details of all the moneys paid out for contingent and miscellaneous expenses; a list of all the patents granted during the preceding year, generally classified; an alphabetical list of all the patentees and their places of residence; a list of all the patents that have been extended during the year, with such other information of the condition of the Patent-Office as may be useful to Congress or the public.

. Superintendent of Public Documents.

The Superintendent of Public Documents, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, collects, arranges, preserves, packs and distributes the publications received at the Department of the Interior for distribution, and performs other duties belonging to his office, including the compiling and supervising of the "Biennial Register," for the use of Congress and the several States.

The Returns Office.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to provide, from time to time, a proper apartment in his department, to be called the Returns office, in which he causes to be filled the returns of contracts made by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior, and appoints a clerk to attend to its business. His duty is to file all returns made to the office, so that they may be easy of access, keeping all returns made by the same officer in the same place, and numbering them in the order in which they are made. He also keeps an indexbook, with the names of the contracting parties and the number of each contract opposite to the names, and this book is to be open for public

inspection. He also furnishes copies of these returns to any person who is willing to pay five cents for copying every 160 words; he has also to certify to the correctness of each copy made.

The Office of Education.

The Office of Education is a bureau of the Department of the Interior, the duties of which include the collection of facts and figures showing the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and to diffuse such information respecting the organization and management of schools and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

The office of education is managed by a commissioner of education, who is appointed by the President.

The persons employed in the office of education include a chief clerk, one statistician, and one translator.

Hospitals.

Besides the foregoing bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, which has for its objects the most humane care and enlightened curative treatment of the insane of the army and navy of the United States and the District of Columbia; and the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the District of Columbia, which was established for the education of deaf mutes from the several States and Territories.

Department of Agriculture.

Congress, some years since, made provision for a Department of Agriculture at Washington.

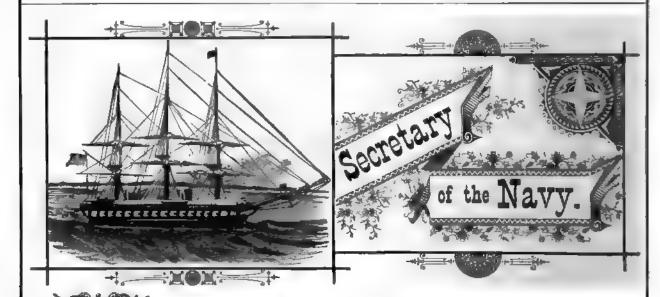
The general design and duties of the Government Department of Agriculture are to acquire and distribute among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable plants and seeds. The chief officer of this department is the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is appointed by the President. Besides a chief clerk, the commissioner appoints the following assistants: One chemist, one assistant chemist, one entomologist, one microscopist, one butanist, one statistician, on superintendent of experimental gardens and grounds, one assistant superintendent of the same, one disbursing clerk, one superintendent of the seed-room, one assistant superintendent of the seed-room, one librarian, one engineer, one superintendent of the folding-room, two attendants in the museum, and one carpenter.

Duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has charge of the building and premises appropriated to the use of that department at Washington, and of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property belonging to it.

It is his duty to procure and preserve all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments (official records, accurately kept, are made in his office), by the collection of statistics, and by any appropriate means within his power.

He is also required to collect new and valuable seeds and plants, and to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as ought to be thus tested; propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and distribute them among agriculturists.



The Bureaus of the Naval Department.



ROMINENT in the President's cabinet is the Secretary of the Navy The business of the naval department is distributed among the following eight bureaus: The Bureau of Yards and Docks, presided over by an officer selected from the navy, not below the grade of commander; the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, presided over by a similar naval officer, a Bureau of Navigation, presided over by a similar officer, a Bureau of Ordnance, and Bureau of Construction and Repair, provided over by similar officers, the latter being also a skillful navy constructor, the Bureau of Steam engineering, presided over by

one of the chief engineers of the navy, who is also a skillful engineer, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, presided over by a paymaster of the any, of not less than ten years' standing, the Hureau of Medicine and Surgery, presided over by one of the surgeons of the navy. The chiefs of these bureaus are appointed by the President, hold their offices for four years, and receive only the salary pertaining to each of their official grades in the may,

Duties of the Secretary of the Navy.

The duties of the Secretary of the Navy are as follows: The execute such orders as he shall receive from the President relative to procuring mixed stores and materials and the construction armoniont, equipment and employment of vessels of war and other matters connected with the noval establishment, to have enoughly at charge of all the books, records and property to and helpiging to the Navy Dipartment to cause the election of all flags, standards and eclaration by the navy from the election of the United States.

The arrival rapids of the secretary to Columns shall present: A statement of the appropriations of the preceding fiscal year how

much money was expended, and in what manner, and the probable demand of the balances of appropriations remaining unused in each department of the navy; a statement of all offers for contracts for supplies and services made during the year, and accepted, by classes; a statement showing how much money was expended during the preceding fiscal year for wages of mechanics and laborers employed in building, repairing or equipping vessels, or in bandling stores, and how much money was spent in purchasing stores and materials, with the cost and value of articles received, used, and remaining on hand, at the navy-yards; a statement of all sales of vessels and materials of the navy, by whom bought, the amounts realized from such sales, etc. The respective bureaus of the department furnish to the secretary all estimates for the specific, general and contingent expenses of the department and bureaus.

The Hydrographic Office.

Attached to the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department is a hydrographic office, for improving the means for navigating safely the vessels of the navy and merchant marine by providing, under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, accurate and cheap nautical churts, salling directions, navigators and manuals of instruction for the use of all such vessels. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to provide such charts, maps, etc., to be prepared and printed and distributed to navigators at the cost of printing and paper. The moneys thus received from the sale of maps, charts, etc., is to be applied to the purchase and preparation of more of the same articles.

Nautical Observations.

The Naval Observatory at Washington in in charge of a naval officer who receives only the pay of an officer of Magrade for shore daty. The "Nautical Almanne," containing the result of naval and astronomical observations, in supervised annually by a mayal officer or professor of mathematica in the may, appointed by the screenry for that purpose.

The meridian of the Naval Observatory, at Washington is established as the American meridian for all astronomical purposes, and the meridian of tereenwich, England, for all nautical purposes.



Facts Concerning the Various Branches of the United States Navy.

HE ACTIVE officers of the United States
Navy are graded as follows
Admiral. Vice-Admiral. rear-

admirals, commodores, captains, commanders, lieutenant-commanders, lieutenants, marters, and mid-

abipmen.

When the present Admiral and Vice-Admiral die, resign, or are removed, the grade will conce to exist, as no vacancy in it can be filled by promotion from the next lower rank.

The relative rank between officers of the navy and officers of the army is as follows

The Vice-Admiral ranks with the lieutenantgeneral, Rear-admirals with major-generals, Commodores with brigadier-generals, Captains with culonels, Commanders with Heutenantcolonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with majors, Lieutenants with captains, Masters with first Beutenants, and Engigns with second Heutenants.

How Many Naval Officers are Allowed.

There are allowed on the active list of naval officers of the line, one Admiral, one Viosadmiral, the rear-admirals, twenty five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, eighty lieutemant commanders, 230 lieutemants, 100 masters and 100 ensigns. During war, rear-admirals are selected from those officers on the active list, not below the grade of commanders, who eminently distinguish themselves by their courage, skill and genius in their profession, and not then unless they have, upon the recommendation of the President, received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service. During peace, vacancies in the grade of rear-admiral are filled by regular promotion from the list of commodores.

Regulaites in the Medical Service.

The active list of the Medical corps of the navy consists of fifteen medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors, fifty surgeons, and 100 assistant surgeons. All appointments in the Medical corps are made by the President No person can be appointed assistant surgeon until he has been examined and approved by a board of naval surgeons, nor be less than twenty-one years oid nor more than twenty-six. No person can be appointed surgeon until he has served as an assistant surgeon at least two years in the navy, at sea, nor until he has been approved for such appointment by a board of naval surgeons.

The President selects the surgeons, and appoints to every fact or squadron one who is denominated "surgeon of the fleet," and is surgeon of the flag-ship.

The Pay Department of the Navy.

The active list of the Pay corps of the Navy consists of thirteen pay directors, thirteen pay inspectors. fifty paymasters, thirty passed assistant paymasters and twenty assistant paymasters. All appointments in the pay corps are made by the President.

No person can be appointed assistant paymester who is tess than twenty-one years old or more than twenty-six years, nor until his physical, mental and moral qualifications have been approved by a board of paymesters appointed by the Secretary of the Nevy.

The President may designate among the paymasters in the service, and appoint one to every fleet or equadron, who is denominated "paymaster of the fiert."

The Engineer Corps of the Navy.

The active list of the Engineer corps of the Navy consists of seventy chief engineers, divided into three grades, ten having the relative rank of captain, fifteen of commander, and forty-five of lieutenant-commander, or lieutenant. One engineer in-chief is selected by the President to serve in each fiest or squadron of the savy, and is denominated "engineer of the fiect." There are also in the navy 100 first assistant engineers, who have the relative rank of lieutenant or master in the navy, and 100 second assistant engineers, with the relative rank of master, or ensign.

Religious Service in the Navy,

The laws provide for the appointment by the President, for service in the public armed vessels of the United States, a number of chaplains (or ministers of the gospel), not exceeding twenty-four. A chaplain must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than thirty-five years old at the time of his appointment. Every chaplain is permitted to conduct public worship according to the manner and forms of the church of which may be a member, and each chaplain must report annually to the Secretary of the Navy the official services performed by him during the previous

Eathematicious in the Naval Service.

The number of professors of mathematics

employed in the navy cannot exceed twelve, and they are appointed and commissioned by the President. They perform such duties as may be amigned to them by order of the Secretary of the Navy, at the Naval Academy, at the Naval Observatory, and in ships of war, instructing midshipmen of the navy, or otherwise. Three have the relative ranks of captains, four of commanders, and five of lieutemant-commanders, or ibentenants.

Naval Constructors

The President may appoint naval constructors, who have rank and pay as naval officers, and are required to perform duty at any navy-yard or other station. Cafet engineers, who graduate with credit in the scientific and mechanical class of the Naval Academy, may, upon the recommendation of the academic board, be immediately appointed as assistant naval constructors.

Store-Keepers,

The President may appoint a civil engineer and a naval store-keeper at each of the navy-yards where such officers are necessary. The Secretary of the Navy may appoint citizens who are not officers of the navy to be store-keepers at foreign stations, when suitable officers of the navy cannot be ordered on such service, or when, in his opinion, the public interest will be thereby promoted.

Number Who May Enlist, and their Age.

The number of persons who may at one time be enlisted in the navy including seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, mechanics, firemen, coal heavers, apprentices, and boys, may not exceed

Boys between the ages of sixteen and sighteen years may be enlisted to serve in the mayy until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and other persons may be enlisted to serve for a period not exceeding five Years unless sooner discharged by the direction of the President. No minor between sixteen and eighteen years old can be enlisted without the consent of his parents or guardian. No boy less than sixteen years old, no income or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the navy or army can be enlisted in the naval service. Any person enlisted in the milltary service may, on application to the Navy Department, approved by the President, be transferred to the navy or marine corps, to serve therein the remainder of his term of enlistment.

subject to the laws and regulations of the naval service. But such transer does not release the soldier from any indebtedness to the government. Provision is also made in the laws for sending men from distant stations to the places of their enlistment at the expiration of their terms of service. Honorable discharges may be granted to seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal-heavers and boys who have enlisted for three years; and it is the duty of every commanding officer, on returning from a cruise, to report to the Secretary of the Navy a list of his crew who enlisted for three years as being entitled to an honorable discharge as a testimonial of obedience and fidelity. And every commanding officer of a vessel is required to discourage his crew from selling any part of their prize-money, bountymoney, or wages.

Flag-Officers.

fhe President may select any officer not below the grade of a commander on the active list, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of "flag-officer;" and any officer so assigned has the same authority and receives the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron, even though they hold commissions of an older date than his, that he would be entitled to receive if his commission were the oldest.

The laws prescribe with great minuteness the naval system of promotion from a lower rank to a higher one.

The Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy of the United States is established at Annapolis, Md. The students are styled "cadet midshipmen," and of these one is allowed to be appointed for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives in Congress, one for the District of Columbia, and ten are appointed annually from the United States at large.

How Cadets are Appointed.

In March, every year, the Secretary of the Navy notifies (in writing) every member and delegate in Congress of any cadet vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy is made upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, if made before the first day of July of that year; but if it is not made by that time, the Secretary of the Navy must fill the vacancy. The candidates for the District of Columbia and the United States at large are selected by the President. All candidates from Congressional or Territorial districts and the District of Columbia must be actual residents, respectively, of the localities from which they are nominated.

Age of Candidates.

All candidates must be between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, and physically sound, well formed and robust, and each is examined, how and where the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Any candidate rejected at such examination does not have the privilege of another examination for admission to the same class, unless recommended by the board of examiners. Should any candidate be found to be mentally or morally disqualified for admission, the member of Congress or Territorial delegate is notified to appoint another, who will be also duly examined and admitted or rejected.

Length of Time in School.

The academic course of cadet midshipmen continues for six years. Cadet midshipmen who are found to be deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the academy or in the service, unless the academic board of examiners so recommend.

When cadet midshipmen have successfully passed the graduating examination at the academy, they receive appointments as midshipmen in the navy, and take rank according to their proficiency in academic studies.

Who Determines the Course of Study.

The Secretary of the Navy has authority to issue regulations for the education, at the naval academy, as naval constructors and steam engineers, of midshipmen and other persons who exhibit a peculiar aptitude for such professions. For this purpose such persons are formed into a separate class at the academy, to be styled cadet engineers, or are otherwise supplied with all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for their proposed professions. These students may not at any time exceed fifty in number, and are selected by the Secretary of the Navy. No person other than a midshipman can be eligible for appointment to this class unless he first produces satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and passes an examination as to his mental and physical qualifications

The course of study for cadet engineers is four years, including two years' service on naval steamers. They are examined from time to time, and if found deficient, or if dismissed for misconduct, they cannot remain at the academy or in the service, except upon the recommendation of the academic board.

How Vessels are Ranked and Classified.

The classification of vessels in the navy includes four grades, commanded as follows: First rate vessels by commonders, second rate by captains, third rate by commanders, and fourth rate by lieutenant-commanders. Steamships, carrying forty or more guns, are classed as first rates, those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates, and all those of less than twenty guns as third rates.

How Vessels are Named.

The vessels of the navy are named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule: Sailing vessels of the first class, after the States of the Union, those of the second class after the rivers and principal cities and towns of the United States, and those of the third class as the President may direct. Steamships of the several classes are named in the same manner precisely, care being taken that not more than one vessel in the navy shall have the same name.

The Secretary of the Navy may change the names of any vessels purchased for the naval service.

Punishment for Offenses.

Congress has prepared sixty articles for the grown ment of the officers and men in the navy. They have special reference to offenses committed against discipline, good order and morality, and the penalties attached to these and infractions of duty; the composition and powers of courtmartial and courts of inquiry, the sale or misuse of government property, the treatment of prize vessels and prisoners of war, the general conduct of all persons in the navy, etc.

Punishment with Death.

The following offenses are punishable with death, and the code applies to all persons in the mayy: Mutiny, disolationed for orders, striking a superior officer, murder, acting as a spy, intercourse with an enemy without leave, receiving secret messages from an enemy, desertion in time

of war, deserting a trust, sleeping on watch, leaving a station without orders, willful stranding or injuring of a vessel, unlawful destruction of public property, striking his flag or treacherously yielding to an enemy, cowardice in battle, deserting duty in battle, neglecting orders to prepare for battle, neglecting to clear ship for action, or to join in attack when signal is made to give battle, failing to encourage the men to fight, failing to seek an encounter with an enemy when duty requires it, or failing to relieve and assist other vessels of the fleet or squadron when in battle.

Other Punishment.

Courts-martial may adjudge the penalties of imprisonment for life, or for a stated term, at hard labor, and have jurisdiction in this respect over the offenses of profanity, falsehood, drunkenness, gambling, fraud, theft or other conduct tending to the destruction of good morals; cruelty; oppression; quarreling and fomenting quarrels; challenging or fighting duels, or acting as a second in a duel; contempt of superior officers; seeking to form combinations against a commanding officer to weaken his authority; using mutinous words; neglect of orders; not endeavoring to prevent the destruction of mablic property; negligent stranding of any vessel of the navy; misconduct in convoying merchant or other vessels; receiving goods or merchandise for freight on board of a naval vessel without high authority; aiding or abetting in making false muster-roll; wasting public property; plundering or abusing citizens on shore; refusing to apprehend offenders or to receive prisoners; absence from duty without leave; violating general orders or regulations; desertion in time of peace; harboring deserters, etc.

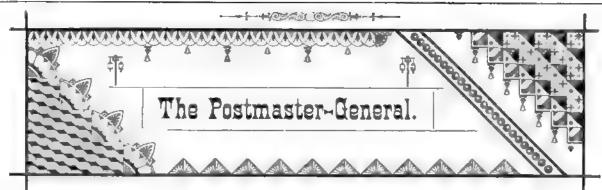
Duties of commanders in active service are designated respecting accurate accounts of mea transferred to and from their respective ships, showing their exact positions in the navy at the date of transfer; complete lists of the officers, men and passengers, sent quarterly to head-quarters; noting deaths and desertions on heard ship; care of the property of deceased persons; inspection of provisions; the health of their crews; presence at the final payment of crews, promulgation of the articles for the government of the navy, etc., and liability to be court-martialed for neglect of these rules and restrictions.

What Constitutes a Court-Martial.

Rules prescribe that no officer shall be dismissed from the service except by an order of the President, or by the sentence of a general court-martial. A general court-martial may be convened by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. It consists of not more than thriver nor less than five commissioned officers, not more than one-half of lower rank than the officer to be tried.

The Duty of a Court-Martial.

It is the duty of a court-martial, in all cases of conviction, to adjudge a punishment adequate to the nature of the offense. In a sentence to suffer death, two-thirds of the members must vote in favor of such sentence, or it cannot be inflicted, in all other cases, sentences are decided by a majority of the votes of the members. So sentence of a court-martial extending to the taking of life or to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant-officer can be carried into execution until confirmed by the President. All other sentences may be carried into execution of the commander of the fleet or officer ordering the court.



An Insight into the Workings of the Postal Service.

HIS EXECUTIVE department of the Government is superintended by the Postmaster-General. His term continues through that of the President, by whom he is appointed, and one month more, unless he sooner dies or realgus, or is removed for cause.

Assistant Postmasters General, appointed by the President There is also in this department an Assistant Attorney-General, appointed by the Postmaster-General.

Oath of Persons in the Postal Service.

Before entering upon his or her duties, or drawing any salary, every person employed in the poetal service, from the Postmaster-teneral down, has to go before some civil or military officer and take the following oath of office.

I. A. it du colemniy awaar, (or affirm) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, an I ahsta, a from everything forbidden by the laws in

relation to the establishment of post-offices and post-roads within the United States—and that I will honestly and truly account for, and pay over, any money beconging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control. So help me God

Duties of the Postmaster-General.

The duties of the Postmaster-General are as follows: To establish and discontinue post offices, to instruct all persons in the postal service with reference to their duties; to decide on the forms of all official papers, prescribe the manner of keeping and stating postal accounts, to inforce the prompt rendering of postal returns relative to said accounts, to rontrol, subject to the settlement of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department, all expenses incident to the service of his department, to superintend disposal of the moneys of his department, to direct the manner in which balances shall be paid over, issue warrants to deposit money into the treasury, and to pay it out, to superintend generally the business of the department, and

all property in charge of the department, and report the same to Congress annually, to negotiate and conclude postal arrangements with foreign countries, and may reduce or increase the rates of postage between this and foreign countries; to publish the results of postal conventions with foreign countries, to deliver to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury a copy of mail-carrying contracts; to issue warrants (on the quarterly statements of the Sixth Auditor) of payments of postmasters on account of the postal service, for carrying such amounts to the credit of the postal revenues on the books of the Auditor; to discharge from custody any person confined in juil on a judgment in a civil case in favor of the department if the defendant can show that he has no property of any kind, to prepare estimates and transmit them to Congress annually through the Secretary of the Treasury, for the necessary appropriations of money for his department, specifying in detail the purposes for which it is needed, such as printing, binding, salaries of employes, and other items.

Postmaster-General's Reports.

The Postmaster-General shall report to Congress annually: All contracts for carrying the mails made within the preceding year, with all particulars concerning them, and no person employed in the Post-Office Department shall become interested in any such contract. or act as agent, with or without compensation, for any mail-contractor, under pain of instant dismissal from office and other penalties, a statement of all land and water mail routes established or ordered within the preceding year, besides those contracted for at the annual mail-lettings, with the particulars attending them, and of all allowances made to mail contractors within the preceding year above the original contract prices, and the reasons therefor, etc.; a state-... at in detail of all expenses curtailed within the preceding year, a unailed statement of the finances of the department for the prece, ing year, showing its resources, engagements, and liabilities. a report of the fines assessed against mail contractors and deductions from their pay, with the particulars; a copy of each contract for carrying mails between the United States and foreign countries, and a statement showing its benefits to the department, a report of all contracts, except for carrying mails, with the details thereof. a report on the postal business and agencies in foreign countries: a statement of the money expended in the department for the preceding fiscal year, with details. All of these reports and statements are to be printed at the public printing office, together or separately

THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE.

Division of Labor in Large Post-Offices.

The postminster with a private accretary has an office where he maintains a general supervision over the entire post-office and its business,

answering correspondence relating to postal business, and giving the public such information, concerning the postal service as may be necessary for the general good. In his office, also, is an "inquiry clork," whose business it is to receive all complaints concerning missing letters and other mail-matter, to institute searches therefor in his own or other interested most-offices, etc. In the larger post-offices, like that at Chicago, the work is divided into sections. The general laws provide for cierks, at various salaries, and the postmasters, with the consent of the Postmaster-General, assign to each a distinctive branch of labor. In the Chicago Post-Office, for instance, there are five divisions, embracing all the operations of the office, as follows:

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT—Composed of the assistant postmaster, the auditor of post-office accounts, the book-keeper, the cashier, the watchmen, etc.

THE MAILING DEPARTMENT — Devoted to the reception and sending-off of mail-matter passing into and through the office, and out of it, in the regular course of business.

THE LETTER DELIVERY—Including the superintendent of free delivery and the letter-carriers, with the general delivery, the box-delivery, etc.

THE REGISTERED-LETTER DEPARTMENT — For the registry and mailing of valuable letters and the delivery of registered letters to the proper parties.

THE MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT — In which money-orders upon other post-offices in the United States and several foreign countries are issued, and similar orders from other post-offices are paid to the proper persons.

Special Postal Agents.

Connected with the principal post-offices are also two or more special agents of the Post-Office Department, whose business it is to superintend the railway postal service, and special agents employed in the free delivery and money-order service, in the interest of the Department.

Assistant Postmaster.

This officer is appointed by the postmaster, who is responsible for his acts. He is, as his title indicates, the active assistant of the postmaster in supervising the work of the postmaster in supervising the work of the postmater. He cannot be a contractor for carrying any mail, nor be interested in any mail-carrying contract, and his salary varies according to the location and circumstances of his appointment.

Post-Office Auditor.

The auditor is charged with the examination and correction of the accounts of the postmaster with the Government, his subordinate officers, clerks and employes of the post-office.

The Post-Office Book-keeper.

The book-keeper is charged with the duty of correctly opening, keeping and closing, from time to time, the accounts of the postmaster with the Government and with every individual doing business with or for his post-office, subject to the orders of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, by whom his salary is fixed.

The Post-Office Cashier.

This officer has supervision of all the money paid into or out of the post office, subject to the orders of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, and provides for its safe keeping and proper deposit with the United States Sub-Treasurer, or in some other designated place.

The Post-Office Watchmen.

The duties of the watchmen are principally confined to the custody of the post office building and its contents at night and other designated periods during the absence of officers and employes.

Interior Work of Large Post-Offices.

The dates of mailing circles are varied according to the departments in which they are employed, as for instance. To open all puckages of letters

addressed to that office, to count and compare them with the post-bill accompanying the package and to check any error in the bill; to file the bill; and send the letters to the letter-carriers' department, the general delivery, the box-delivery, the registry office or the money-order office, as may be necessary for their proper care and safe delivery.

If the office is a "distributing post-office," letters for various other places within the distributing limits of the office are sorted, billed, repacked and forwarded to their proper destination by mail.

Some of the clerks sort out newspapers and periodicals, and send them to the proper delivery, or mail them for other points. Newspapers and periodicals for other newspapers and periodicals within the delivery of that office are sent to the "exchange clerks," to be sorted and properly distributed; so, also, transient newspapers and periodicals are sorted and sent to the proper deliveries in the post-office.

Other clerks receive, sort, stamp, bill and mail letters designed for other places. Others receive, examine and mail trusient packages of newspapers and periodicals directed to other postoffices. Others receive regular daily, weekly and other newspapers and periodicals sent from publishing houses direct to subscribers, exchanges, etc., weigh them, to assertain the amount of postage to be prepaid by the publishers, and send the accounts to the proper officer, after which such papers and periodicals can be forwarded by mail to any part of the country without further charge to the publishers or subscribers.

Delivery clerks receive domestic and foreign letters, newspapers, periodicals not directed to any special box, street or number. These go into the general delivery, to be there called for by their owners. Other letters and papers, directed to a specified box, are placed in that box to remain until called for.

Post-Office Stamp Department.

In large offices there is a wholesale stamp department and a retail stamp department. In the first, stamps are sold to merchants and others by the sheet, or in greater quantities; stamped envelopes by the package or larger quantity, and postal cards by packages or hundreds.

In the retail department sales extend from a single one-cent stamp to a dozen or more of any required sorts. In this department, also, the clerk weighs transient packages to be sent by mail, to ascertain the required amount of postage to be prenaid, if requested so to do.

Letter Delivery.

The superintendent of free delivery is placed in charge of the letter-carriers and their work. He sees that letters are promptly and properly sorted by the clerks for the branch offices or the various letter-carriers.

One or more clerks are stationed in the general delivery to promptly and carefully assort and deliver the letters and papers, domestic and foreign, sent to their department. In some offices there is a foreign-letter delivery, conducted like the ordinary general delivery, where is a designated time in the general delivery uncalled for, they are advertised in some public newspapers, kept a certain time longer, and are then forwarded to the dead letter office of the Post-Office Department at Washington.

All letters not properly directed for mailing, or on which the postage is not prepaid, are also sent to the dead-letter office at stated periods. In the box-delivery, eletks, are stationed to wait upon those who call for the contents of their boxes, and properly distribute whatever mail-matter is sent to their department. Those persons who rent lock-boxes and drawers wait upon themselves, having the proper keys to their respective compartments of this delivery.

Registered-Letter Division.

For the greater security of valuable mailmatter, the Postmaster-General established a uniform system for the registration of letters. Mail-matter can only be registered on the application of the party who posts the same, and the fee for registration, in addition to the regular postage, is ten cents, to be in all cases prepaid. The registry clerk in the post-office gives the person registering the letter a receipt for it, properly describing it. The letter is classified on the books of the office sending it as a registered ietter; it is then carefully mailed to the postmaster at the post-office to which it is directed; is classified there as a registered letter, and delivered to the person to whom it is addressed only upon his giving a receipt therefor as a registered letter. The proper number of clerks is detailed to the registered-letter department of a large office by the postmaster thereof. In smaller offices the postmaster and his ordinary clerks attend to the registration of letters, as they are presented, and the delivery thereof whenever they arrive.

The Money-Order Division.

In order to promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the mails, the Postmaster-General has established and maintains, under rules and regulations which he deems expedient, a uniform money-order system at all suitable post-offices, known as "money-order offices." master of every city where branch post-offices are in operation subject to his supervision, is authorized, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to issue, or cause to be issued, by his cierks and assistants in charge of such brai offices or stations, postal money-orders, payable at his own or at any other money-order office, or at any branch post-office or station of his own or any other money-order office, as the remitters thereof may direct; and the postmaster and his sureties are, in every case, held accountable upon his official bond for all moneys received by him or his designated assistants or clerks in charge of stations, from the issue of moneyorders, and for all moneys which may come into his or their hands, or be placed in his or their custody by reason of the transaction by them of money-order business

Any postmaster who issues a money-order without having previously received the money therefor, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined not less than 650 nor more than 850.

Prices of Postal Money-Orders.

Money-orders not exceeding \$15, ten cents.

38. Aftern cents.
40. twenty cents.
41. 14. twenty-five cents.

None are sold exceeding 856, nor can one individual or firm send more than three orders amounting to 850 to one and the same party on the same day.

Money-orders are payable only to the persons in whose names they are drawn, but the right to collect the amount may be transferred in writing on the money-order to one other (and no other) individual by the person in whose favor the order is originally drawn.

Blank applications for money-orders are kept at money-order offices, which each applicant can fill up with his name, the name and address of the party to whom the order is to be paid, the amount and date of the application, and all such applications are preserved in the money-order office for a stated time after the money-order is issued.

The postmaster who issues a money-order sends a notice thereof by mail, without delay, to the postmaster on whom it is drawn.

After a money-order has been issued, if the purchaser desires to have it modified or changed, the postmaster who issued it can take it back and give a new one instead, for which a new fee has to be paid.

The postmaster who issues a money-order shall repay the amount of it upon the application of the person who obtained it and the return of the order, but the fee paid for it is not returned.

The Postmaster-General transfers money-order funds from one postmaster to another, and from the postal revenue to the money-order fund; and also to the postmaster at any money-order office, by a warrant on the United States Treasury, and payable out of the postal revenues, such sums as may be required over and above the current revenues at his office to pay the money-orders drawn upon him. He also requires each postmaster at a money-order office to render to the Post-Office Department weekly, semi-weekly, or daily accounts of all money-orders issued and paid, of all fees received for issuing them, of all transfers and payments made from money-order funds, and of all money received to be used for the payment of money-orders or on account of money-order business.

Commissions to Postmasters.

Postmasters at money-order offices are allowed, as compensation for issuing and paying money-orders, not exceeding one-third of the whole amount of fees collected on orders issued, and one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount of orders paid at their respective offices, provided that such compensation, together with the postmaster's salary, does not exceed \$4,000 a year, except in the case of the postmaster at New York city.

There is at Washington an officer of the Government known as the superintendent of the money-order system, whose salary is 63,000 a year.

Officers in the Money-Order Department.

The officers in charge of the postal money-order division of the Chicago Post-Office, aside from the postmaster and assistant postmaster, are a superintendent, an examiner and a cashler. The superintendent supervises and controls the direct operations of his office under the instructions of the Postmaster-General and the postmaster. The examiner examines the correctness of each money-order presented from another post-office before passing it to the cashler for payment, reserving a minute of it, which must compare with the order in name, place of issue, number and amount. The cashler, upon receiving the order from the examiner, pays it to the proper person waiting to receive the money.

The cost of the stationery and incidental expenses of the money-order division of each post-office are, if possible, paid out of the fees received from the sale of money-orders.

The Dead-Letter Office.

The dead-letter office is a branch of the Post-Office Department at Washington, for the purposes herein named.

The Postmaster-General regulates the period during which undelivered letters may remain in any post-office, and when they shall be returned to the dead-letter office, and he makes regulations for their return from the dead-letter office to the writers when they cannot be delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed.

When Letters are Advertised.

As often as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, but not oftener than once a week, postmasters are required to advertise the list of letters remaining uncalled-for and unclaimed in their respective offices. This is done by inserting the list in a newspaper of the vicinity having the largest circulation within that post-office delivery, or by a written list posted in some public place. After the list has been published, the postmaster is required to post up in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list.

Sent to the Dead-Letter Office.

At the end of the time prescribed by the Postmaster-General for keeping undelivered letters in his office after advertising them, the postmaster sends them to the dead-letter office, together with the following other letters: Letters deposited in that office to be mailed to other offices, on which the name of the post-office was accidentally omitted, or on which the address was too imperfect to be properly understood; letters on which prepayment of postage was neglected, and letters addressed to a known fraudulent institution or firm.

What is Done With Dood Letters.

At the dead-letter office, all letters sent to it are opened and examined. If they contain valuable inclosures they are registered, and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents are disposed of, and a careful account is kept of the amount realized in each case, and may be reclaimed within four years by the sender or the party addressed. All other letters of value or importance to the party addressed or the writer, and which cannot be returned to either, are disposed of as the Postmaster-General directs.

Letters with Writer's Address on Envelope

Prepaid letters, bearing upon the outside the name and address of the writer, are not advertised, but if not called for within a time set by the writers, are returned to the persons sending them, without charge.

Mail Contractors.

Before making any contract for carrying the United States mails, except on railways, and, under certain circumstances, upon steamboats or other vessels, the Postmaster-General must give public notice by advertising once a week for six weeks, in one or more newspapers published in the State or Territory where the mail service is to be performed (one of which papers must be published at the State or Territorial capital), and such notice must describe the route, the time at which the mail is to be made up, the time at which to be delivered, and the frequency of the service.

Proposals for Carrying the Mail.

Every proposal for carrying the mail over any specified route must be accompanied by the oath of the bidder, that he has the pecuniary ability to fulfill his obligations and that his bid is made in good faith and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted, that the signatures of his guarantors are genuine, and that he believee them pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages to the United States arising from his failure to fulfill his contract. The guarantors must be one or more responsible persons. Proposals for carrying mails are delivered sealed, and are kept scaled until the bidding is closed, and are then opened and marked in the presence of the Postmaster-

General and one or two of the Assistant Postmasters-General, or any other two officers of the Post-Office Department, to be designated by the Postmaster-General. Any bidder may withdraw his bid, in writing, twenty-four hours before the time for opening it.

Bids are Recorded.

All bids are recorded and preserved by the Postmaster-General. Postmasters are forbidden to give any bidder a certificate of the sufficiency of his guarantor or surety before the guarantee or contract is signed by such guarantor or surety, and if he "knowingly makes any false or illusory certificate," may be forthwith dismissed from office and fined or imprisoned, or both.

Contracts Run for Only Four Years.

No contract for carrying mails on land can be made for a longer term than four years, nor on the sea for more than two years. No mail contractor can receive any pay until he has executed his contract according to law and the regulations of the department. The laws prescribe the manner of carrying mails in detail, prohibit sending letters by private expresses, provide for carrying letters on vessels, steamboats, etc., and punishment for obstructing or delaying the mail.

The Railway Postal Service.

Railway routes on which mails are carried. including those in which the service is partly by railway and partly by steamboat, are divided into three classes, according to the size of the mails, the speed at which they are carried and the frequency and importance of the service, so that each railway company receives, as far as practicable, a proportionate and just rate of compensation, according to the service performed. The pay for carrying mails on any railway of the first class does not exceed \$300 per mile a year, on railways of the second class not more than \$160 per mile a year, and on those of the third class not more than \$50 per mile a year, unless one-half the service on any railway is required to be performed in the night, when twenty-five per cent. additional may be paid by the Postmaster-General.

Postal Clerks Carried Free.

On all railways carrying mails, the person in charge of them is transported free, and mailmatter and the route agent are to be carried on any train. The pay for carrying mails on railways which receive government aid is fixed by Congress.

Postal Car Accommodations.

Among the conditions of the railway postal service are the following: That the railway shall furnish mail trains with postal care sufficiently large, properly fitted up, furnished, warmed and lighted for the accommodation of route-agents and the necessary clerks to accompany and distribute the mails.

The cierks sort the mails for each station on the route and the post-roads connecting therewith, while traveling, and deliver the mail bar thus made up at mail stations, by kicking or throwing it from the car at places where the train does not stop, or by handing it to the authorized mail-massengers at depots where the train halts.

Different Classes of Postmasters.

The Postmaster-General establishes post-offices at all such places on post-roads defined by law as he may deem expedient.

Postmasters are divided into five classes. Those of the fourth and fifth classes, who do the least business, are appointed and may be removed by the Postmaster-General, and the others are appointed by the President, holding their offices for four years, unless sooner removed.

Where Postmasters Most Live.

Every postmaster must reside within the delivery of the office to which he is appointed, and before entering upon its privileges, emoluterate and responsibilities, must execute a bond to the dovernment with goad and approved security; and if it is designated as a money-order office, his bond contains an additional condition for the performance of his duties and obligations in connection with the money-order business.

The bond of any married woman who may be appointed postmaster is as binding upon her and her suretice, and she is as tiable for misconduct in office, as if she were a man.

What the Post-Office Department Requires.

Every person employed in the postal service must take and subscribe to an oath that he for she) will faithfully perform all the duties required of him or hers, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of past-offices and post-roads within the United States, and that he tor she will honestly and truly account for and pay over any money belonging to the United States which may come into his for her) possession or control. Every person employed in the postal service is subject, however, to all penalties and forfeitures for violations of the laws relating to such service, whether he has taken the oath of office or not.

Regularments of Postmosters.

Every postmaster keeps an office in which one or more persons must be on duty during such hours of the day as the Postmaster-General directs for the purpose of receiving, delivering, making up and forwarding all mail-matter received thereat. He must also keep a record, in presented form of all pastage-stamps, envelopes, postal books, blancks, and property received from his predecessor, or from the Post-Office Department or its agents, of all receipts of money for postage and here rents, and of all other receipts on secount of the postal service, and of any other transactions which are required by the Postpaneter-General. These records are preserved and delivered to lits successor, and shall at all times be subject to examination by any special agent of the department.

He renders to the Postmaster-General, under oath, once in three months, in such form as the latter prescribes, no account of all moneys received or charged by him, or at his office, for postage rent of boxes or other receptacles for mail-matter, or by reason of keeping a branch post office, or for the delivery of mail-matter in any mainter whatever.

The Postma-ter-General may also require him to send with his quarterly accounts a sworn state ment of the truth of such accounts, showing, besides, that he has not knowlingly delivered, or permatted to be delivered, any utali-matter on which the postage was not at the time pand.

Penalty for Neglect.

If he neglects for a mouth to make his quarterly

returns to the department, he and his sureties forfeit and pay double the amount of the gross receipts at such office during any previous or subsequent equal period of time and if at the time of trial no account has been rendered, they are liable to a penalty in such sum as the court and jury estimate to be courtelent thereto.

Where Postmasters Rust Keep Honey.

He is required to safely keep, without loaning, using, depositing in an unauthorised bank, or exchanging for other funds, all public money collected by him, or which comes into his possession, until it is ordered by the Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out. Postmaster-General to be transferred or paid out. Postmasters in cities where there is an Assistant Treasurer of the United States, must deposit the postal revenues and all money accruing at their offices with such assistant treasurer as often as once a week, and oftener if the Postmaster-General requires it. Every postmaster must promptly report to the Postmater-dement every delinquency, neglect or malpractice of mall-contractors, their agenta or mall-carriers, that comes to his knowledge.

When More Post-Office Clerks are Allowed.

Whenever unusual husiness accrues at any postoffice, the Postmaster-General may make a special order allowing reasonable compensation for clerks, and a proportionate increase of salary to the postmaster during the time of such extraordinary husiness.

The Postmaster-Sieneral may designate offices at the intersection of mail-routes as distributing on separating offices, and if any such office is of the third, fourth, or fifth class, he may make a reasonable allowance to the postmaster for the necessary cost of clerk-hire arising from such duties. The Postmaster-General may discontinue any post-office where the safety and security of the postal service and revenues are endangered from any cause or where the efficiency of the service requires it.

What Persons in the Postal Service May Not Do.

No postmin-ter, assistant postmaster or clerk employed in any post-office, may be a maji-contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail. No postmaster can act as an agent for any lottery office, or, under any pretense of purchase, or otherwise, sell-lottery trekets, nor can be receive or send any lottery-scheme, circular or ticket free of justage, under penalty of 656 for each violation of this regulation.

Salaries of Postmasters.

The calaries of postmasters must be readjusted by the Postmaster-General once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as he may deem expedient. The salary of a postmaster, and such other expenses of the postal service authorized by law as may be incurred by him and for which appropriations have been made by Congress, may be deducted out of the receipts of his office, under the direction of the Postmaster-General.

Whenever, by reason of the extrasion of the free delivery of letters, the box-vents of any post-office are decreased, the Postmanter-General way allow, out of the receipts of that office, a sum sufficient to maintain the malery at the amount fixed upon before the decrease in box-rests. See postmanter can, under any pretense whetever have, receive, or ratain for himself, in the agregate, more than the amount of his minary and has commission on the money-order business of he office.

When a Town May Have Letter-Carelon.

As frequently as the jubile convenience may require, at every city or town containing a jupulation of 20,000 within the delivery of its justoffice, letter-carriers may be employed for the free delivery of mail-matter.

Letter-Beyes.

The Postmarter-General may outabileh, is places where letter-carriers are employed, and is observations where, in his judgment, the public emprises where, in his judgment, the public emprises requires it, receiving-house for the deposit of mail-matter, and cause the tentier deposited therein to be collected as often as any be for general accommodation.

The compensation of letter-carriers is untalished by a law of Congress, and graded according to service or location.

The uniform dress worn by letter-carriers is prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and it is a prescribed by the Postmaster-General, and it is a plenal offense for any purson not commetted with the letter-carriers' department of the punil service to wear such uniform.

Every letter-carrier must execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmanter-General, for the safe custody and delivery of all small-matter and the falthful account and payment of all money received by him.

If any person willfully or makiciously injures, tears down or destroys any public letter-hos, or assaults a letter-carrier while performing his desy, he is liable to prosecution, a fine of not less than 61,000, or to imprisonment from one to three years.

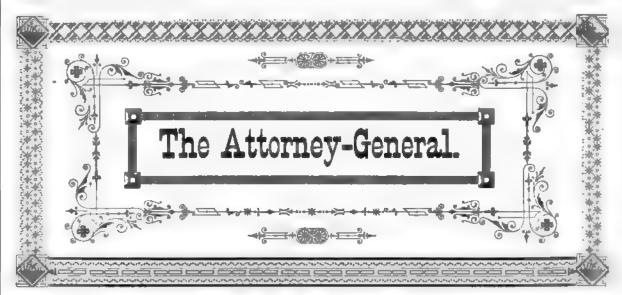
The Postmanter-General may establish trunch offices for the receipt and delivery of and-manner and the sale of postage-stamps and envelopen within any post-office delivery, and prescribe the rules and regulations for their government.

No Gifts to Letter-Carriers.

No extra postage or carriers' fees may be charged or collected upon any mail-matter collected or delivered by carriers, nor can any param employed in the postal service receive any fees or perquisites on account of daties performed by him in his official position.

All expenses of inter-carriers, branch offers and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, are kept and reported in a separate account by the posmaster, and the Postmaster-General is guided in the expenditures for this branch of the sarvier by the income derived from it.





The Judiciary Department of the United States.



IIS EXECUTIVE department of the Government is in charge of the Attorney General of the United States. He is assisted by another officer, learned In the law, called the Solicitor-General; also three officers, learned in the law. called Assistant Attorneys - General; a Solicitor of the Treasury, an Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, a Solicitor of Internal Revenue, a Naval Solicitor, and an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State. All of the officers above designated are appointed by the President, each and all of whom hold their positions for four years, unless for easticient cause they are sooner removed.

Duties of the Attorney-General.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law whenever required by the President. No public money can be expended upon any building, site or land purchased by the Government on which to erect any armory, arsenal, fort, fortification, navy yard, custom-house, lighthouse or other public building until the Attorney-General, in writing, decides upon the validity of the land title and the Legislature of the State in which the land is located has given its consent to such purchase; and other government officers are named as assistants in procuring sould title to such lands.

The head of any executive department may require the Attorney General to give his opinion concerning any question of law arising in his department including the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who may call upon him for legal advice.

Most of the questions of law referred to the Attorney-General, he may submit to his subordinate officers for examination and opinion, but not any questions involving a construction of the Constitution of the United States, and his approval of their opinions is required to make them valid.

He has a general superintendence over district attorneys and

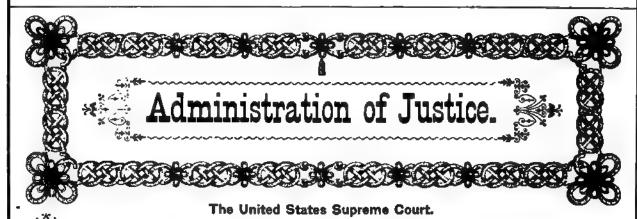
marshale of the United States in any State or district, and when the public interest requires it, he may employ other connect to aid district. attorneys in their duties. Should the head of any department require the attendance of counsel in examining witnesses in any claim case, the Attorney-General must furnish a subordinate lawrer for that purpose, and regulations exist for the appointment and preparation of such counsel. He may also send the Solicitor General, or any officer of the Department of Justice, to any State or district of the United States to attend to the interests of the Government in any Federal or State court. He has also a general supervision of the accounts of district attorneys, marshala, clerks or other officers of United States courts. He shall also sign all regulations for the advance or payment of all moneys in the Treasury, appropriated for the use of the Department of Justice. He is also authorized to publish in book form, from time to time, such opinions of the officers of the Dapartment of Justice as he shall deem valuable for preservation. with indexes and foot-notes, the work to be done at the Government Printing-office.

At the beginning of each regular session of Congress, he has to make a report of the business of the Department of Justice for the last preceding fiscal year, including the expense accounts of the Federal courts, statistics of crime in the United States, the number of pending suits, etc.; also a report of the additional counsel and attorneys employed to assist in United States law cases.

The officers of the Department of Justice, under the direction of the Attorney-General, shall assist in performing all legal services required for other departments, in prosecuting or defending government claims, suits, etc., and the Attorney-General may require any solicitor or officer of his department to perform any duty required of the department or may of its officers.

Unless the Attorney-General otherwise directs, be and the Solicitor-General shall conduct and argue onlis and writs of error and appeals in the Supreme Court, and suits in the courts of claims, in which the Government is interested.

The traveling expenses of the officers of this department, while visiting courts, etc., in remote States and districts, are paid in addition to their salaries.



HE CONSTITUTION declares that the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the

Supreme and inferior courts, hold their offices during good behavior and receive for their services compensation that may not be diminished during their continuance in office.

This judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and all treaties with foreign countries made under their authority

The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justiers, appointed by the President, any six of whom constitute a quomini The associate jutices have preced ence according to the dates of their commissions, or, when the commisstone of two or more of them bear the same date. secording to their pages Blandal 4 vacancy occur in the office of Chief Justice or he become mable to perform the labors and exercise the powers of his office, his dutien

devolve upon the associate justice who is first in procedurer until such disability is removed or another associate justice is appointed and qualified. This provision applies to every associate justice who susceeds to the office of Chief Justice.

the Supreme Court has power to appoint a civil a march 2 and a reporter of the decisions.

The clerk is under the same obligations, the same restrictions, the same onth or affirmation of office, and the same bond, as is the clerk of a United States district court.

One or more deputy clerks may be appointed by the court on the application of the clerk, and may be removed at the pleasure of the court; and their duties and responsibilities are similar to those of deputy clerks in a United States district court. messengers to attend the court, with the same compensation allowed to similar officers in the lower house of Congress.

The reporter of the Supreme Court is required to see that its decisions, made staring his term of office, are printed and published within eight months after they are made, and it may subsequent year he must print and publish another volume of the same tert. He also delivers a specified number of copies of each printed decisions.

long to the floor. tary of the incompletion of his first volume of reports he is swittled to receive 02.500, and for every subsequent solmes bis and published by him. 81.560: bet all his work must be done within the legally - preseribe time and manner. The law also provides for the ducribe tion of them deof the United States Goverb ment, and the price persona may buy them. Thus are preserved. from THE TO YELF MAN Valuable additions أغفينكمي عوي 10 legul lore, which. substantially bound in volu are gradually relarging the law



The Judges of the United States Supreme Court.

Jon P. Bradley. Popplers J. Field. Dans F. M. ers. Nathan Ciffied, M. R. Ware. N. A. Brayne, David Durie, W. Bureng, Wast Buren.

THE above flustration from a photograph by S. M. Fassett, of Washington, represents the Judge's of the Supreme bench as they appeared in 1818. The picture is valuable as

showing the dress worn and the position assumed by the judges when together in session, the Chief Justice being in the center, and the eight Associate Justices sitting four upon each side.

The marshal of the Supreme Court is required to attend the court at its sessions, to serve and execute all processes and orders isoming from it, or made by the Chief or associate furtices, in pursuance of law, and to take charge of all property of the United States used by the court or its members, and with the approval of the United States used by the court of the Justice he may appoint assistants and

The Supresse Court holds one sension amounty, beginning of the second Konday in October, and such adjourned or special terms as it may down monamary for the dispatch of its business.

The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature where a Main is a party, except between a Mante and its citizent, or between a Mante and citizens of other Maint. 6 aliens, in which last-named cases it has original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction. And it has, exclusively, all such jurisdiction of suits or proceedings against embassadors, or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servents, as a court of law can have consistently with the law of nations; and original, but not exclusive, jurisdiction of all suits brought by public ministers or embassadors, or in which a consul or vice-consul is a party.

It has power, also, to issue writs of prohibition in the district courts when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: and writs of mandamus in cases warranted by the principles and usages of law to any courts appointed under the authority of the United States, or to persons holding office under the authority of the Government, where a State, or an embassador, or other public minister, or a consul or vice-consul is a party. The trial of issues of fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law against citizens of the the United States, are by jury. The laws provide largely for the character of the practice in this Supreme tribunal, which is final in its action and decrease.

What is Required of Judges.

The Justices of the Supreme Court and the United States district and circuit courts, before entering upon their public duties, are solemnly sworn, or made to affirm, that they will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that they will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on them, according to the best of their abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Continuance of Salary in Old Age.

None of these judges may exercise the profession or employment of counsel or attorney, or be engaged in the practice of the law, and disobedience in this direction is deemed a high misdemeanor and treated accordingly.

When any one of these judges resigns his office after having held it at least ten years, and has attained the the age of seventy years, he receives, during the remainder of his life, the same salary that was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation.

Division into Districts.

The United States are divided into fifty-five federal judicial districts. A district judge is appointed for each district by the President of the United States, unless otherwise provided for by the statutes. Each judge must reside in the district for which he is appointed. The records of the district court are kept at the place where it is held

The jurisdiction of the district courts in suits, and the places and times of holding such courts, are regulated by law. The law also provides for the government of the judges in holding, changing or postponing courts, according to circumstances.

Bestrictions upon Clerks.

No clerk, assistant, or deputy clerk of any United States court is allowed to act as solicitor, proctor, attorney or counsel in any cause pending in either of said courts, or in any district for which he is acting as said officer, and, if he does, he may be stricken from the roll of attorneys upon complaint.

Within thirty days after the adjournment of each term of court, the clerk is required to forward to the Solicitor of the Treasury a list of all judgments and decrees, to which the United States are parties, that have been entered in said court during such term, showing the amount adjudged or decreed in each case, for or against the United States, and the term to which execution thereon will be returnable.

Duties of Clerks.

At each regular session of any court of the United States, the clerk presents to the court an account of all moneys remaining therein or subject to its order, stating in detail in what causes they are deposited, and in what causes payments have been made.

In the absence or disability of the judges the clerks administer oaths to all persons who identify papers in admiralty causes.

The Attorney-General exercises general supervisory powers over the accounts of clerks and other officers of United States courts.

Judges of district courts, in cases of absence or sickness, hold terms of court for each other, with the same powers and effects as if held in their own district.

United States Circuit Courts.

The judicial districts of the United States are divided into nine circuits. The Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are allotted among these circuits by an order of that court. For each circuit there is also appointed a circuit judge, who has the same power and jurisdiction as the justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit.

Circuit courts are usually held in each judicial district of the United States, (see District Courts), and are presided over by the circuit justice of the United States Supreme Court, or by the circuit judge, or by the district judge of the district sitting alone, or by any two of said judges sitting together.

It is the duty of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and of each justice of that court, to attend at least one term of the circuit court in each district of the circuit to which he is allotted during every period of two years. Cases may be heard and tried by each of the judges holding a circuit court sitting apart, by direction of the presiding justice or judge, who designates the business to be done by each.

Circuit courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuit. Special terms are arranged in certain circuits of the United States. The law also regulates the circumstances under which district judges may sit in circuits, in cases of error or appeal from their own decisions; when suits may be transferred from one circuit to another; when causes may be certified back to the courts from which they came, and under what circumstances circuit justices may hold courts of other circuits at the request of another circuit justice, or when no justice has been allotted to a circuit, after a vacancy occurs.

The circuit judge of each circuit, except in cases otherwise provided for by law, appoints a clerk for each circuit court. The court also, at the request of the circuit clerks, appoints deputy clerks, and both clerks and deputies are governed by the regulations concerning district clerks and their deputies.

District Attorneys.

In nearly every district where United States circuit and district courts are established throughout the nation, the President appoints a person learned in the law to act as attorney for the United States in such district, who holds his position for four years, and is sworn to the faithful execution of his office.

It is the duty of each district attorney to prosecute, in his district, all delinquents for crimes and offenses cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions in which the United States are concerned,

and, unless otherwise instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to appear in behalf of the defendants, in all suits or proceedings pending in his district against collectors or other officers of the revenue, for any act done by them or for the recovery of money exacted by or paid to such officers, and by them paid into the Treasury. On instituting any suit for the recovery of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, he is required to immediately transmit a statement of the case to the Solicitor of the Treasury. Also, immediately after the close of every term of the circuit and district courts for his district, he forwards to the Solicitor of the Treasury (except in certain cases, as provided by law) a full and particular statement, accompanied by the certificates of the clerks of the respective courts, of all cause pending in said courts, and of all causes decided therein during the term in which the United States are party.

Marshals and their Duties.

A marshal is appointed in nearly every district, by the President, and holds his office for four years.

It is the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the district and circuit courts when in session, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States; and he has power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The marshals and their deputies have, in each State, the same powers as sheriffs and their deputies, in executing the laws of the United States.

If a marshal dies, his deputies continue to perform their official duties, and are held responsible for their acts under the bond of the deceased marshal, the same as if he were still alive.

Marshals and their deputies whose term of office expires, or who are removed, have legal power to execute all processes remaining in their hands.

Within a month before the commencement of each term of the circuit and district courts in his district, every marshal is required to make returns to the Solicitor of the Treasury of the proceedings had upon all writs of execution or other processes in his hands for the collection of moneys adjudged and decreed to the United States, respectively, by such courts. And every marshal to whom any execution upon a judgment in any suit for moneys due on account of the Post-Office Department has been directed, is required to make returns to the sixth auditor, whenever he directs, of the proceedings which have taken place upon such process of execution.

When Vacancies Occur.

Should a vacancy occur in the office of the district attorney or marshal within any circuit, the circuit justice of such circuit may fill it, and the person so appointed serves until an appointment is made by the President; and the marshal thus appointed must give a bond, as if he had been appointed by the President, and the bond shall be approved by the circuit justice, and filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

Juries.

Jurors chosen to serve in the courts of the United States, in each State respectively, must possess the same qualifications (subject to modifications), and be entitled to the same exemptions, as the jurors in the highest court of law in such State may have and be entitled to at the time when such jurors for service in the United States courts are summoned: and they are selected by ballot, lot, or otherwise, in accordance with the custom in such State court, so far as that mode may be found practicable in a United States

court or by its officers. And for this purpose the United States courts may, by rule or order, conform the selection and impaneling of juries, in substance, to the laws and usages relating to jurges in the State courts in such State.

Number of the Gread Jury.

Every grand jury impaneled before any district or circuit court must consist of not less than sixteen, nor more than twenty three persons. If less than sixteen attend they are placed on the grand jury, and the marshal is ordered, at a date fixed the court, to summon from the body of the district, and not from bystanders, a sufficient number of persons to complete the grand jury. Vacancies in the Jury arising from the challenging of jurors are also filled in a similar manner. From the persons summaned and accepted as grand jurous, the court appoints a foreman, who

has power to administer eaths and affirmations to witnewes appearing before such jury

Grand juries are ant summined to attend the United States courts, except at the discretion and upon the orders of the orewhiting judge. The elecuit and district courts of the States and Territories and the supreme court of the District of Cotumbia, diacharge their juries whenever they con wider their attendance indiscessory

No person can be A so femomous Inter in any circuit or district court oftener than once in two years, and any juror simmoned to serve oftener than once in two years in ineligible, if challenged.

The grand jury impaneled and sworn in any distriet court may take cognizance of

all crimes and offenses within the jurisdiction of the circuit court for such district as well as of the district court. Laws in relation to grand lurors, however, differ in certain localities.

Who May Not Serve on Juries.

Every person summoned to serve as a grand or petit furor in United States courts, are disqualified and subject to challenge who have willfully or voluntarily taken up arms or joined in any relicition or in-agreement against the United States, giving it ald and comfort, or any assistance directly or indirectly, in money, arms, horses, clothes, or anything whatever for the benefit of any person engaged in such insurrection, or about to join it, or who has resisted, or to about to resist, with force and arms, the execution of the laws of the l'utied States.

at every term of any United States court the district afterney or other person setting in behalf of the United States in such court, may move, and it

the court may require the clerk to administer to every person summoned to serve as a grand or petit jury in that court, an eath embodying the substance of the above-named cause for disqualification as a juror, and liable to be challenged; and unless such persons can truly take such oath, they cannot be allowed to serve on juries in that court.

Nor can any person serve as a jurer in a United States court in any proceeding or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of laws enforcing the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution (relative to the equality of civil rights of all citizens, regardless of their color), unless such person can take and subscribe an oath, in open court, that he has never counseled, advised or voluntarily aided in any combination or completely against said amendment and the laws enforcing it.

the court must report to Congress the cam of such removal.

The chief clerk has authority to disburse, unthe direction of the court, the contingent fund which may from time to time be appropriated to its use by Congress; and his accounts are petring by the proper accounting officers of the Tru in the same way so the accounts of other dishara ing agents of the Government are adjusted.

Statement of Judgments Bendered.

At the beginning of the autous use grees, the cierk transmits to it a full and complete statement of all the judgments rendered by the court during the previous year, stating the amounts thereof and the parties in whose favor they were rendered, together with a brief synas of the nature of the claims; and at the end of every term of the court he transmits copies of its

decisions beads of the wart. departments of the Govern ment, to specified governa ent officlair, and to other officers charged with the adjustment of claims against the Called Blates.

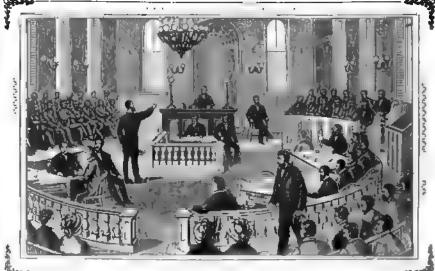
No member either breach of Congress can practier as an attorney or commerter in the court of claim

The court of claims has furth tion over all claims founded on statutes or contracts, or which are referred to it by either he of Congress; all not off and co claims of the Gavefficient against persona pres cinimo upon it; the claims of dista relief from rusp didity on accoun of the capture. while in the lim of his duty, of Government funda

or papers in his charge, and claims for our or abandoned property, arising from exigencies of immercection or other cause. The methods of procedure and practice in such court of claims are particularly described in the United States statutes. It has also power to app commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that come before it. In prescribe the fees which they receive for their services, etc.,

Any final judgment against a claiment on any claim prosecuted in the court of claims according to the provisions of the law spreader hars say further claim or domand against the United States arising out of the mattern involved in the controversy.

These brief sketches of the various Culted States tribunals will serve to give the reader a faint ties of the power and dignity that distinguish is or national judicial syst



The Court Room. the extreme right are the twelve jurymen; on the opposite side of the room are four lawyers, one of whom is standing and is objecting to the course pursood by the lawyer who is examining the wilness. In-did the railing and near the entrance sits the deputy sheriff, who has general charge of the court-room; at the extreme left and outside the railing at spectatory and individuals who may be called as witnesses.

HE filinstration shown above represents the usual attendants upon a lawsuit during its frind in court.

Beland the desk is scated the judge, in front is the clerk of the court and beside him sits the court circ. Seated in a chair by the judge's desk is the witness being questioned by the lawyer who sits with his client at the risk of the table. At the adjoining table several reporters are writing, at

The United States court of claims, is located at Washington, in apartments provided at the expense of the Government. It consists of one chief justice and four judges, who are appointed by the President, and hold their offices during good behavior. Each of them is required to take an oath to support the Constitution and faithfully discharge his duties.

When Court is in Section.

The court of claims holds one annual see beginning early in December and continuing as long as the prompt transaction of its business may require. Any two of the judges constitute a quorum and can hold a court.

The court appoints a chief clerk, an assistant clerk iff necessary), a balliff and a messenger. The clerks are required to take the constitutional oath of fidelity, and perform their duties under the direction of the court. For inisconduct or incapacity they may be removed by the court, but



A Sketch of the Capitol at Washington.

BOUT one and one-half miles easterly from the President's Mansion is the United States Cupited, a structure distinguished as much by its size and elegance of fisive me by being the place in which the two houses of Congress assemble to enact the national laws.

The corner-stone was laid by Washington in September, 1793, and it was first occupied by Congress in November, 1800. In 1814 it was partially burned by the British soldiery, the reconstruction of the burned wings was begun in 1815; the corner stone of the main building was laid in March, 1818, and it was finished in 1827. In 1850 it was decided to extend the structure, and the corner-stone of the new work was laid July 4, 1851, with an address by Daniel W. 1940er. The structure was completed in 1867.

The whole edifice has an eastern front, and its entire length is 751 fert four mobes, and its greatest depth, including steps and portiones, is 348 feet. The building covers about three and a half screen of ground. The main or old portion is built of sandstone, painted white, and the extensions are of white mathle, slightly variegated with blue. The outside of the building is adorned with architectural ornamonis and several groups of sculpture. An iron dome rises from the center to a higher feet above the basement floor, having a diameter of 150% feet. The top of this dome is surmounted by Crawford's bronze statue of Liberty, nineteen and a half feet high. The inside of the Capitol is liberally decorated with freacoes, sculptures and

paintings. The rotunda, inside of the dome, to a circular apartment, ulnety-six feet in diameter and 180 feet high

The chamber occupied by the United States Senate is situated in the center of the northern extension of the Capitol. Is of rectangular form, being over 113 feet in length, more than eighty feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries surrounding it will seat 1,300 persons

The House of Representatives occupies the center of the southern extension of the Capitol, and is 139 feet long, ninety-three feet wide and thirty-six feet high. The galleries will seat 1,000 people

The Supreme Court of the United States holds to accomb in the old Senate chamber, on the east side of the north wing of the central building. It is a semicircular apartment, seventy five feet long and forty-five feet high. The former Hall of Representatives, also of a semi-circular form, ulnety six feet long, and fifty-seven feet high, is in the south wing of the central building, and is used as a depository for the bistorical statues contributed by the several States, in accordance with the invitation of Congress. In 1864, with other statuary and paintings. It is considered the most stately and beautiful spartment in the Capitol

The Library of Congress is unother attractive room, ninety one and a half feet long, thirty four feet wide and thirty eight feet high, on the west aids of the rotands, together with two wings, each ninety and a half feet long twenty nine and a half feet wide

The Capitol grounds cover an area of fifty-one and a half acres, handsomely laid out, and containing a great variety of trees.

THE PRESIDENT'S MANSION.º



T THE western end of the city of Washington stands the stand and venerable home of the Presidents of the United States, during their terms of office. Close by it, and surrounding it, are the Government buildings occupied by the State Department the Treasurs Department, the Was Department and the Nasy Department, representing, in one group, the executive, diplomatic, pecuniary, and defenses a new of the nation. Having an attractive

location with handsonedy ornamented grounds in front, and a fine park is its rear reaching to the Potomac river, the President's house occupies a prominent position in the national capital.

The corner stone of the mansion was laid October 18, 1792, and the structure was first occupied in 1800 by President John Adams. It is properly called the "White House," owing to its freestone walls having been painted white. Its designer was Mr James Hoben, who embodied in it a resemblance to the palace of the Duke of Leinstee, in terest Britain—It contains two stories and a basement, is 170 feet long and rights six feet wide. The portrop on the north front is supported by eight columns of the Lunc order of architecture, on the south front is a semicircular columnade of six other Ionic columns, and the roof is surrounded with a hand-tome balustrade.

During the war of 1818, when the British army invaded Washington, President Mudison was forced to flee, and the English troops destroyed the massion. This was in 1814. In the following year Congress authorized its reconstruction, and in 1818 the new edifice was first occupied by President Maurine.

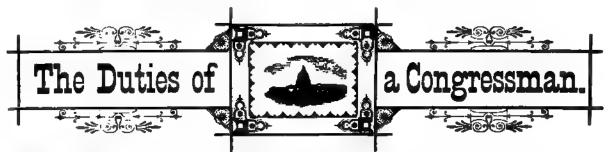
The main entrance to the man-ton is in the worth front, where a massive door way opens into the main ball, divided midway by a row

* For view of President's mansion see page devoted to President's Deties.

of pillars resembling marble, and along its walls are ranged the portraits of the chief magistrates who formerly occupied it. On the left of the ball the visitor is usbored into the celebrated "Rast room," which occupies the entire lower eastern portion of the mansion. It is in this apartment, which is handsomely farnished, that the Presidents hold their levees and state assemblages. It is eighty-six feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-eight feet high, and is warmed with four fire-places.

Three other apartments of some celebrity,—the "Green," the "Blue," and the "Red,"—adjoin the East room, each deriving its name from the color which distinguishes it from the adjacent ones,

and all are handsomely furnished. The Red room is sometimes used as a general reception parior. The north front of the mansion has six rooms, which are chambers used by the President and his family, and on the south front are seven rooms, described as the ante-chamber, audience room, cabinet-room, ladies' parior, the President's private office, and two others used for various purposes. The main or state dining-room is west of the Red room, and joining it is the ordinary dining-room used by the President's family. The ladies' parior is for the private use of the President's family, and is considered the handsomest apartment in the building. The basement contains eleven rooms, including kitchens, pantries, etc.



How Bills are Passed and Laws Made.

LTHOUGH the Constitution of the United States quite fully details the work to be done by Congress, the following outline of the form of procedure will doubtless be interesting. It below much the same as that

observed in the State legislatures in the passage of State laws

The day having arrived for the regular meeting of a new Congress, the members of the Rome of Representatives gather in their half in the Capitol at Washington, at three o clock in the afternoon, and come to order.

The Clerk of the last previous Congress rises and says. The hour fixed by law for the meeting and organization of the House of Representatives of the Forty—— Congress laving arrived, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Forty—— Congress will proceed to read the list of members elect to the House of Representatives for the Forty—— Congress, prepared by him in accordance with law."

He then reads the list by States, comprising about 200 names. During the residuat, some member who hever a certain name is called seach member answering to be name, says. I reserve a point of order on that name, "intimating that he has objections to the called number's right to a seat in Countries.

The list being called through the Clerk says "One bundred and ninery three persons have answered to the call licing a quorum of the body the Clerk is now ready to receive motions."

Sometimes, at this point, members rise and state their objections to seafing certain in winembers, making morious to refer the rescientials of such members to the committee on the time in the customers, as with more or less bitterness of feeling and smert.

At length the Clock ways. * The Clock appeals to mentions of the Rouse to preserve order. *

Sometimes the confusion continues after this. At length the Clerk is heard to say "The gentleman from Tennessee is out of order. The tellers will please take their places"—to aid in the organization of the House.

Selection of a Speaker.

Nominations for Speaker are then made by several members. A vote is taken by voice, counted by the tellers, and announced. "Whole number of votes cast. —, heressary to a choice. — Mr. A. has. —, Mr. B., —. "

The Clerk announces, "Mr A. of New York, having received a majority of all the votes given, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty.— Congress. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Brown) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Jones) will please conduct the Speaker-elect to the chart, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Robinson), the sentor member of the body, will please administer to him the oath required by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Mr Brown and Mr Jonesthen conduct Mr A, to the chair, where he stands and expresses, in a brief speech, his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and pays a handsome complument to the intelligence and political strength of the new Congress. The eath of fidelity to the Constitution, the laws and his duties, is then administered to fitte by Mr Roblinson.

Admitting the Newbern.

The Speaker then says. The first business in order is the swearing in of members. The various delegations by States; will present themselves in a convenient number as they are called.

As the various members present themselves, the other members listen in slience or occasionally interpose an objection for a certain member being qualified. These objections properly take a written form, and are referred to the Committee on Exections for examination, with the necessary affid twits to show why the members objected to should not have a seat in Congress. Long discussions sometimes intervene, and if the objectivations constituted intervene, and if the objectivations.

tions are not withdraws, the oath is not administered to the member in dispute until the Committee on Elections report favorably in his case.

The Delegates elect from the several Territories are also sworn in.

Bredy for Business.

A member offers a resolution, which meets with no opposition, but is insteadably read, considered and agreed to, as follows: "That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the Henry of Representatives has assembled, and that Mr. A. one of the Representatives from New York, has been chosen Speaker, and that the Home to now ready to proceed to business."

Mr. C., of illinote, rises and presents a resolution, which is read, considered and adopted, appointing the Speaker and four members a committee to revise the rules of the Hones for its better government, to report at an entity day

Mr. G., the Secretary of the Senate, now appears on the floor of the House to announce. 'Erspeaker—I am directed to Inform the House that a quorum of the Senate has assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business."

Sometimes discussions as to the rights of certain members to ceats in the House are then recursed.

Presently, a member rises and asks manifests consent to take up and concur in a resolution just received from the Senate. No objection being trade, the resolution is read, amounting the appointment of two members of the Senate is join certain members of the Homer to be selected by the House) to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of each House has assembled, and that Congrue is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

Walting Upon the President.

Mr. E. moves that the Rouse appears three members to join the committee on the part of the Senate. The medium being agreed to, the Speaker appoints Mr. L., of Georgia; Mr. M., of Tenanum, and Mr. N., of New Jersey, as the committee of the part of the House.

During the absence of this committee but little business is done, beyond discussions upon the aligibility of certain members, or the election of the following officers of the House of Reprementatives A Clerk, a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Doorkeeper. Postmaster and Chaplain, in the order named. Members nominate candidates for each office as their own names are called, if they choose, the Speaker appoints tellers, and the voting is done by voice.

The vote having been announced, the successful candidate is declared elected by the Speaker | He then comes forward and qualifies for his new position by taking the Constitutional oath of fidelity Sometimes the election of Chaplain is postponed, in order to find a candidate who is entirely satisfactory to the majority

Somebody then proposes a regular hour for the daily meeting of the House, and the hour of twelve, noon, is usually adopted.

The drawing of seats for the members of the House is usually next in order. either by themselves or their colleagues.

This is also considered a good time to lay before the House papers in the various contested election cases of members of the House to be referred to the Committee on Elections when that committee has been appointed by the Speaker, within a few days after the organi aution.

The Joint Com mittee of the two Houses of Congress. appointed to an nounce to the Presi dent the readiness of Congress to peoplyany communication from him, having fulfilled their duty. return to their respective houses and report what they have done, and are then discharged from further duty in the case

The President a annual or inaugura)

message in about this time, delivered to both houses, in joint session in the House of Representatives being usually read by the Clerk of the House and his assistants. After it has been read, the Senate retires to its own chamber and both houses proceed to refer certain portions of the message to appropriate committees for con sideration and fature action.

A resolution is usually adopted in the House of Representatives authorizing the printing of several thousand copies of the memage for the use of members and others.

By this time the first day a seasion has drawn to a close. A motion to adjourn is therefore made, seconded and adopted, and the House dissolves until the next hour of meeting

In the Senate Chamber.

In the Senate, on the first day of the new session, the proceedings are usually marked by less feeling and confusion, but the organisation is similarly effected. The Vice-President of the United States is inducted into the chair of the Senate, the new Senators are sworn in, or have their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections, and but little other business is generally, transacted.

The New Member.

Among the members of the House of Repre sentatives whose credentials were found to be all right, and whose eligibility and claim to a seat in Congress are therefore undisputed, is Mr. Sempronius Smith, from the Tenth District of Wisconsin. Mr. Smith has been a prosperous merchant, and mill-owner, a wide-awake and uneful citizen, and his popularity resulted in his being sent to Congress to represent the interestr of a large and thrifty constituency For a few days after the organization, he wisely refrains from making himself conspicuous in the councils goes to Congress without at least one selfah motive-one "axe to grind." Pott, his predecessor, had half a dozen axes to strind, and come very near rulning a good portion of his constituency by advocating his selfish measures. confesses (to himself only, however,) that he has one motive of a personal nature in coming to Congress. The city in which he lives-Smithtown (named after his upple, its first settler)—is located on the west bank of the Nippewisset river, near its headwaters. Fifteen miles below, on the east bank, is Poppleton, another thriving city, in which fimith and his relatives own large real estate and commercial interests. The Grand Trunk Through route Railroad runs around Smithtown to the north, and completely ignores it, while passing trains from lows to Milwaukee. On the other hand, the Great Occidental Railroad, running from Chicago to a junction with the Northern Pacific, has a station at Poppleton, and receives and delivers freight and pamengers,

regularly Smith's idea is to connect Smithtown and Poppleton by steamers running on the Nippewisset river as a means of benefiting both towns. But the Nippewisset can hardly be called a navigable stream, for although it is forty rods wide and seventy miles long, and empties into the Mississippl, it is full of challow water between Smithtown and Exempleton, and to the summer time an empty pontoon could bardly be floated between the two points. Smith has formed an idea to remedy this cyli, and it is taking shape in his brain. In his seat. in Congress and in his private lodgings he is engaged in putting it upon paper.

питиористион от тНВ PILL

One day when the introduction of billio is in order, he rises in his sent in the House, and, estching



Interior of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

IBS ILLUSTRATION represents the members of the House of Representatives in seesion in the House of Representatives in seesion in the House of Congress. The full number untilled to vote, from 189 to 199 is 325. The speaker of the house occupies the upper seat at one end of his deak sits the door-keeper at the other end the sergeant-starrins, at the deak in front are the clerks, and at the lower deak, are the

of the nation. He is "learning the rones." He confers with his colleagues and a few new acquaintances in the House upon national topics. Naturally be is shrewd and honest, and he comes to Congress fully decided to do his duty.

A Local Bill for Personal Gain

That more or less of nersonal sulfabrem should cometimes reveal itself in Congressional legisla. tion is a natural consequence. In order to show the routine work of introducing a bill, the nature of the lobby, the means which may influence the passage of a law in Congress, where personal benefits are conferred, the following illustration is given. This class of bill is presented as illustrative of the work of the lobby and the means sometimes used to influence legislation in securing appropriations for personal profit.

Mr Smith does not believe that any man ever

the Speaker's eye. he says

the Speaker's eye. he says

"Mr Speaker-I hold in my hand a bill entitled:
'An Act to build a dam across the Rippewisset
river at a point three miles below the town of
Poppleton Lomax county Wisconsin, and
appropriating \$15.00 for that purpose.' Talls
bill sip is in the interest of a large and populous
section of my district, and is offered for the
purpose of facilitating trade and commerce
between the great Northwest and the metropolitan
city of Chicago and the Atlante see board. I
desire sir, to have it read and referred to the
Committee on Appropriations." Smith "fairly
ached" to make a speech on his bill but be
wisely refraited until it should regularly come
before the House. He sent it to the Speaker by a
page. Smith's colleague Retraunt requested that
it be read before being referred as it was short,
the thought that an internal improvement bill
of this sort had sufficient public interest to
demand this consideration.

The fact is that Benson only preferred his

The fact is that Benson only preferred his request to salisfy his own caricusty. He had no special interest in Smith's district, and if the bill did no injury to the State, it might pass and velocity.

The Speaker said: "If there are no objections, the bill will be read by the Clerk."

TEXT OF THE BILL

The Clerk read as follows:

The Clerk read as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That permission is hereby granted to Robert Sweet, Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet to construct and maintain a substantial dam across the Nippewisser river, three miles below the city of Poppleton, in the county of Lomax and State of Wisconsin.
"SECTION 2. The said dam shall be constructed of natural stone and timber, and earth, put together as crib-work, and extend from the present east shore of the Nippewisser river, at a point known as Winkle's ford, to the west shore of said river to a point known as the northeast corner of Tripp's farm.
"SECTION 3. The lands likely to be overflowed by reason of the construction of the said dan are awamp-lands, owned by the State of Wisconsin; and the said Robert Sweet, Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet, their heirs and successors, are hereby authorized and required to build and maintain strong and substantial dykes, or levess along the line of the banks of said river, between the river and said swamp-lands, to prevent the overflow of the river into saids wamps.
"SECTION 4. There is also appropriated to the said Robert Nevet, Thomas P. Glade and John Q. A. Sweet, to aid in the construction of said dam and dykes, or leves, the sum of \$15,000, to be also the proposed from moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated."

One word of explanation which was not granted to the House by Smith. The parties named in this bill were brother-in law to Smith.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

The Speaker: "If there is no objection, the bill will be sent to Committee on Appropriations."

A Member: "I move that it be ordered printed and sent to the Committee on Commerce."

Another Member: "I second that motion."

The yeas and mays being called for, the motion prevailed, Smith himself voting in the affirmative.

That afternoon Smith's bill was sent to the room of the Committee on Commerce by a messenger, with other bills that had been referred to them during the day.

THE WORK OF THE LOBBY.

Smith had a lobby force at the capital, a number of personal friends from Smithtown and Poppleton, who knew the value of Smith's project to the interests of their respective towns and their own pockets. Ostensibly the surrounding country was to be greatly benefited by the passage of the bill. Now the lobby went to work in good earnest. They advocated the measure to every member of the House who would listen to them. They had an argument to meet every objection. It was not a trumpery affair. A whole district would be benefited; towns would flourish, farmers be encouraged, commerce be increased, and labor enlisted. They all understood the merits of the bill. Smith was modest; he only pleaded the best interests of his constituents, clidde, one of the parties named in the bill, was there. He got in some good arguments also. Smith knew two or three of the Committee on Commerce, and by his manly bearing and quiet demeanor gave them a favorable impression of himself.

THE BILL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

THE BILL DEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

When the full bill came up in the committee for consideration. Smith was requested to be present with one or two of his friends to explain anything that might be deemed questionable. Smith and his friends did their best to convince the committee of the fairness and utility of the measure. They described the geographical position with next diagrams, and the commercial interests with meely-arranged statistics. They requesented the value of the Nippewisser river below the proposed dam as already worthless for commercial purposes at thing of swamps and shoals and bars. They pointed with much enthusiasin to the increased value of lots and lands made available by making the river navigable above the dam. The committee contents dismissed Smith and his triends, and the discussed the question of reporting the bill favorably to the House. One or two opposition members argued against the measure on political grounds, and one or two more objected otherwise, but the value of the leves or dykes to the commerce of that section of country was a strong argument. The charman thought the improvement was richly worth the sum it would cost for its promotion of counters on in the Northwest. He had known railroads that premised less to receive large grants of lond and great subsidies of money without a marman of opposition. Now 1,000 people and 60 farms were to be be neitled by

the appropriation of an insignificant sum of money. He believed in encouraging steamboats, canal-boats, sail vessels or railroads impartially, in proportion to their relative business. A railroad company needed more help than a steamboat company, and always got it. He should vote for the measure as one of the committee, or as its chairman with his casting vote. Then the vote was taken. It stood sive to three before the chairman voted; then it stood six to three.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Next day the chairman of the Committee on Commerce stood up in the House and favorably reported Smith's bill without amendment.

The House went into Committee of the Whole that aftenoon to consider some appropriations for special objects. Smith's bill was among them. Smith was a little nervous. It is true he had won an important victory. The Committee on Commerce was made up of men of good common sense and ability, and their recommendation was on the side of the dominant political party in the House. But now the bill had to run the gauntlet of the entire House—frends and foes. Smith made an able plea in behalf of it, and his colleague (Benson) made another. One or two Eastern members, with pardonable sectional indifference, briefly objected to the West swallowing up so much of the public money; but an old stalwart veteran from Massachusetts said that the East had no reason to be ashamed of the West and its energetic commercial givided in their interests. Massachusetts was the older and the better cultivated State in the matter of intellect and commercial affairs, but Wisconsin mas fast overtaking any of the New England States in both of these advantages. Then he wound up with an oratorical slap at New York's overgrown steamship and railroad monopolies, and said he should vote for Smith's bill. Two or three other gentleman spoke of Wisconsin in the most favorable terms. Her war record was briefly reviewed and compared favorably with her agricultural, manufacturing and political position in the Union. Many members histened to the discussion with perfect indifference. One man suggested an amendment by striking out the appropriation. This bit of waggery caused a general smile and hastened the vote on the bill. The yeas and nays were called for and taken: the bill received a handsome majority on the question of reporting it favorably to the House, and then the committee rose.

it favorably to the House, and then the committee rose.

One secret of the success of Smith's bill, thus far, is found in the real benefit that it proposed to bring to everybody living above the dam; the population below the dam had not yet found out enough about it to oppose it mtelligently.

On the following day, the action of the Committee of the Whole was duly reported to the assembled House, and the bills favorably passed upon by the committee were called up in rotation for action by the House. That is, the members moved the second reading of each one as it came up, and it was so ordered.

Debate followed the second reading. Some of the bills were discussed at length; some were laid on the table; some were postponed; others were ordered to be engressed for a third reading and put upon their passage. One or two more were recommitted to their respective committees for further consideration and amendment.

A SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

A SPRECH IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

A SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

Smith's bill was read a second time. Benson good-naturelly spoke in favor of its passage. He had been in Congress one or two terms, and always spoke to the point and pleasantly. In consideration of its having favorably passed the Committee on Commerce and the Committee of the Whole, he felt it due to his colleague (Smith) and the State which they both represented, to move its third reading and passage by the House. An opposition member, from a district in another portion of the Union, wished to know if the lobby had come well-primed to urge this bill through the House.

Benson indignantly repelled the insimuation of corrupting influences. The parties named in the bill were business men in good standing -not millionaires, and men who had no money to throw away in buving votes for a pattry sum of \$15.000. Suppose they had a prospective money interest in the bill. So I ad every business man in the county. The lobby were a unit in advocating the measure, and not a word of genuine opposition had been heard every from the opponents of the dominant party in this House. 11.1" said Benson, in conclusion. 12 In way, sir, that the bill go to a thord reading and be put upon its passage."

Smith seconded the motion. The crists had come in the House, but he felt rather sure of success. The men from helow the dam had not been heard from. The other each members from Wisconsin knew of no good reason with the bill should not pass, and they said little or nothing in

regard to it. Besides, they might need the votes of Smith and Benson in some little measures of their own during the session; so they were a unit

their own during the session, so say, which is not this question.

The year and nays on the passage of the bill were called. The vote showed political bias and considerable indifference as to the result. It stood: Yeas, 94: nays, 45; not voting, 37. So the bill was passed.

THE BILL GOES TO THE SENATE.

A day later, Smith's bill, with others, is taken to the Senate Chamber by the Clerk of the House of Representatives and handed to the Secretary of the Senate. The latter officer, at the proper time, announces to the Senate the receipt of these bills, which have been sent to that branch of Congress for lits concurrence. As the title of each is read, some Senator moves its reference to a committee, or to be laid on the table, or to be read in full africt or a first and secund time.

A Senator, hearing the title of Smith's bill read, requested that it be read in full. Having heard it read, the Senator moved that the bill be sent to the Committee on Appropriations. This last smotten being seconded, the first Senator withdrew his motion.

motion.

The President: "Unless objection is made, the bill will be sent to the Committee on Appropriations."

printions."

No one objected: and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH A CONGRESSMAN.

No one objected; and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH A CONGRESSIAN.

One of the Senators from Wisconsin was on this committee. When Smith learned the reference of his bill in the Senate, he sought the Senator from Wisconsin, with whom he had considerable acquaintance; had a conference with him in regard to its merits, and reported the action of the House in detail. Some of Smith's lobby friends also interviewed the Senator from Wisconsin, and favorably impressed him with the merits of the enterprise. In the afternoon of the following day, Smith's bill was brought up in the committee. Smith was not present, nor was it necessary. He had fully explained matters to the Senator from his State. When the bill had been read by the clerk of the committee, the members of the committee had committee, the members of the committee and comprehensively expressed a favorable opinion of it. Smith could not have done better. The State would really derive benefit from the passage of the bill. He would not deprecate the value of any other public work authorized by Congress, but this comparatively insignificant appropriation would have an effect upon the interests of intersists commerce far outside of Wisconsin. The whole Union was more or less benefited, frequently, by these little aids to commerce.

One of the committee objected to the largesses of the amount of the appropriation. In his opinion the dam and dykes ought not to cost more than the amount named in the bill, but the parties to be benefited directly by this appropriation in a bill of a similar character, but one of the expense out of their own pockets the proposed to amount to the pay at least one-third improvement ought to pay at least one-third improvement of the more of the committee out of the prop

PAYORABLE CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE

FATGRABLE CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE.

The committee was favorably impressed by this testimony, and the Senator cheerfully withdrew his proposed amendment. No other objection was made to the bill as it came from the Rosenshould have been put into the general appropriation for rivers and harborn; but that was all A vote was taken on the concurrence of the committee on the merits of the measure. There are

always members of committees who talk and vote against the dominant party in Congress. There was one in this committee, and he voted against Smith's bill. Otherwise the committee agreed unanimously to report the bill favorably to the Senate

unanimously to report the Senate.

Next day the chairman of the committee so reported it to the Senate, without amendment. The Tenure-of-Office law being then under consideration, a Senator moved that Smith's bill be read a second time, ordered printed, and laid on the senate consideration. To this the d a second time, ordered printed, and laid on table for future consideration. To this the

the table for future consideration. To this the Senate agreed. Several days passed, for the discussion of the Tenure-of-Office law was vigorously and exten-

Tenure-of-Office law was vigorously and extensively pressed.

As soon as he saw his way clearly to gain the attention of the Senate, the Senator from Wisconsin, who had considered Smith's bill in the Committee on Appropriations, having in the meantime conferred with Smith, called up the Nippewisset river-dam bill for a third reading. This motion brought the bill squarely before the Senate. The Senator from Wisconsin recite the action of the committee in favorably recommending it for passage without amendment, and also the favor with which it had passed the House. He briefly dwelt upon the benefit which the bill endeavored to confer upon a large class of intelligent and industrious citizens in Lomax county and upon the interests of inter-State comounty and upon the interests of inter-State com

merce.
It was in the days when the civil service and tenure-of-office questions deeply agitated both branches of Congress. The debates had been exciting and tedious, and the minds of the Senators were filled with conflicting views upon these subjects. They gave little attention to minor matters: hence the explanations of the Senator from Wisconain easily served to settle any doubts of the constitutionality or practical benefits of Smith's bill.
So the bill was read a third time and put upon

Smith's bill.

So the bill was read a third time and put upon its final passage without a dissenting voice. The vote on its passage stood: Yeas, 37, nays, 15, absent or not voting, 13.

Then the Secretary of the Senate announced that the bill had passed

An hour afterwards, in the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate announced that the Senate had passed, and the Vice-President had signed, the House bill to construct a dam across the Nippewisset river, in Lomax county, Wisconsin.

SIGNED THE BILL.

The Speaker of the House thereupon signed Smith's bill also, and it was dispatched to the President of the United States for his approval or veto. (See "Duties of the President.")

A day or two subsequent to this, the President's Private Secretary appeared in the House of Representatives and announced that the President had approved and signed the bill to build a dam across the Nippewisset river, in Lomax county, Wisconsin.

wisconsin.

Smith was happy, and received the congratulations of his friends for so successfully getting his
first bill safely through Congress, within tendays.

Smith now owns two steamboat lines on the Smith now own Nippewisset river

A Bill of General Interest.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the last day of the last session of the Fortieth Congress, the President of the United States signed, and thus approved, a bill, which had been regularly passed by both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other

purposes."
On the 9th of April, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Dawes, from Massachusette, addressed the speaker as follows: "I ask unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Appropriations a bill making available an appropriation herefore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion. The appropriation made

at the last session of Congress cannot be made available until next July, unless this bill is

available until next July, unless this bill is passed."

The bill introduced by Mr. Dawes, who was at that time chairman of the Standing Committee of the House on Appropriations, was a perfectly legitimate piece of legislation. He also presented to the House, at the same time a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, who stated that the appropriation bill of the previous session, mentioned above, had been referred to the Comptroller of the Currency for his views, and that the comptroller had expressed the opinion that the money appropriated to purchase furniture for the President's House could not be drawn before July 1, 1895. The Secretary also requested that a bill similar to that now introduced by Mr. Dawes might be passed by Congress. The House received the bill presented by Mr. Dawes, which was read a first and second time, without opposition. It was in substance as

follows.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of \$25,000 appropriated by the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled Am act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1870, for the purpose or terumishing the Fresident's House, may be made available for that purpose without increasing the first sum of the property of the

available for that purpose without increasing the amount."

Mr. Brooks, of New York, asked: "Can the gentleman name what is the amount appropriated for the White House this year."

Mr. Dawes replied: "There has been none made by this Congress. The last Congress appropriated \$50.000—the usual amount at the coming in of a new administration. It has never been less than that. On one occasion it was more."

No further remarks being made, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and being engrossed, it was accordingly read a third time, and passed by the House as it was introduced by Mr. Dawes.

For some unexplained cause, Mr. Dawes then moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed the bill, and also moved that the motion to reconsider such vote be laid on the table.

table.

The bill was now ready to go to the Senate for concurrence, amendment or defeat.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

On the following day, in the Senate, a message was received from the House of Representatives, by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, announcing that the House had passed the bill making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion, and requesting the concurrence therein of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said "That is a very short bill, and I move that it be taken up at once and acted upon. It is absolutely necessary to pass it, because the money which has been appropriated for that purpose cannot be used in the present fiscal year as the law stands. This bill is merely to allow the money to be used at once."

once,"
He then called attention to the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, expressing the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency as to the unavailability of the appropriation in its pre

unavailability of the appropriation in its present condition.

Mr. Blowart, referring to the bill, said: "It had better be read."
By unanimous consent, the bill was read twice by unanimous consent, the bill was read twice by the said whole.

Mr. Condition said: "Let us hear the letter read of which the chairman told us."

The Chief Clerk then read Secretary Boutwell's letter in reference to the appropriation.

Mr. Fessenden said: "I notice that the bill reads that the sum of \$35,000 etc... is arreby

Mr. Fessenden said: "I notice that the bill reads that 'the sum of \$25,000, etc., is hereby made available for such purpose.' It is available now, but not until the close of the fiscal year. I think, therefore, that it will be necessary to amend it. I move to amend it by inserting after the word 'available' the words, 'during the present fiscal year.'"

The amendment was agreed to as in Committee of the Whole.
The bill was next reported to the Senate as amended, and the Senate concurred in the

amended, and the Senate concurred in the amendment.

It was ordered that the amendment be engroused, and the bill read a third time.

Bo the bill was read a third time and passed.

IN THE HOUSE.

A message from the Senate, by its Secretary, Mr. Gorham, announced to the House that the Senate had passed the bill, with an amendment, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Daws and Arrival

or the House.

Mr. Dawes said: "I ask unanimous consent
that the bill just returned from the Senate may
be taken up, and the amendment of the Senate
concurred in.

Messrs, Kerr, Brooks, and others, objected.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Fessenden, in the Senate, on the same day, said: "In regard to the bill authorizing the \$55,000 appropriated for furnishing the Fresident's House to be used during the current year, which we sent back to the other House with an amendment, I understand that it cannot be got up in the House."—owing to the objections of Messra, Kerr. Brooks and others.—"and it is sent back to me informally, with the request that it be passed as it is. I move, therefore, regarding the bill as here by unanimous consent, that we reconsider the vote by which it was passed, and then vote down the amendment, and pass it"—the bill as it came from the House at first—"without amendment."

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said. "It has not

mr. zamunus, or vermont, said. "It has not been returned formally."
Mr. Edmunds said: "No, but informally."
The President of the Senate said: "The vote will be regarded as reconsidered if there be no objection."

Mr. Edmunds and others said: "Let it be done

Mr. Edmunds and others said: "Let it be done by unanimous consent."

The President of the Senate said: "There being no objection, the vote on the passage of the bill making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion will be regarded as reconsidered. The amendment will be regarded as rejected, and the bill passed without amendment—if there be no objection." passe tion.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the House a message from the Senate, by its Clerk, Mr. Gorham, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, an act making available the appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion.

IN THE BENATE.

A message from the House, by its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the bill making available the appropriation for furniture for the White House; and the President of the Senate then signed it. and the President of the Senate then signed it. It was then ready to be sent to the President of the United States for approval and signature, in the same form as that in which Mr. Dawes introduced it in the House of Representatives on the previous

The history of this bill is something unusual, and the action upon it irregular, but the legality of the measure is unquestioned. After the Senate had passed the bill with the amendment, it was the duty of the House to either accept or reject the amendment by bailot. This it failed to do. It was irregular, also, for the Senate to reject its own amendment without having the bill before it, as it should have had, but it could not have it. The bill having, therefore, finally passed both houses without amendment, and the presiding officers having both signed it. It became a law, for it is not likely that the President would veto a bill of so much importance to the house in which lived. It was something unusual, too, for the Senate to first consider the bill "as in Committee of the Whole." there agree to it, report it to the Senate as a body, and then put it on its passage.

Congressional Committees.

Committees are appointed in the different houses of Congress to consider bills relating to the following. Elections. Ways and Means.

Appropriations.
Judiciary.
Banking and Currency.
Weights and Measures. Agriculture Foreign Affairs.
Military Affairs.
Post-Office and Post-Roads.
Public Lands. Indian Affairs. Indian Ariars.
Territories.
Railways and Canals.
Manufactures.
Miners and Mining.
Public Buildings and Grounds.
Paceific Railroad.
Improvement of the Mississippi

iver.
Education and Labor.
Militia.
Patents.
Invalid Pensions. ensions. Claims.

War Claims. Public Expenditures. Private Land Claims. District of Columbia. Revision of the Laws. Expenditures in the Department

State. Expenditures in the Treasury Department.
Expenditures in the War Depart-

Expenditures in the Navy Department.
Expenditures in the Post-Office
Department.

Expenditures in the Interior Department.
Expenditures in the Department Expenditures in Public Buildings. Rules.

Rules.
Accounts.
Mileage.
Public Library.
Printing.
Enrolled Bills. Census.
Civil Service.
Ventilation of Hall.





The Duties of United States Officers in the Territories.

HE executive power of the Territories of the United States is vested in a governor who he appoints I by the President, and who holds hereftee 6 for four years, unless sooner removed a the Territory to which he is assigned although appointed from some other portion of the United States.

Powers of the Governor.

In his other he is commander-malifel of the milit a of his Territori grants part ors and to prieves conditations and forfeithing for offenses manifest the lowes fithe Terratory issues respetes f nottenses against the award the United States, till the decision of the President can be made known thereon commissions all efficies appetities lander the laws of such Territory, And takes ours that the statutes are faithfully executed. The governor has also the same powers to either approve or vido any had passed by the PerAtorial argistature and the process in either case is similar to that indicated in the description of the government of the several States of the Union

fluties of the Territorial Secretary.

The President also appoints a secretary for each Territory who see her a the Territory to which he is appointed, and who tolds his office for four texts in essistent removed. In case of this death removal resignation or absonce of the get in a from the Tetritory, the secretary execution fill chowers and perform all the datas of the governor tiring such vacancy and seno It is the bits of the selectory also, to record and processe of the saws and process use of the logislatore assembly and as the articipal perecology of the governor in the executive depart ment, transport roport of the lows and pagings of the rigistable office out hosesaid thereof the President and Congress and copies of the except ve proceed ugs and official correspond nor of the T centery to the President twice a year prepare the laws powerf by the symboline for publication and furnish the copy to the public Problem of the Fell birty

Territorial Legislature.

The egislature on rate form branches the e aport and thouse of representatives members of both branches bedug 4-by quantied voters, are a prescribed by the governor and negotiature, all

efected by the people in the various districts in the Territory. They remain in office two years and hold their regular is esions once in two years. ench legis at its appointing its own day of most Ing. Monthers most restor in the county or district from which they are respectively elected. The appretionment of distracts and the election of higislators are established by the laws of the United States

Territorial Laws Submitted to Congress,

Laws passed in ourtain Terrotories have to be submitted to C agrees, sold if they are not there approved they become need and youl. The Terribinal legislatures are not allowed to pass laws interfering with the primary disposal of the soil. imposing taxes upon property of the United States or taxing the land or property of nonresident owners higher than that of persons residing to the Territory

Length of Time Legislature is in Session.

The seconds of each Territorial herislature acc lamited to forty days. The president of the council and the speaker of the house are both earded by their respective firanches of the legislature. The qualifications of members and their rights to hold other offices while they are menbers, etc. are regulated by 1 mited States law The legislature cannot tense any law afteriors the salary of the govern r the secretary or the officers or men bere of the legislature as fixed by the laws of the Linted States.

The subord insteadleers of each branch of every Territorial legislature consist of one chief clerk, one assistant cork one enrothing eterle one engrossing chole one strainful at arms one doorkeeper one messeager and one watchman

Territorial Representation in Congress.

Except Toroltons has a right to soul a belooste to the House of Representatives of the congress of the Lulted States to serve his my early fering of Congress, and this Delegate is elected for a underth of the qualified voters of the Toreiters Such Deligate has a sent in congress with the tight of delicting but to flot verting

How Minor Offices are Filled.

Justines of the peace and all general effects of the building of the Tolerities, are appointed or who ted to the people in such manner as may be other officers not otherwise provided for by the laws of the United States are appointed by the governor, with the advice of the Territorial council, vacancies being filled temporarily by the governor's appointment during a recess of the legislature until it meets again.

When a Resident May Vote.

Voters must be twenty-one years old, and citizens of the United States, or persons who have legally declared their intentions of becoming such, and without regard to "race color or previous condition of servitude." No other, soldier, seamen, mariner or other person in the service of the United States can vote in any Territ ev until he has been permanently domicaled there for six months, and no person belonging to the army or navy can be elected to, or hold any civil office or appointment in any Territory

All township, district and county officers, except justices and general officers of the militia, are appointed or elected in such manner as the surernor and legislature provide.

Territorial Supreme Courts

The supreme court of every Territory condition a chief justice and two associate justices, any reof whom constitute a quorum for business. They are appointed by the President, hold their offers for four years, unless sooner removed, and spet a form of their court annually at the east of Territorial government.

Each Territory is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a Territorial district court is held by one of the justices of the supremcourt at such time and place as the law prescribes and each judge, after his antignment, centre in the district to which he is assigned.

The supreme court and the district courts respectively of the Territories, pomess chancely as well as common law jurisdiction.

Territorial Princeers.

A penitentiary established in some of the Twilturies when ready for the reception of convicts. is placed in charge of the attorney-general of the Territory who makes all needful rules and regulations for its government, and the marshall having charge over such pentientiary must cause them to be duly executed and obeyed, and the reronable compensation of the marshal and his department of the marshal and his department of the compensation of the marshal and his department of the compensation of fles for their services under such regulations are fixed by the attorney-general.





Diplomatic Officers of the United States.

HE diplomatic officers of the United States include the

EMBARIADORR PARIODE sent by one ouvereign power to another sovereign power to transact public business of importance and interest to one or both of them

ENVOYS-Extraordinary Public ministers, or officers, sent from one sovereignty to

another on special business of impurtance Misurido - Pichipstentiary Embassadors, or neg 1 stors or envoys sent to a foreign seat of

government with full diplomatic powers. MINDSYRNS Resident Embassadors with diplomail powers who reside continually at a foreign

next of government. townsel orns-Persons appointed by a sover-

eign piwer to confer with similar persons from are the sovereign power and decide any special and Deputed question of international interest or

CHARGES & AFFAIRES. Ministers of the third or lowest class, sent to a foreign scat of government. Agests, difficers sent to a foreign country, with

I mited powers, to treat upon specified international matters.

RESERVANCES OF EXPLANTOR Officers appointed by the Prevident to accompany ministers to forehold governments to assist them in their official duties

Appointed by the President.

The foregoing diplomatic officers are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United Histon Hercister

But one manuter resident is accredited to senatemaia. Costa Rica Ronduras, Salvador and Sicarogus living in either of these States that he man select.

Ministers resident and consularmental comblack in the same person are accredited to the Republics of Hayti and I theria.

The class general at Constantinople is the secretary of legation to Turkey but receives compensation only as a consulge to ral-

Any regularly appointed hip solutio officer upon whom devolves another remiter office while hold ing the first is allowed 50 per cent additional pay as long as he holds the second office.

All free collected at the legations are accounted for to the Secretary of the Treesury

Consular Officers.

"Consul general" ' consul," and "com mercial arent," denote full principal and permanent consular officers, as distinguished from subordinates and substitutes

Either of these terms designate an officer of greater or less degree, appointed to reside at a certain place in a foreign country, to protect the commerce and commercial interests of the United States

"Deputy-consul" and "consular agent" denote consular officers who are subordinate to such principals exercising the powers and per forming the duties within the limits of their consulates or commercial agencies, respectively, the former at the same ports or places and the latter at ports or places different from those at which such principals are respectively located.

' Vice-consula" and ' vice-commercia: agents: denote consular officers who are temperarily substituted to fill the places of consula general consuls or commercial agents when they are fetuporarily absent, or relieved from duty

The term ' consular officer" includes the fore going persons and none others.

No consul-general or consul may hold those offices at any other place than that to which each is appointed

Bestrictions Upon Consuls.

All consular officers whose salaries exceed \$1 000 a rear cannot while holding office be interested in or transact any business as merchants, factors. brokers or other traders, or as clerks or agents for any such persons

Consular Clerks.

The President has authority to appoint consular clerks, not exceeding thirteen in number, who must be citizens of the United States and over eighteen years old when appointed, and assign them from time to time to such consulates and with such duties as he shall direct. Such elerks must be duly examined as to their qualifications by an examining board who report to the Secretary of State, before their appointment.

Butles of Convalue Officers.

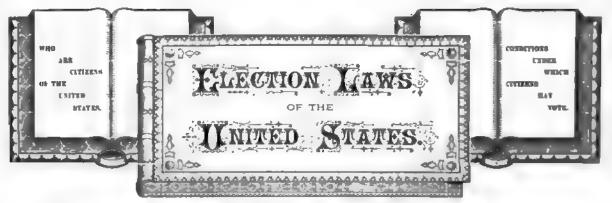
Consuls and vice-consuls have the right in the ports or places to which they are severally appointed, of receiving the protests or declarations which captains, musters, crows, passengers

or merchants, who are citizens of the United States may choose to make there and also such then the foreigner may make before them relative to the personal interest of any citizen of the United States. Every consular officer is also required to keep a list of all seamen and mariners shipped and discharged by him giving the pur ticulars of each transaction, the payments made on account of each man, if any also of the number of vessels arrived and departed the amounts of their tonnage, the number of their seamen and mariners, and of those who are protected and whether citizens of the United States or not, and as nearly as possible the nature and value of their cargoes and where produced making returns of the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, also to take possession of the personal estate left by any cotteen of the United States (other than somen belonging to any resel , who dies within the jurisdiction of that consulate. leaving no representative or resalive by lilm to take care of his effects.

The count inventories the effects, collects debts due to the deceased pays those due from sells such of the property of deceased as is perishable in its nature, and after one year the remainder, unless in the meantime. some relative or representative of the deceased comes to claim his effects paying the account fore. In case up reintive of tenrescutative appears the consus forwards the remainder of the effects, the accounts, etc., to the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the legal claimants.

Persons dying abroad may appoint convoluofficers their agents for the disposal of their effects, etc. or any other person instead and the commise officer may be called upon to assist in caring for the property and interests of the

Consular officers are required to procure and transmit to the Department of State anthebtic information concerning the commerce of such countries, of such character, in such manner and form, and at such times as the Department of State may prescribe also, the prices-current of all articles of merchandtse usually exported to the United States from the port or place at which the consular officer is stationed. Other duties of a commercial character are fully prescribed by the laws with restrictions and penalties for violations of the rules and regulations governing comeulates.



Who May and Who May Not Vote.



LL PERSONS form in the Unite UStates, and not subject to any foreign power excluding Indinot faxed children born out of the purity and Jurishe tion of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth estagens the roof and new woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and

who might herself be lawfuly naturalized are deemed citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship do not descend to children whose fathers never resolve for the United States

Bights of Chigens in Foreign Countries.

All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and teer've from this trove rument the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native foun citizens, and it is the duty of the President, whenever, an American edition is onjuster, legatived of his liberty by any foreign government to demand the reason for his Imprisemment and, if his imprisonment is anjust or an violation of the rights of American efficient to tengant has release should this demand be refused or increasingly defined the President may take treasures and am unlong to acts of war to have been released communicating all facts and proceedings relative to the case to Congress assorm as practicable. After that any measure of the rights formy such American ratizin le a foreign government is a reasonable ground for imponsible adjustment or a declaration. of war to the United States

Military Force Not Allowed at Elections.

The laws of the United States forthel are not along the color of the region and are not along office of the general or special and each of the color of actived encourse of the United States of the keep property peculified to presentle or the conditions of the condition of the color of the c

The laws a so provide that in other cruce, endor

or previous condition of servitude" can affect the rights of citizens to vide, and prescribe penalties for refusing to let citizens vote lawfully, for wrongfully refusing to receive a lawful vote at an election and for unlawfully hindering a person from ving.

Supervisors of Election.

In order to correct any abuses of this sort, it is decreed that on the animo att. It of any two citizens In any city or 1, will of more than 20,000 inhabit ants, or whenever in any county or parish, at any Congressional district, ten ettisens of good stand that previous to any registration of voters for an election for Representatives or Delegate in tongress, or previous to any election at which such Representative or Deligrate is to be voted for ntry make known in writing to the Judge of the United States circuit court, or that eirout, their desires to have such registration or election or both, guarded and scrutinged the fudge, within od less than ten days prior to the registration or election, as the case may be is required to open the circuit court at the most convenient point in his circuit. He then proceeds to appoint and commission from day to day and from time to time, under his hand and the sent of his court, two estizens, residents of the city town, election dotriet or voting precinct of the town lets, country and parish, who shall be of different positical parties, and able to read and write the English language, and these citizens shall be known and destructed as "supervisors of election." circuit Judge may appoint a United States district judge to perform this duty for him in case he is unable to perform it hanself

What Supervisors of Election Shall Do.

The supervisors of election is appointed are want like the builting of Jeromeer box lentroding and places fixed for the registration of legal voters and challenge any person, ifering to region ters to attend at all times and places when the names of registered to ters may be marked for challenge, and to cause such names registered to be as they dischi proper so marked to make, when regulared, the lists of persons whose right to register and so to is claimed and verify the same and upon any occusion and it any time when in attendance appearing duty here noted to personally inspect and scrutti as such registry, and for purposes of adeptable ation (t) sign their names to each tauge of the orannas last and of each conv of any such list of regristered visters, at such thos when any name may be received or registered and in such a manner as will in their hiddenesis detect

or previous condition of servitude" can affect a and expose improper removal or addition of say the rights of citizens to vote, and prescribe name therefrom or thereto.

The Duty to Challenge Votes.

The supervisors of election are authorized at all times and places for holding elections of Represcritatives or Delegates in Congress, and for counting the votes east at such elections to challenge any such vote offered by any person whose legal qualifications the supervisors, or either of them. may doubt to be and remain where the ballotboxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place has been counted, the canvass of all votes polisi wholly completed, and the proper and requisite returns or certificates made, as required by any State. Territorial, municipal or Federal law, and to personally inspect and occutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the minuter in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll-books, register lists. and tallies or check-books are kept.

In order that each candidate for Delegate or Representative in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote cast for him, the supervisors of exection are, and each of them is, required to personally scrutinize, count and convain with bullot cast in their election district or voting precincl, whatever the indomenent on the ballot, or in whatever box it may have been placed or # found to make and forward to the officer known as chief supervisor such certificates and return of all such ballots as such officer may direct and require, and to certify on all resister lists and statement as to the truth or accuracy of the lists or to the truth or fairness of the election and convers, that they deem honest and proper to be made, in order that the facts may become known

Must Stand Where Each Voter Can be firet-

The better to enable the supervisors of election to discharge their duties, they are anthorised and required in their respective election districts of voting precincts, on the day of registration of the day when registered voters may be marked to he challenged, or on the day of election, to him such a position, from time to time, so will, in their judgment, best enable them to see such perwho offers himself for registration or to vote and permit them to accutinize the manner is which the registration or voting is being done and all the closing of the polls for the reception of rests. they are required to sit or stand in such a past near the ballot-boxes as will best mashir the convinue the ballogs and see that the election has been fairly conducted.

HOW FOREIGNERS ARE NATURALIZED AND BECOME CITIZENS.

HOW FOR

ERSONS born in foreign nations and coming to the United States to reside, are required to submit to certain forms of law before they can become

coming to the United States to reside, are required to submit to certain forms of law before they can become citizens of any State or Territory, as follows:

Going before either a district or supreme court of any Territory, or any court of record having jurisdiction in such cases, he must declare on oath that he intends to become a citizen of the United States and to remove covere. declare on oath that he intends to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever his allexiance to any foreign sovereign or State, especially naming the kinadom or empire of which he was formerly a subject.

Two years, or more, after thus declaring his intention to become a citizen, he applies to the court for admission to all the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States. At this time he

must clearly state, under oath, that he will support the Constitution of the United States and again renounce all allegiance to any foreign sovereign or government, especially the one under whom he formerly lived. He must also show, to the satisfaction of the court, that he has resided within the United States five years, and within the State or Territory in which the court is then held for a certain period; that he has during that time behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Federal Constitution: that he is well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that he expressly renounces and abandons any hereditary title of nobility or association with any of the orders of nobility which he possessed in his native or adopted foreign country, and this renunciation is recorded in the court. Witnesses are necessary to prove the fact of his

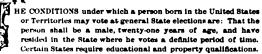
having resided in the country the requisite time before applying for citizenship, his own oath not being sufficient.

being sufficient.

Any person who immigrates into the United States from a foreign country three years before coming of age, and maintains his residence here until twenty-one years lold and two years longer, may, at the expiration of the whole live years, be admitted to all the rights and privileges of a citizen without making the preliminary declaration of his intention to become such; but he must then make oath that for two years past such has been his intention, and fully comply with all the other requirements of the naturalization laws.

The provisions of this law apply equally to white persons of foreign birth, of African nativity or African descent.

When Native-Born Citizens and Foreigners May Vote.



After arriving in the United States, a foreigner may go before a competent court and make oath that he desires to become a citizen of the United States. . The paper given him by the court is a certificate that he has " declared his intention" to become a citizen.

Five years afterwards he may go again before a proper court and take out papers of naturalization. The foreigner is then naturalized, and is a citizen of the United States, entitled to vote the same as a native-born citizen.

Each State has its own law as to the time a foreigner shall have lived in list of States.

the United States before he can vote in that State. Thus in Illinois the law requires that the voter must be a citizen. This makes it necessary that the foreigner must have taken out his naturalization papers, and have been a resident in the United States for five years preceding the time when he can vote. This is the law in reveral States.

Other States require only that the foreigner, in order to be allowed to vote, shall have declared his intention to become a citizen. He then has the same privilege as the native-born, concerning the length of time he shall remain in the State where voting. Different States, it will be seen, have different laws as to the time the voter shall be a resident of the State.

In most of the States voters are required to be registered before election.

The length of time that those persons entitled to vote must remain in the State, county, or election precinct before voting, is shown in the following

Time of Residence Required in State, County and Precinct.

Alabama - State, one year; county, three months; ward or precinct, thirty days.

Arizona - Territory, one year; county, ten

Arkansas - State, one year; county, six months, precinct or ward, thirty days.

Culifornia-State, one year; county, ninety days, precinct, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized. Chinamen not allowed to become citizens.

Colorado-State, six months: women vote at school elections.

Connecticut — State, one year; town, six months. Must be able to read State laws. Foreigners required to be naturalized. Must have good moral character and a freehold yielding 87 annually, or pay State tax, or have done military

Dakota' - Territory, ninety days. Women allowed to vote

Delaware* - State, one year: county, one month. Must pay a county tax. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to

District of Columbia — No elections are held here. The various local officers are appointed by Congress and the President.

Florida-State, one year; county, six months.

Georgia—State, one year; county, six months. Voters must have paid their taxes.

Idnho^a—Territory, four months: county, thirty ays. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Hilinois — State, one year; county, ninety days; election district, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Indiana* — State, six months: town, sixt days; ward or precinct, thirty days. Foreigner must be residents of the United States one year. l'oreigners

Howa—State, six months: county, sixty days; town or ward, ten days. Foreigners required to be residents of the State two years.

Kansas - State, six months; township or ward, thirty days.

Kentucky "—State, two years; county, town, or city, one year; precinct, sixty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Louisiana-State, one year; parish, ten days.

Maryland—State, one year; city or county, six months. Foreigners must be naturalised.

Malue—State, three months. Paupers and Indians not allowed to vote. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Massachusetts—State, one year: Congressional district, town or city, six months. Itus he as have paid a State or county tax. Must be able to read and write. Paupers not allowed to vote. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Michigan "—State, three months; township or ward, ten days. Foreigners must be residents of the State two years and six months.

Minneseta — State, four months: election district, ten days. Foreigners must have lived in the United States one year.

Mississippi—State, six months: county, one north. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Missouri - State, one year; county, city or town, sixty days.

Nebraska-State, six months: county, forty days; ward or precinct, ten days.

Newada-State, six months: county or distribility days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New Hampshire—Town, six months. Xu e tax-payers. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New Jersey-State, one year; county, five months. Foreigners must be naturalised. New Mexico-Territory, six months: county three months: precinct, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized.

New York-State, one year; county, four months; district, town, or ward, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalised.

* No registration required.

North Carolina—State, one year: county, irty days. Voter must own fifty acres of land thirty days. Voter or have paid taxes.

Ohio-State, one year; county, thirty days; town, village or ward, twenty days. Foreigners must be naturalised.

Oregon-State, six months; county or district, ninety days.

Pennsylvania — State, one year: election district, two months. Must have paid State or county taxes within two years. Former citizens returned from abroad may vote after alk months' residence. Foreigners must be naturalized.

Rhode Island - State, one year; town or city, six months. Must own property in his town and pay taxes on it. Foreigners must be natural-ized.

South Carolina — State, one year: county, sixty days. Foreigners must be naturalised.

Texas *-State, one year: county or election istrict, six months. Paupers not allowed to

Tennessee * — State, one year: county, six months, and must pay poll-tax. Foreigners must be naturalised.

Utah-Territory, six months, and daughters of citizens can vo

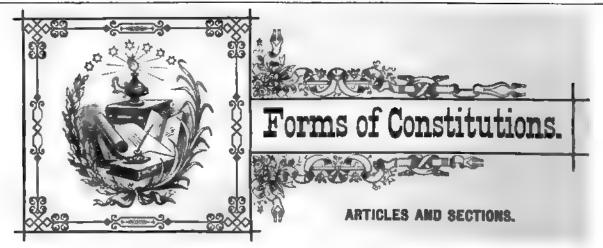
Verment * - State, one year; town, three months. Foreigners must be naturalised.

Virginia-State, one year; county, city, or town, six months. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to vote.

West Virginia-State, one year; county, thirty days. Foreigners must be naturalized. Paupers not allowed to vote.

Wisconsin - State, one year. Paupers not allowed to vote.

Wyoming*-Territory, ninety days. Women



General Directions Relating to Constitutions and By-Laws.

Constitutions.



A BASIS of action in the government of an association of people, who propose to hold regular and frequent meetings, it becomes necessary to make a specific agreement by such association of the course of action they will pursue, and the rules by which they shall be governed in their deliberations.

This agreement is termed a "Constitution."

In its preparation, care should be taken, while making it sufficiently explicit, to have the document as concise, clear and distinct as possible.

In the adoption of a constitution by an assembly, it is usually customary to consider it section by section. After it has been accepted, the secretary should make record of the constitution in a blank-book suitable for the purpose. This should be signed by the members of the society, who consent to accept of the same as their fundamental rule of action.

Amendments to the constitution should be made in the same book with convenient marks for reference showing where they may be found.

By-Laws.

When it is desired to add matter more clearly defining certain articles of the Constitution, such explanatory notes are termed ' By-Laws." When the Constitution is quite explicit, for most associations by-laws are unnecessary. If it is desirable, however, to be very minute in explanation, that members of an association may fully understand their rights and duties, by-laws are sometimes quite essential. When added, they should follow immediately after the Constitution,

Explanatory words giving the character of each article in the Constitution, may be placed above, or at the left side of the article, as shown in the following forms.

Prevention of Greatty to Animals.

PREAMBLE.



RUELTY to Animals being a prevailing facil, colculated to cultivate the baser passions of man's nature, it becomes necessary, in order to counterast the same, to take individual and united action in opposition thereto. The better to accomplish a reform in this direction, the undersigned agree to form an association, and be governed in their fundamental action by the following

CONSTITUTION

TITLE.

ARTICLE 1. The title and name of this Society shall RAMENTO SOCIETY FOR THE PERVENTION OF CRUMNAY

ARTICLE II. The objects of this Society ameans for the prevention of crurity to animals titly of Narramento; to enforce all laws which are enacted for the protection of dumb animals means the arrest, conviction and punishment such laws.

OFFICERS.

ARTICLE III. The officers of this Society shall by Vice - Presidents, a Counsel, a Secretary, a Treasurer Committee of nine persons, who shall constitute the The President, Counsel, Secretary, and Treasurer members of the Executive Committee. The officers at hugily by hallot, and shall hold their offices until oth fill their places.

ARTICLE IV. Any person, male or female, may become a member this Society upon election by the Rociety, or Executive Committee, at the payment of the sum of two dollars; and the annual memberships shall not exceed that amount, Sec. 2.—Any person may become a life-member of this faciety, with payment to the Treasurer of the sum of sweaty-five delices.

ANNUAL MEETING.

ARTICLE V. The annual meeting of this society shall be first Thursday in April of each year, when the annual sheet shall take place.

Noc. 2.—Every member of the Society who has been such or more, and who is not in arrang for dues, shall be eath the said election.

Sec. 3.—At the annual meeting the Executive Committee a general report of its proceedings during the past year, a tary and Trensurer shall also present their annual resorts Sec. 4.—Special meetings of the Society may be called by a for in cane of his absence or insulity, by one of the Visual shall be so called upon the written request of figures.

COURSEL.

ARTICLE VI. The Counsel shall be the legal adviser of the Society, its Officers and Executive Committee, and shall have general charge and conduct of all suits and proceedings instituted by or against it, or them, or either of them, or in which the Society may be interested. He shall receive for his services such pecualary compensation, or fees, as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

SECRETARY,

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and to record the same in the Society's books provided for that purpose; to conduct the correspondence and keep copies thereof, and to perform such others duties as are customary for such an officer, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

TREASURER.

ARTICLE VIII. The Treasurer shall have charge of all the funds belonging to the Society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the Executive Committee. He shall, previous to the annual meeting of the Society, prepare and submit to the Executive Committee for sudit, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements during the past year, which annual account, duly audited, he shall present to the Society at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX. The Executive Committee may appoint from time to time such special agents as it may doen advisable, and shall have the power to remove the same at its pleasure.

Sec. 2.—The appointment of every agent of the Bociety shall be in riting, and he shall receive such pecualary compensation for his ser-ices as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE X. The Executive Committee shall have the management, control and disposition of the affairs, property and funds of the Society, and shall have the power to fill for the unexpired term any vacancy that may occur in any of the offices of the Society or in its own body.

Sec. 2.—No member of the Executive Committee, except the Commadand the Secretary, shall receive or derive any salary or pecuniary compensation for his services.

Sec. 3.—The Executive Committee shall hold meetings for the trans-ction of business as least once in every month, and at all such meetings we members shall constitute a quorum.

ALTERATIONS OR AMENDMENTS.

A RETICLE XI. This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, at any regular or special meeting of the Society, provided such alteration or amendment has been propos-ed and entered on the minutes, together with the name of the member proposing it, at a previous meeting of the Society.

By - Lawa.

ROUNS OF MEETING.

ARTICLE 1. The hours of assembling for the stated meetings of the Society shall be as follows. From the ist of April until the last of October, at eight o'clock P. M., and from the last of October until the last of April, at Balf-past seven o'clock, P. M.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE II The names of all persons desiring admission to this Society shall be presented to the Secretary, who shall bring the same before the members of the Society for slection at any regular meeting.

DUTIES OF AGENTS.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of agents appointed to use their utmost efforts to secure kind and gentle treatment to all dumb animals, by rigid prosecution of violation of law relating to the same.

Sec. 2. The agent shall be empowered, and is expected to use his best efforts to distribute all tracts, papers and literature placed in his bands which may be calculated to accomplish the work for which the Boolety is organized.

Sec. 3. The agent is authorised, if in a locality where no Society exists, to organize an association to be governed by such officers, and such action as will most effectually abolish cruelity to animals.

At each regular meeting of the Society, the following shall be after calling the meeting to order, and the opening exercises, the

Order of Business.

- 1. Reading of the minutes.
- 2. Report of the Board of Directors.
- 3. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
- 4. Reports of officers.
- 5. Becelving communications and bills.
- 6. Admission of new members, and election of officers at the annual meeting.
- 7. New business.
- 8. Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer
- 9. Adjournment.

CONSTITUTION OF A VILLAGE LYCEUM



PREAMBLE.

ROWTH and development of mind, together with readiness and finency of speech, being the re-sult of investigation and free discussion of religious, educational, political, and other topics, the undersigned agree to form an association, and for its government, do hereby adopt the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE L. The name and title of this organization shall be

14 The Cambridge Literary Association," and its object shall be the free discussion of any subject coming before the meeting for the purpose of diffusing knowledge among its members.

Officers of the Society.

ARTICLE II. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer and a Librarian, who shall be elected annually by ballot, on the first Monday in January of each year, said officers to hold their position until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE III. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all public meetings of the Society. The first Vice-President shall provide in the absence of the President, and in case of the absence of both President and Vice President it shall be the duty of the second Vice-President in president.

The duty of the Secretary shall be to conduct the correspondence, keep the records of the Society, and read at each execting a resport of the work done at the president manual report of all maneys received, disbursed, and amount on hand

It shall be the thety of the districts to keep, in a careful manuer, all broke, records and manuacrips in the possession of the Society,

Dulles of the Officers.

Appointment Committees.

ARTICLE IV. There shall be appointed by the President, at the first meeting after his election, the following standing committees, to consist of three members each, namely: On lectures, library, finshee, and printing, whose duties shall be designated by the President. The question for debate at the succeeding meeting shall be determined by a majority vote of the members present.

ARTICLE V. Any lady or gentleman may become a member of this Society by the consent of the majority of the members present the signing of the constitution, and the payment of two dollars as membership fee. It shall be the privilege of the Society to elect any person whose presence may be advantageous to the Society, an honorary member, who shall not be required to pay membership fees of dues.

ARTICLE VI. This association abail most weekly, and at such other times as a majority, consisting of at least five members of the sasociation, shall determine The President shall be authorized to call special meetings upon the written request of any five members of the Society, which number shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Collection of Duce.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the finance com-mittee to determine the amount of dura necessary to be collected from each member, and to inform the Treas-urer of the amount, who shall promptly proceed to col-lect the same at such time as the committee may desig-

Parliamentary Authority.

ARTICLE VIII The parliamentary rules and general form of conducting public invelogs, as shown in RILL'S MANUAL, shall be the standard authority in governing the deliberations of this association.

ARTICLE IX. Any member neglecting to pay dues, or who shall be guilty if improper conduct, calculated to bring this association into disrepute, shall be expected from the membership of the Society by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting. No member shall be expelled, however, until he shall have had notice of such intention on the part of the association, and has been given an opportunity of being heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE X. By giving written notice of change at any regular meeting, this constitution may be aftered on a medided at the next stated meeting by a vote of two-





Calls for Public Meetings.





MONG the duties of the projector of a public meeting will be the writing of the "Call," which should be clear, distinct, and brief, yet sufficiently explicit to enable people to know when, where, and for what object they meet.

The following, which may be varied according to circumstances, will sufficiently illustrate the general form:

Democratic Rally!

AT THE COURT ROOM, Monday Evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock. The DEMICR RATS OF PANTON, WORKING MEN. BUSINESS MEN. AND CIPIERS GENERALLY, are confinilly landed to be present. The meeting will be addressed by the Hox. JOSIAH ADAMS, HON. T. M. BANTER, AND OTHER ARLESPEARERS.

School Meeting.

The Friends of Education are requested to meet at the house of Solomon Biggs, in Walant Grove, baturday evening, Sep. 1st, at 7 o'clock, to take action relative to opening a public school in this vicinity. The meeting will consider the selection of directors, the location of the school building and the propriety of opening a school this fall, before the building is complete.

Old Settlers' Reunion.

All persons in Adams and adjoining counties, who settled here prior to 1800, are requested to most at the Court House, in Clinton, Saturday afternoon, June 10, at two o'clock, to make arrangements for an Obl Settlers' Reunion to be held at such place and time as the meeting shall determine

Firemen's Review.

The entire Fire Department of this city is hereby notified to appear on dress parade, Saturday afternoon, at 1.30, on Broadway, between Green and Sprace etrects, provided the weather is pleasant, and the streets dry. If the weather does not permit, due notice of postponement will be given.

GEO. H. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

The Friends of Woman Suffrage are invited to meet in mass conviction, at Dixon's Hall, in Chester, June 14, at ten o'clock, a.w., at which time the session will commence, and continue two days, closing on Friday evening Hon, Asa Cushing, Rev. H. W. Cooper, Mrs. Garder, Mrs. Chas, Fuller, and other distinguished speakers will be present, and participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Hot for Horse Thieves!

All Citizens of Jonewille and surrounding country, favorable to protecting their stock from the depredations of thieves, are expected to be present at the Eagle School House, in District No. 10, on Straight evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock, sharp, to aid in forming an association that will give horse and cattle thieves their just dues.

Railroad Meeting,

The Midland and Great Western Railroad Company are about locating their railway through this county, having surveyed three routes, one through Hantings, one by way of Brownsville, and do other through this village, passing up the river just east of Filler's main. By: that we furnish depot grounds and right of way through this village.

Citizens of Pikeville! what action shall we take in this mater? Shall we have a railroad at our own doors, or be compelled hencefork to go ten miles to the nearest depot? Every citizen interested in the growth of our beautiful village in requested to be present at the Twes Hall, next Thresday evening, May 7, at half past seven o'clock, to see all, it this subject. Let there be a full expression from all the poste at this neeting.

Fourth of July I

The liberty-loving citizens of Eagleville, who desire to participate this year at home in a genuine, old-fashloned Fourth of July celebration, such as will make the American Eagle proud of the village that bears his name, will meet at Allen's Hall next Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, to consider the advisability of holding such celebration.

Shall We have an Agricultural Fair?

Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Artists and others, favorable to the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair, are desired to meet at the Town Hall, next Monday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock, to take the necessary steps towards perfecting such organization.

Eight Hour Meeting.

All mechanics, artisans, laborers, and others, who favor making eight hours a legal day's work, that they may occasionally see their wives and children during the winter months, in the day time, are requested to meet in Boyd's Hall, Monday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the meeting will be addressed by that distinguished advocate of the rights of the working man, Hon. Archibald P. Green.

Temperance Convention.

The Friends of Temperance, independent of party or sect, are invited to meet in convention at Fullerton Hall in Fairbury, Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 10 a.m., to consider and discuss the means by which we may arrest the present increasing tide of intemperance in this vicinity, by which our youth are corrupted, our Sabbaths desecrated, and our homes impoverished and desolated.

Come up and help us, sons, husbands, fathers! Come up and aid us, daughters, wives, mothers! We want the influence of your presence.

Dr. Carr, the elequent champion of temperance, will be with us. Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. John Berryman, Rev. Dr. Williams, and others will participate in the discussions of the convention, and Prof. Carter, the world-renowned musician, will add interest to the occasion by leading in the singing.

The convention will continue in session two days, being addressed Wednesday evening by Rev. H. D. Williams, and on Thursday evening, in the closing address, by Mrs. John Berryman.

Vermonters Attention!

All Vermonters, resident in this city and vicinity, who are favorable to holding a Vermonters' pic nic sometime during July or August, are requested to meet next Wednesday afternoon, June 15, at Judge Milli r's office in Canton, to arrange time, place, and programme of exercises for that occasion.



ESOLUTIONS.

Appropriate for Many Occasions.

ESOLUTIONS are a brief, terse method of expressing the opinions and sentiments of a company of people relative to any subject which it is desirable to discuss or place on record.

They are applicable to nearly any subject, and should be characterized by the utmost brevity consistent with a clear expression of the idea sought to be conveyed.

Resolutions Complimenting a Teacher.

"At the close of Mr. Hall's writing school, lately in session at Springfield, which was very fully attended, numbering over one hundred pupils, Prof. Hamilton, Principal of Springfield Academy, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Prof Geo, B. Hall, in giving instruction in penmanship to a very large and interesting class in this place, has given most unbounded satisfaction as a teacher of writing, therefore: "Resolved, That, as a teacher and penman he is pre-eminently superior, changing as he does the poorest scribblers almost invariably into beautiful penmen, during his course of lessons.

"Resolved, That his lectures on epistolary correspondence, punctuation, use of capital letters, and the writing of business forms, of themselves are worth infinitely more than the cost of tuition in his schools.

"Resolved, That we recommend him to the people of the entire country, as a teacher whose schools will be found a great intellectual good in any community so fortunate as to accure his services.

"Resolved, That, while we thank him for the very efficient instruction given this class here, we tender him a cordial invitation to visit our city again, professionally, at his earliest convenience."

Resolutions of Respect and Condolence. On the Death of a Freemann.

"At a regular communication of Carleton Lodge, No. 156, A. F. and A. M., held Feb. 10, 18—, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother Benjamin W. Rust; and

"WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues should be had: therefore be it

"Resolved, By Carleton Lodge, No 156, on the registry of the Grand Lodge of —, of Ancien, Free and Accepted Masons, that, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

"Resolved, That, in the death of Benjamin W. Rust, this Lodge laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of this society, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

"Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Lodge be extended to his family in their affliction.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to each of the newspapers of Carleton."

On the Death of a Member of any Society, Club, or Other Association.

"WHEREAS, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, ———, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was, in every way, worthy of our respect and regard.

"Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

"Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the ——— of our departed friend by the secretary of this meeting."

On the Death of a Clergyman.

"WHEREAS, the hand of Divine Providence has removed our beloved pastor from the scene of his temporal labors and the congregation who sat under his ministry, and profited by his example, are desirous of testifying their respect for his memory, and expressing their earnest and affectionate sympathy with the household deprived by this dispensation of its earthly head; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we tenderly condole with the family of our deceased minister in their hour of trial and affliction, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless.

"Resolved, That in our natural sorrow for the loss of a faithful and beloved shepherd, we find consolation in the belief that it is well with him for whom we mourn.

" Resolved. That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed pastor by the nearest and dearest ties, we share with them the hope of a reunion in that better world where there are no partings, and bliss ineffable forbids a tear.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, as a token of our respect and veneration for the Christian character of a good man gone to his rest, and of the interest felt by his late congregation in those he loved and cherished.

Resolutions Complimenting a Public Officer upon Retirement.

tunity for expressing the esteem in which we hold him as a faithful and courteous public servant; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting and the community are due to ———, for the able and impartial manner in which he has uniformly performed his public duties, and that we sincerely regret his determination to retire from public life.

"Resolved, That he carries with him, on leaving the position which he has so satisfactorily filled, the regard and good wishes of all who had occasion to transact official business with him.

"Resolved. That his late associates in office regard his return to private life as a loss to them, while they sincerely hope that it will prove a gain to him, and trust that his future will be as bright and prosperous as he can anticipate or desire.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the meeting be requested to transmit to him the preamble and resolutions adopted on this occasion.

Resolutions Compilmenting a Captain of a Steamer on a Successful Voyage.

"At a meeting of the cabin passengers of the steamship—, Captain—, arrived at this port from—, on the—inst., the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

"In token of our grateful remembrance of the watchful seamanship and agreeable social qualities displayed by Captain—and his officers during our late voyage from—to this port; be it

"Resolved, That if skill in navigation, urbane and gentlemanly attention to the wants and wishes of the passengers, and a sound, swift, and comfortable vessel, are among the essentials of a pleasant voyage, then we have reason to congratulate ourselves on having crossed the sea in the good ship ————, Captain ————; that we tender to him, and to all the officers of the vessel, our thanks for the kindness with which they administered to our comfort; that we commend the ship, her appointments, her commander, and his subordinates, to the favor of the voyaging public, because we are of opinion that they deserve it; and, that we hereby request the gentleman acting as accretary of this meeting to see that a copy of this testimonial be placed in the hands of Captain ———."

(Signed by —, etc.)

Resolutions Thanking a Conductor, and Commonding a Railway.

"At a meeting of the passengers on the Palace Sleeping and Dining Car —, nearing their journey's end, June 2, 1872, at —, the following preamble and complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEKEAS, It has been the good fortune of the persons comprising this meeting to make a safe, quick, and most delightful passage from —— to ——, over the —— railroad; therefore be it

"Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Conductor of the Palace Car......, for the numerous favors received at his hand throughout the journey; and we commend him for the many gentlemanly and agreeable qualities which characteries him so a man, and eminently fit him for the position he new holds.

"Resolved. That commendation is especially due the railross company for the excellent accommodations furnished travelers in their comfortable and luxurious coaches, and the superior condition of the track and road-bed, which is so smooth that the traveler rides over the same resting with almost as much case and pleasure as when essed in his own parlor.





Suitable for Forming Associations, Remonstrance, On the Departure of Friends, Expression of Wishes, etc.

Resolutions at a Temperance Meeting.

- "Mr. Chairman: Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following: —
- "WHEREAS. The saloons of this city are being kept open at all hours of the day and night, in violation of the ordinances governing the same; and
- "WHEREAS, Drunkenness is evidently on the increase, in consequence of the total lack of necessary legal restraint, which should close their doors at proper hours of night, and Sundays; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to investigate the extent of this violation, and report the same to the city council at their next meeting.
- "Resolved, That we call upon the mayor, aldermen, and city marshal of this city to enforce the law relating to the sale of liquors, and we hereby remind them that the people will hold them to strict accountability for allowing the ordinances governing and restraining saloon keepers to be violated."

Resolutions on the Departure of a Clergyman.

- "At a meeting of the Presbyterian society, held in the lecture room of their church, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
- "WHEREAS, Our pastor, the Rev. Hiram G. Morgan, has received a call from the First Presbyterian church of ——, and, for the purpose of accepting the same, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city; and
- "WHEREAS, We all realize that none but a selfish interest can prompt us to retain him, when a broader field with nobler opportunities is open to him; therefore, be it
- " Resolved, That we accept the resignation which severs our relation as pastor and people with feelings of heartfelt sadness,
- "Resolved, That the ten years of faithful service rendered by him to this society have been greatly blessed in upbuilding our church, increasing its membership, and creating feelings of Christian fellowship and good will among other denominations.
- "Resolved, That for his ministering to the temporal wants of the poor, and the spiritual needs of all; for the tender solicitude and carnest sympathy which have always brought him to the bedside of the sick and dying; for his efforts in behalf of the education of the mass s; and for his exertions to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity at all times and under all circumstances, the members of this parish, and the people of this city, owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay.
- " Resolved, That, in parting, our kindest wishes will ever attend him, and that we'r comm nel him to the parish to which he is to minister as one worthy their full confidence and highest esteem.

Committee.

Resolutions on the Departure of a Sunday School Teacher.

- "WHEREAS, Mr. Grant Watkins is about to remove from our midst and sever his connection with this school, in which he has so long and faithfully labored as teacher; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That we deeply regret the necessity of losing him in the Sunday School work, and most fervently wish for him a future of active usefulness in his chosen field of new associations and interests, ever praying that by a well ordered life and a Christian consecration he may at last unite, with all the truly faithful, in sweeter songs of redemption in the bright hereafter."

Resolutions Favorable to Forming an Association.

- "Mr. Chairman: Your committee, to whom was referred the duty of preparing resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to report the following:
- "WHEREAS, Our county is being infected by a band of organized horse thieves and highwaymen, making property and human life insecure; and
- "WHEREAS, The safety of the people demands that some immediate action be taken looking to the protection of life and property; therefore, be it
- "Resolved, That an association of citizens favorable to such protection be formed, to be known and styled 'The Grant County Protective Association.'
- "Resolved, That this association be governed by five directors, choose by this meeting. Such directors to choose their president, secretary, and treasurer from their number, any one of whom, upon hearing of the loss of property belonging to any member of this association, shall have authority, upon consulting with two other directors, to take the necessary steps to recover the same, and punish the thief, the expenses of recovery not to exceed the value of said property.
- "Resolved, That each member of this association shall pay to the treasurer two dollars, as membership fee, upon signing the constitution, and shall bear his share of the necessary expense incurred in recovering stolen property, and convicting thieves.
- "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to draft articles of association for the government of the society, regulating dues, times of meeting, etc., for each member to sign, essentially embodying the ideas expressed in these resolutions."

Resolutions Remonstrating against a Nuisance.

- "Resolved, That the continuance of the bone boiling establishment and glue factory of Mesers, Smith & Jones in the midst of a densely populated neighborhood, is an intolerable nuisance, which is incompatible with the health and comfort of those who reside in the vicinity.
- "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to apprise the authorities of the existence and nature of the nuisance; and, in case such action shall not produce its abatement, then, to employ counsel, and take such other legal steps as the case may require."

Resolutions at a Stockholders' Meeting, in Favor of a Certain Routs.

- "Resolved, That the proposed railroad bridge of this company, at Jackson, be located north, rather than south, of the village, for these reasons:
- "1. To build a bridge south of the town will necessitate placing a depot so far from the center of the village as to prevent the people of Jackson from patronizing the road, inasmuch as the South Western railway already has a depot near the center of the town.

"2. The south line will require more than double the amount of treetle work for the bridge.

"A. The right of way by the southern route is much the most expensive. Even with the purchase of the Jackson foundry grounds (which will remove the abrupt curve in the upper route), the right of way will cost less than by the south survey, to say nothing of bringing the depot nearer the center of the village, and lessening the expense of treatle work; therefore

" Resolved, That, for the foregoing and other reasons, the directors are recommended to take the northern instead of the southern route, for the proposed railway through the town of Jackson,"

Resolution Instructing Members of the Legislature.

" Resolved, That we are opposed to the present oppressive law on our statute books relative to stock running at large, and we hereby pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for either house of the legislature who is not pledged to its speedy repeal.

" Resolved, That the secretary is instructed to furnish a report of this meeting, together with this resolution, to such papers as will bring the subject most generally before the people."

Resolution of Thunks to the Officers of a Convention.

The following resolution, presented just before the close of a convention, is put by the member who makes the motion -- it being personal to the presiding officer.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are hereby given to the president, for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which be has presided over its deliberations, and to the other officers for the satisfactory manner in which they have fulfilled the duties assigned to them."



PETITION is a formal request or supplication, from the persons who present or sign the paper containing it, to the body or individual to whom it is presented, for the grant

It is a general rule, in the case of petitions presented to courts that an affidavit accompany them, setting forth that the statements therein made, so far as known to the petitioner, are true, and that these facts, by him stated as within his knowledge and that of others, he believes to be true.

PETITIONS TO A CITY COUNCIL.

The people of a town or city very frequently have occasion to petition their town authorities or city government for the granting of favors or the enactment of laws.

The following are among the forms of petition to a city council:

For Opening & Street.

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF _______, IN COMMON COUNCIL AMENIELED Genifemen. The undersigned respectfully solicit your honorable body to open and extend Wainut street, which now terminates at Adams street, through blocks Nos. to and if in Rail's addition to _______, to Benton street, thereby making Wainut a nearly straight and continuous street for two miles, and greatly accommodating the people in that portion of the city.

[Signed by five hundred tax papers, more or less.]

Remonstrating Against a Nuisanco.

TO THE MAYOR AND ALDERSEN OF THE CITY OF ------, IN CORMON COUNCIL.

Asking for a Policeman.

TO THE MATOR AND ALDERHEN OF THE CITY OF -------, IN COURSON COUNCIL

PETITIONS TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Petition from Farmers Asking for the Extermination of the Canada Thiatia.

TO THE HONORABLE THE BERATE AND HOUSE OF REFRESHENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ——, IN LEGISLATION CONVESSED

The underwigned citizens of ———— county respectfully represent that this, and neighboring counties, are becoming infested with that post, the Canada thistle. As yet they are not in sufficient quantity to be beyond control, but it is feared if they are allowed to go without restraint two years longer, they will be so spread as to make their extermination next to impossible. We, therefore respectfully request your honorable body to take summarity from an evil which cannot be removed if allowed to exist much longer.

(Alter give sevent). Nate and date.

[Signed by one thousand farmers, more or less.]

[Signed by one thousand farmers, more or less.]

Petition from Farmers, Relative to Stock Running at Large.

Petition from Farmers, Relative to Stock Running at Large.

To THE HONGASEE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ..., IN LEGISLATURE CONVENED.

Tour petitioners, residents and tax payers of ..., county respectively represent to your honorable body that the farmers of this state are at present subjected to an immense drain on their resources, by being compelled to build thousands of miles of fence, not for their own use but for the purpose of preventing the encroachment of others. At a low estimate it is costing militons of dollars every year for this needless fencing. The man who wishes to keep stock may fence the necessary pasturage for the same, but to compel the farmer who does not have stock in any considerable quantity to keep up miles of fence, continuity to rot down and he rebuilt to an oppression which is causing many farmers to remain in poverty, who otherwise might be in comparatively independent circumstances.

We, therefore, petition you to enact a law to prevent stock of overy description from running at large.

(Signet by fire handred formers more or less.)

(Signed by five hundred formers more or less.)

Petition to the Governor Asking for Pardon.

Patition to the Governor Asking for Parden.

To John M Palmer. Governoe of the State of Illinois

The Prition of the undersigned citizens respectfully represents
That on the night has of July, 1871, John Jones, of the city of Chicago,
was convicted before the criminal court, in the said city of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced therefor to the State prison at John't where he now
remains, for the term of twelve years, that the evidence upon which he was
convicted, as will be seen by the summary appended, was not altogether conclusive, that previous to that thise the said Jones had maintained the reputtion of being a peaceable and upright man and that his conduct since
imprisonment, according to the letter of the warden, filed herewith has been
most exemplary. The said Jones has a family who need his support and
under the impression that the well being of society will not be injured by his
enlargement, and that the ends of justice, under the circumstances of the
case, have been sufficiently answered, they respectfully implore exacutive
clemency in his behalf

(Bus give term miss and dots)

[Signed by etc., etc.]



The Committees Necessary and the Plan of Organization.



PLEASING variety in the routine of life is an occasional celebration. These are given often by certain societies, and comprise festivals, public dinners, picnics, excursions, reunions, etc.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A very appropriate day for a general celebration, in the United States, is the Fourth of July

In preparing for such a celebration it is first necessary to appoint sultable committees to carry out the details of the work incident to such an occasion. This is done by calling a meeting of the criticus at some public place, "for the purpose of making arrangements for relativisting the furtherming aniversary of American Independence" which meeting should organize in the usual form, by the appropriation of a president and secretary

The inverting should consider the feasibility of such celebration, and, if the occurred advisable to celebrate this anniversary, should appear an executive committee of three, to have general supervision of the whele affair, to be assisted by

- 1. $\propto 0$ may $\cos \epsilon$ condittee, who will solicit the necessary funds.
- 2. A countries on grounds, to select a suitable place for holding the celebration $f(\cdot)$ shorp speakers stand, seats for people etc.
- 41. Contracted on orator, who will provide speakers, reader of Declaration of Indexes on the star.
- 4. On active on maste, to provide band staging by the glee club, etc. 5. Committee in presenting who will induce the various societies and a representation from the different trades to appear in street procession mong with the committee of the different States in the Union.
- 6. has the activities display who well argange any military exhibit to a tractice thought advisable, take charge of firing guns etc.
- To consider on the works, who will attend to the arrangements for such explicit to a the evening.
- $M_{\rm s}$ is approximen an isomerow, whose especial duty it shall be to organize such strict in play of barbow, i.e. it is as will entertain and amost the people

The executive committee may appoint the president of the day, the necessary tearshals, and arrange for additional attractions and novel-to-set to actual teaces. The sures wolf the celebration

If the corresponding in made three or four weeks before the separate? Now let the executive committee thoroughly advertise the extra contribution in the contribution of the form of the form of the form of the should report to the executive while a react of some contribution in the distance of the form of the distance of the form of the distance of the form of the distance of the committee of the committee of the form of the committee of the com

orator should report the names of their speakers, while the various other committees will report what the attractions are to be in their several departments.

Then the executive committee should prepare their posters and programmes, descriptive of what may be seen by strangers from abroad who attend the celebration, and crowds of people will come from near and far

It is not necessary for many people to be interested at first in the celebration, to make the same a success. The resolve by ane person to have a grand celebration, who will call a public meeting, associate with himself two others, as an executive committee, and follow by the appointment of the necessary committees, publishing the whole to the world, and going ahead, will generally make a very successful celebration.

In the smaller towns so many committees may not be necessary, but having a good executive committee, the work is made much lighter by being distributed among a good many persons, though it will always devolve upon two or three individuals to carry the affair through to a successful conclusion.

PUBLIC DINNERS.

The same regulations, to a certain extent, as in the Fourth of July celebration, may be observed in other public entertainments, though it may not be necessary to have as many committees.

Where it is resolved to give a public dinner to a distinguished man, the first move is to extend to the person an invitation, as numerously signed as possible. If he accepts, he either fixes the day himself, or leaves that to the option of the party inviting him. In the latter case, they designate a time that will best suit bis convenience.

Arrangements having been made thus far, committees may be appointed on table, invitations, tonets, etc., the affair being conducted according to the etiquette of such occasions.

PICNICS AND FESTIVALS.

These social entertainments, which are usually conducted in the interest of certain societies, are mostly pleasant affairs in proportion as they are agreeably conducted by the managers.

They should be especially noticeable for the absence of all forms ity, joility and mirth reigning supreme. If another committee is appointed, outside of the executive, let it be a committee on fea-



MONG the delightful tithits that afford variety and merriment on certain festal occasions, may be toasts and sentiments, thus:

For a Christmas Dinner.

- "Christmas hospitality: And the ladles who make it delightful by their mincing ways."
- "The sports of the holidays: Sleighing the Dears, and taking comfort among the Buffaloes."

For the Thanksgiving Festival.

- "Our opinion on the Eastern Question: We agree with Russia, that Turkey ought to be gobbled,"
- "The health of our venerable host: Although an American citizen, he is one of the best Grand Seniors that ever presided over Turkey."
- "Thanksgiving: The magnetic festival that brings back erratic wanderest to the Old Folks at Home."
- "The thankegiving board: While it greans with plenty within, who cares for the whistling of the wind without."
- "Thanksgiving: The religious and social festival that converts every family mension into a Family Meeting House,"

For the Fourth of July.

- "The American Eagle: The older he grows the louder he screams, and the higher he flies."
- "The Union of the States, and the Union of the Sexes: The one was the beginning of man's independence, the other is the end of it."
- "Our Standard Sheet: It has often been badly mangled, and terribly scorched, but is, new ribeless, the noblest sheet that ever covered a hero on the bed of glory."

For a Wooden Wedding.

"Our Host and Hosters: The fire of affection they mutually kindled five years ago has not gone out; on the sontrary, we are glad to see them toolding up."

- "The Wooden Wedding of our Friends: And may all the children be chips of the old block."
- "The Hero and Heroine of this Wooden Festival: May they flourish like green bay trees in their youth, and retain all their pith when they become elders."

For the Tin Wedding.

- "The Golden Rule of Matrimony: Marry the first time for love—the second time for Tha."
- "The Fair Bride: She blushed at her first marriage, but she shows more metal to-day."
 - "Tin Weddings: And the bright reflections to which they give rise."

For the Crystal Wedding.

- "Crystal Weddings: The medium through which the bliss of enduring affection is magained, reflected, and made frameparent to everybody."
- "The fifteenth year of Wedlock: A matrimonial Stage, chiefly remarkable for its Temblers."
- "Our Hospitable Hostess: And may it never be her fate to look on life "as through a glass darkly."
- "The New Married Couple: They will not find the friendship of their friends as brittle as their gifts,"

For a Silver Wodding.

- "A quarter of a century of Married Rappiness: The best five-twenty bond in the world."
- "The Bridal Pair: Their admirable performances in double harness well entitle them to the plate."
- "Our Kind Entertainers: Know all men, by these presents, how alacerely we love them."

For the Golden Wedding.

- "Matrimony's Pleasant Autumn: May it always bear golden fruit,"
- "The Bridegroom's Prize: Not toys of gold, but the more attractive metal by his side."
- * Selected from Barbar's Ready-made Speeches, published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York,





HOW TO CALL, ORGANIZE AND CONDUCT PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES.

Duties of Officers, Order of Business, Introduction of Resolutions, and Parliamentary Usages in the Sovernment of Public Gatherings.



IE people of every community, in order to introduce laws, regulations, and organizations by which they shall be governed and benefited, find it necessary to meet from time to time in public assemblages. Thus, before a school can be

established, it is necessary to have a meeting of the citizens, to take the preliminary steps towards obtaining the school. Before a church organization can be had, a meeting of persons favorable to such proceeding must first take place, to secure sufficient concert of action to accomplish the object. To obtain unity of sentiment, and harmony of action, in the carrying forward of any important enterprise, the people must be called together, and the minds of a sufficient number directed into the desired channel to effect the contemplated purpose.

In educating public sentiment, calling the people together, and introducing the resolutions that shall embody the sense of the meeting, much written business is required that may properly be considered here.

To show the manner in which a meeting is convened, called to order, organized, and conducted, we will take a political gathering as an example.

To illustrate: William Jones, who lives in the town of Monroe, being a zealous politician, is desirous of having a republican meeting in his town, just before election. He, therefore, consults with John Belden, Arthur Bennett, George Moody, and others, who have a certain influence, as to time and place. Arrangements are also made with two or three persons, accustomed to public speaking, to address the meeting.

Notice is then given, by written placards or printed posters, as follows:

"Republican Meeting.

ALL CYTERES OF MOUROE, who favor the principles of the REPT BLICAN PAR. It are requested to meet on Thumbay Evenuse. Oct. 1st, at the TOWN HALL, at Seven O'Clock, to take such action as may be deemed best to promote the Success of the Party in the COMING ELECTION. The Monthing will be addressed by the Host. WILLIAM SPENCER, THOMAS HOPKINS, Eq., and OTHERS.

The projectors assemble at the Hall early, and decide, from an examination of the audience, who will make a suitable presiding officer, and secretary, or these persons may be selected

previous to the meeting, with the understanding that they will be present.

Selection of Chairman.

Half or three-quarters of an hour is usually given from the time when the meeting is appointed, for general conversation, while the audience is assembling. At half-past seven, Wm. Jones steps forward, and says:

"The meeting will please come to order."

As soon as the audience becomes still, Mr. Jones continues:

"I move that Samuel Lockwood act as President of this meeting."

Mr. Arthur Belden says:

"I second the motion."

Then, Mr. Jones puts the question thus:

"It has been moved and seconded, that Mr. Samuel Lockwood act as President of this meeting. All in favor of the motion will manifest the same by saying, 'Aye.'"

As soon as the affirmative vote has been expressed, he will say:

"Those who are opposed will say, 'No.'"

If the "Ayes" predominate, he will say:

"The 'Ayes' have it. Mr. Lockwood will take the chair."

If, however, the 'Noes' are in the majority, he will say:

"The 'Noes' have it; the motion is lost."

Thereupon, he will nominate another person, or put the question upon the nomination of some one else.*

As soon as the chairman is chosen, he will take his place.

Appointment of Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Bennett then says:

"I move that Mr. Hiram Cooper act as Secretary of this meeting."

This motion being seconded, the Chairman puts the question, and declares the result.

The meeting is now organized. The Chairman will direct the Secretary to read the call, or, if a copy of the call is not to be obtained, he will ask one of the projectors to state the object of the meeting.

Order of Business.

That speech being concluded, the President will say:

"You have heard the call, and understand its object; what is the further pleasure of the meeting?"

Mr. Jones, thereupon, says:

"I move that a Committee of three be appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting."

This is seconded.

The Chairman then says:

"Gentlemen, you have heard the motion; are you ready for the question?"

If any one desires to speak against the motion, or has any remark to make, he arises, and says:

"Mr. Chairman."

The Chairman turns towards the speaker, and listens to him, and each in succession. When they are all done, or in case no one responds to the call, he puts the question in the previous form, and declares the result.

Committee on Resolutions.

The resolution being adopted, the Chairman says:

"I will appoint as such Committee—William Jones, Albert Hawkins, and Henry Peabody."

Where a motion is made moving the appointment of a committee, it is parliamentary usage to appoint, as the first person selected on such committee, the mover of the resolution.

The Committee withdraws to prepare the resolutions, or to examine those previously prepared for the purpose.

Upon the retirement of the Committee, the audience will call for the leading speakers of the evening to address the meeting. When the speeches are concluded, the Chairman of the Committee comes forward, and says:

^{*} If considerable political excitement exists in the community, the opposite party will sometimes gather in large force, which is termed "packing" the meeting; will vote their own officers into place, and conduct the meeting according to their own wishes. When, however, a meeting is called in the interest of a certain political party, it is considered disreputable for another party to seek, through overwhelming force, to control the meeting in their own interest.

"Mr. Chairman, the Committee report the following resolutions."

He then reads the resolutions, and gives them to the Secretary.

The Chairman now says:

"You have heard the resolutions. What shall be done with them?"

Arthur Bennett says:

"I move they be adopted."

The motion is seconded.

The Chairman then says:

"The question on the passage of the resolutions is now before the house. Are there any remarks to be made on the subject?"*

If no objections are made, the President will put the question, and declare the result. The formality of appointing a Committee on Resolutions may be avoided by the resolutions being introduced and read by one of the projectors of the meeting.

The resolutions adopted, and the speeches concluded, the Chairman will ask:

"What is the further pleasure of the meeting?"

Adjournment.

If there be no further business, some one moves an adjournment. As the question is not debatable the Chairman puts it direct. If carried, he says:

"The meeting is adjourned."

If thought best to convene another meeting, the Chairman will declare:

"The meeting is adjourned to the time fixed upon."

The foregoing, it will be seen, by varying the call, and changing the business to suit, will answer for most political gatherings, or any public meeting.

If it is desirable to make the proceedings public, it is the duty of the Secretary to fully write up the business of the meeting, and transmit the same to the nearest newspaper favorable to the cause. If the meeting be of sufficient importance, it may be well for him, immediately after being chosen to fill the position, to move the appointment of two Assistant Secretaries, who will aid him in writing up the proceedings for two or three newspapers.

The Secretary's Report.

The Secretary's report of a meeting, will, of course, vary according to circumstances. In the record of the foregoing meeting, it would read as follows:

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Republican citizens of Monroe was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 16th, Samuel Lockwood being chosen president of the meeting, and Hiram Cooper appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. William Jones, the chairman appointed as a committee on resolutions, Mesers Wm. Jones, Albert Hawkins, and Henry Peabody.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was very ably addressed by Hon. W. Spencer, of Belmont, who reviewed the work that had been done by this party, in a speech of some forty minutes.

Mr. Spencer was followed by Thomas Hopkins, Eeq., of Cambridge, in a half hour's speech, in which he particularly urg d upon all Republicans the necessity of vigilant effort from this time forward till the election.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

(Here the Secretary inserts the Resolutions.)
On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

Government of Conventions.

While the foregoing form is applicable, with suitable variations, to the management of ordinary public meetings, it is generally necessary in political conventions, which contain frequently a large number of delegates with a great diversity of interests to subserve, several candidates being often before the convention seeking position, to make first a temporary, and afterwards a permanent organization.

Comprised, as the convention is, of delegates, who are representatives from constituencies of different parts of the county, or state, the assemblage is a legislature of the party, and is governed by nearly the same rules. The strictest application of these rules is often necessary, in order to preserve decorum in its discussions, and dignity in its action.

A convention may be called, either by some committee appointed by previous conventions to make the call, or it may be convened by invitation of the leading friends of a particular

^{*} If there is a good deal of business before the meeting, the chairman may dispatch such business much more rapidly by immediately putting a question, when moved and seconded, without inviting remarks.

cause, or measure. The call should contain some general directions as to the mode of electing delegates.

The night before the convention a caucus is generally held in the several towns of the county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the same. These delegates are sometimes instructed by the meeting to vote for certain men or measures, in the convention.

Two sets of officers are chosen in the convention—temporary, and permanent. The first is for the purpose of conducting the business preparatory to organization.

The temporary chairman is chosen in the manner heretofore designated. In selecting the permanent officers, it is usual to allow the delegation from each county, district or township, the right to name one member of the com-

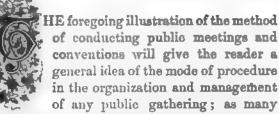
mittee on permanent organization. In order to save time, it is common to appoint a committee, at the same time, on credentials, whose duty it is to ascertain if each delegate is entitled to vote in the convention.

During the interval that follows, it is customary, while the committees are engaged in their labors, to call upon various prominent men to address the gathering.

The officers recommended by the committee chosen for the purpose, are generally elected; the real business of the convention can now be performed.

It is customary to give the thanks of the convention to its officers just previous to adjournment. In that case, the member who makes the motion puts the question upon its adoption, and declares the result.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES,*



questions arise, however, concerning parliamentary usage on disputed questions, the following rules of order will be of interest to all persons who may have occasion to participate in the work of public meetings:

Duties of the President of a Mosting.

The presiding officer of a meeting should possess acuteness of hearing, a clear, distinct voice, positiveness of manner, self-possession, and a clear understanding of his duties, which are as follows:

First, if the meeting be temporary in its character, the president, having been appointed by the members of the congregation present will, after taking the chair, proceed to state the object of the meeting, or call upon some member in the audience, who is supposed to know the object of the gathering, to do so.

SELECTION OF A SECRETARY,

Should no one move the appointment of a secretary, the president will suggest the necessity of a recording officer, and will call upon the meeting to nominate a suitable person for the position. Upon his nomination the chairman will put the same to vote and announce the result, as he will all motions and propositions properly presented, that may necessarily arise in the course of the proceedings.

In making a statement to the assembly, or putting a question, it is customary for the chairman to arise and stand while doing so, though he may retain his seat if much more convenient, while reading any communication or message to the meeting.

OLDER.

He should strictly maintain order, or call upon some one or more persons in authority to do so; should see that members of the meeting, while engaged in the presenting of motions or in debate, observe the order and decorum enjoined by parliamentary rules; should decide all questions of order; should appoint members of committees when required by motion to do so, and should not leave his chair unless the same be filled by a vice president (if there be one) or by the appointment of a pro tempore chairman.

QUORUM

When presiding over a deliberative assembly, such as a council or legislature, his actions will be largely governed

Parliamentary rules are called parliamentary from the fact that the rules and regulations that now govern public bodies, throughout this
country, are substantially those that have been long in use by the British Parliament in England.

by the rules and regulations of the body itself. In such cases it is customary for the chairman to ascertain whether or not a quorum of members be present. Should such not prove to be the case within thirty minutes from the time appointed for the opening of the meeting, it will be in order to adjourn from lack of a quorum, though it will be proper to send an officer in authority to secure the attendance of a sufficient number of members to make a quorum, whereby business may be transacted.

At any time during the session, should it be ascertained that less than a quorum of members is in attendance, the chairman must announce the fact, and suspend the transaction of business, as the proceedings of the meeting are illegal when less than a quorum is present.

Should the meeting open with a quorum of members, some of whom should afterwards leave, and the fact be discovered when calling the yeas and nays upon any question, that a quorum is not present, the meeting should adjourn. It will be in order to take up the uncompleted business at the next meeting exactly at the same point it was when the absence of a quorum was ascertained at the preceding meeting.

SIGNING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

It is the duty of the presiding officer to place his signature to all documents and proceedings of the assembly, when necessary, in order to authenticate the same.

In general, the chairman being created by the meeting, as a representative of the members present, his duty is to obey their commands, and declare the will of the assemblage in a just and impartial manner.

Duties of the Secretary.

The secretary, upon taking the chair at a temporary meeting, will provide himself with the necessary stationery with which to note the proceedings on the occasion.

READING CALL, ETC.

He will, upon request of the president, read the call for the meeting, all communications, messages, and resolutions that may be offered; will furnish a copy of the proceedings for publication, if desirable, or for any person interested who may wish to examine the same; and will preserve the record of proceedings for presentation and examination at a subsequent meeting, if held.

WHAT TO MAKE RECORD OF.

The secretary of a deliberative assembly will, after reading the minutes of preceding meeting, make note of and enter upon his journal the substance of all proceedings and enactments passed by the assemblage. All discussions, motions proposed, and other matter not voted upon, are not entered. Such is the rule in legislative assembles. In other meetings it is frequently customary to present a report, not only of what is actually done, but also an outline of the discussions and proceedings in the meeting.

PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.

The secretary should file all papers of importance, after having read the same, and being the custodian of all such, should never allow any member or other person to remove them without permission from or direction of the assembly.

CALLING ROLL AND SIGNING PAPERS.

He should call the roll when ordered, for the purpose of either noting the absentees or taking a vote of the yeas and nays. He will inform committees of their appointment, the nature of the business they are chosen to consider, will authenticate all proceedings, acts, and orders of the meeting by his signature, and will issue calls for special sittings.

It is customary for the secretary to stand while reading any extended document or calling the roll of members in large assemblages, and to retain his place throughout the session of the meeting unless some one be appointed pro tempore to act as secretary during his absence. Where one or several assistant secretaries are chosen, less inconvenience is occasioned by the temporary absence of the secretary.

The Treasurer.

The office of treasurer, while often distinct, is frequently coupled with that of secretary. This portion of his duty consists in entering in a book provided for the purpose, an account of all moneys received and disbursed in behalf of the body which he serves.

ORDERS TO PAY MONEY.

The rule is, to pay out no moneys without an order bearing the signatures of the president and secretary, or the chairman of a finance committee, who is empowered to audit bills, which orders the treasurer should carefully preserve as vouchers.

BONDS.

It is further customary to require bonds of such officer for the faithful performance of his duty, where any considerable amount of money is handled, he being also required to yield possession of his books to his successor, in good order.

The Committees.

All public bodies find it necessary, in order to systematize their work and expedite business, to appoint certain individuals of their number to have charge and control of certain departments of the work, relating to their deliberations.

SELECT AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

Where appointed for a particular occasion, the committee is known as and called a select committee; where appointed at the beginning of a session, to consider all matters of a certain nature, it is termed a standing committee.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

A "committee of the whole" consists of all the members. As it is the duty of the standing and select committees to prepare measures to be acted upon by the full assembly, so it is the duty of the "committee of the whole" to consider and arrange the preliminaries of the business that the assembly is to consider. This committee can act with much less formality than is consistent with the customary forms of parliamentary usage in full assemblage.

Appointment of Committees.

The constitution and by-laws of an association usually provide for the appointment of standing committees, who sit permanently during the session. The members of such committees in deliberative assemblies, unless otherwise ordered, are appointed by the presiding officer.

The necessity of a select committee is usually suggested by some member of the assembly, who frequently moves that a certain number be appointed, either by the chairman or the meeting. Should this committee be appointed by the meeting, it is customary to select by majority vote one at a time, thus giving the assembly ample time to consider the fitness of each candidate for the proposed committee; though the entire number may be voted upon at once, if thought desirable, to save time.

CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE.

While the members of the committee possess the right to select their chairman, it is a recognized courtesy to select the first person appointed on the committee as chairman of such committee.

The necessity of appointing a new committee is sometimes obviated, if there be already a committee appointed, by assigning the matter to be considered to such committee.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

In most legislative bodies the committees appointed by the presiding officer at the opening of the session, are sufficient in number to appropriately consider any subject that may be brought before the meeting. Thus, in the City Council, there is usually provision made for the appointment of a committee on "police," on "fire and water," on "abatement of taxes," on "streets and alleys," on "license," public grounds," etc. Committees are also appointed by legislative assemblies, whose duty it is to consider everything of a judicial character, matters relating to taxation, public institutions, etc. Any matter arising during the session, decidedly distinct in its character, and requiring considerable deliberation, is usually referred, by motion of one of the members of the assembly, to the committee having jurisdiction over that kind of business.

CALLING THE COMMITTEE TOGETHER.

When a committee is appointed, it is usual for the first named member to call such committee together as soon as possible, though it is not allowable for a committee to hold its meeting during the session of the main body, unless ordered to do so.

Committee Reports.

No order is necessary to require a committee to report. Whenever a conclusion is arrived at by the majority, a report should be made by the chairman of the committee to the main body. The minority of a committee can also present a report, by obtaining leave to do so. If a majority cannot be obtained, or an agreement made, the committee should report the fact and ask to be discharged. Upon being discharged, a new committee may be appointed as before, or the matter may be disposed of by the main body.

RECEIVING THE REPORT.

When a report is made, the chairman, or person appointed to present the report of the committee, rises in the assembly, and states to the presiding officer that the committee which he represents is ready to make their report concerning the matter which they have had under consideration. The person making this announcement may himself move that the report be received and (if a select committee) the committee discharged, though it is more usual for some other member of the assembly to make such motion. The question is then put by the presiding officer to the meeting, as to whether the report will be received then; or, if not then, a time is fixed upon when it will be received.

REPORT IN WRITING.

The person making the report usually presents the same in writing, reading the document in his place, after which he presents the report, and all papers relating to the subject, to the secretary; or the report may be given to the secretary to read, after which the meeting will consider the matter of its acceptance. As a rule, upon some one member of the meeting moving the acceptance of the report, the same being seconded, the presiding officer will announce the report accepted, without taking a vote thereon. If, however, decided objection is made, a vote by the meeting will be taken.

A report by a select committee being accepted, the committee is dissolved, though anything further arising on the question, the matter may be recommitted to the same committee. When accepting a report, it is common for a member to move that the report be accepted and the committee discharged.

Reports may be made by the simple expression of opinion by the committee, or by resolution or resolutions.

Committee of the Whole.

When it becomes necessary for the assembly to form itself into a committee of the whole, such action is taken on motion of some member of the meeting. The motion being carried, the presiding officer appoints a chairman of the committee, and himself takes a seat with the other members of the assembly, the chairman of the committee taking his seat with the clerk at the secretary's desk.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The chairman appointed by the presiding officer is usually accepted by the meeting, though the meeting possesses the power to select another chairman, should the members see fit to enforce the privilege, some one member of the meeting putting the question on the selection of another candidate.

QUORUM.

The same number is necessary in the committee of the whole to form a quorum as in the main body, and should the number be less than a quorum, the committee is compelled to rise, when the chairman informs the presiding officer that the committee is unable to transact business for want of a quorum.

DISSOLVING THE COMMITTEE.

While the committee of the whole is in session the president usually remains in the room, so that, should any disturbance ·anı

arise in the committee, he may take the chair, dissolve the committee, and restore the body to order. Should such action be taken, the motion must be put as before, that the committee may sit again.

The secretary makes no record in his journal of the proceedings of the committee, but only the report of such committee to the main body.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE CANNOT ADJOURN.

A committee of the whole cannot adjourn; it must rise. Neither does it take the ayes and noes, nor take up the previous question.

If unable to finish the business before time for adjournment, the committee may rise; the presiding officer will resume the chair; the chairman of the committee will report progress and ask leave to sit again, which leave is usually granted upon motion.

REPORT TO THE MAIN BODY.

Should the subject be concluded, on motion the committee will rise, the president will resume his seat, and the committee will report its proceedings and conclusions to the main body, upon the motion of some member, as with other reports.

With the exception that members may speak as often as they can obtain the floor in committee of the whole, the same rules apply to the committee of the whole as govern the main body.

THE SECRETARY.

The assistant clerk usually acts as secretary of the committee of the whole, and the presiding officer of the main body may participate in the proceedings of the committee of the whole, along with the other members of the assembly.

EXAMINATION OF MATTER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

In the case of any communication referred to a committee, it is usual to proceed to have it read by the clerk, section by section, or paragraph by paragraph, he noting such suggestions as the members may see fit to make, and adding such amendments as may be thought best.

Should the paper originate in the committee, erasures and interlineations may be made on such paper, in such number as may be thought best, though a clean copy of the same should be made when completed. Should the paper originate outside of the committee, amendments and changes should be made on a separate sheet of paper. When the amendments are complete, the committee should rise, and report to the general assembly.

Duties of Members of a Meeting.

Having defined the duties of the officers and committees, it is equally important that members of the assembly also understand their duties and privileges.

EQUALITY OF MEMBERS.

An assemblage of citizens, meeting in deliberative assembly is, in the highest sense of the term, a representation of a free and independent people, standing, for the time, upon a plane of exact equality. Every member of the meeting will assume the position he is fitted to fill, and will win

the esteem and respect of his associates there, in proportion his worth, perhaps more nearly than anywhere else.

APPRECIATION OF EACH MEMBER'S ABILITY.

If well informed in parliamentary usage, the fact is we clearly seen. If possessed of a high degree of intellectic culture—if gifted with fluency of speech and readiness in d bate—the fact is clearly shown on such an occasion as th Wealth and poverty stand side by side. Eminence in positic and lowliness of condition are lost sight of for the time, as the real worth of the speaker, and active participator in the public meeting, is revealed in the proceedings of the a sembly.

The same rights being accorded to all, it therefore become ach member to exhibit such deportment as will, in the higher degree, promote the harmony and efficiency of the meeting.

ORDER AND DEPORTMENT OF MEMBERS.

Upon calling the meeting to order, every member should, possible, become seated, with head uncovered. The member wishing to speak will arise and address the presiding office when the president, upon hearing such address, will call the member by name, or indicate him by position, that the bod may give attention to his remarks.

It is customary for a member to stand while speaking, if ab to do so, and the rules of decorum forbid any unseemly conduct upon the part of other members, calculated to disturb the speaker, such as general conversation, laughing, hissing, of passing about the room between the speaker and the presiding officer.

Right to the Floer.

Two or more persons arising to speak at nearly the same time, the chairman will decide who was first up, by calling the name or otherwise indicating such person, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily withdraws in favor of another. It case the president is unable to decide the matter, it should beleft for the meeting to determine who is entitled to the flood Readiness of discernment, and promptness of decision, however, upon the part of the chairman, usually render this appearunnecessary.

TREATMENT OF A DISORDERLY PERSON.

In cases of persistency in any improper course of action, of breaches of decorum, it is in order for any member of the assembly to make complaint of such offending member to the chairman, who names the offender, states in presence of the meeting the offence complained of, and offers the offender as opportunity for explanation of his conduct.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

If the offence is of such grave character as to require the action of the meeting upon the same, the member so offending should withdraw, though the privilege may be given him of remaining. It is optional with the meeting whether the member be allowed to remain or not, while his conduct is being considered by the assembly. In no case, however, should he vot upon matters relating to himself. If he does so, the vot should not be received, as no person has a right to act as judg upon his own conduct.

KINDS OF PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.

After a due consideration of the offense, the assembly may reprimand the offender; may deprive him of the privilege of voting, or speaking, for a certain length of time; may compel him to apologize, or suffer expulsion; or, if deemed for the best interests of the assembly, may expel him from the association.

Speaking to the Question.

No one can speak more than once to the same question, without permission from the assembly, even though he may change his mind on the subject; when he obtains the floor, he may speak as long as he chooses, unless a regulation exists to the contrary. The person introducing the subject, however, after every one else wishing to speak on the matter has spoken, may close the debate.

MAKING EXPLANATION.

A member may, however, be permitted to make an explanation relating to any material part of his speech, though he is not allowed to review the same at length for the purpose of introducing additional arguments.

RESPECT DUE THE CHAIRMAN.

Upon the chairman rising to make any explanation or statement, the member occupying the floor at the time should resume his seat, giving the president an opportunity of being heard.

DESIGNATING MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,

The rule of a well conducted meeting, in order to prevent personalities, is to avoid calling any person by name during a debate in assembly; it being customary to designate the person referred to by number, or as the member from such a state, such a county or district, or "my opponent," "my colleague," or the member who spoke last, etc.

Impropriety of Personalities.

To secure continued harmony among members of a public assembly, everything of a personal nature should be studiously avoided. Any allusion to the personal appearance of another member, reference to his peculiarities, ridicule of his private opinions on political or religious matters, is all very ungentlemanly, and will, in the end, react to the injury of the person making the remarks. Such a course of action will sometimes make a lifelong enemy of the person alluded to. It is desirable for each member of the assembly to secure all the friends in the meeting it is possible to obtain; to do this, he should treat every member of the meeting as he would wish to be treated, under like circumstances. The speaker should confine himself closely to principles involved in the subject he is treating, though he may criticise the position taken by his adversary. Any personal allusions, however, should be of a courteous and complimentary character.

NECESSITY OF THE CHAIRMAN PRESERVING ORDER.

When a member fails to observe the rules of decency and decorum, becomes personal and offensive, it is the duty of the chairman to call the speaker immediately to order, and check such language. The neglect of a presiding officer to do this will frequently cause a body that meets in continuous session to become greatly demoralized, and cause it to lose its power and efficiency for good.

CALLING TO ORDER.

When a member is called to order by the president he should take his seat, unless allowed to explain. In case the meeting be appealed to, the question is decided without debate. If the body is not appealed to, the question shall be decided by the chair. If the decision be favorable, the speaker is allowed to proceed; if unfavorable, the speaker is not allowed to proceed without permission of the assembly.

Introducing the Business of a Meeting.

The officers and members of an assembly understanding their duties, they are then in readiness for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, or any work they may have met to consider.

In legislative assemblies, generally, the order of business is provided for in the by-laws of the association, and generally comes in the following order:

1. The secretary reads his record of the preceding meeting.
2. Reports of standing committees. 3. Reports of special committees. 4. Special orders. 5. Unfinished business. 6. New business.

Official Form of Conducting a Meeting.

The rapidity with which business may be transacted in a deliberative assembly will greatly depend upon the readiness of action, and executive ability of the presiding officer. If such officer be thoroughly informed in parliamentary usage, quick and positive in decision, the council or association that otherwise would be detained in discussions and business half the day or night, may have the same business dispatched in an hour.

PROMPTITUDE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

The president should be promptly in his seat at the minute appointed, and should strictly enjoin upon members the necessity of punctuality. Thus, much time is gained in the early part of a meeting.

Upon taking the chair, the president will give the signal, and will say, "The meeting (or council, society, club, association, as the case may be) will please come to order."

READING OF THE MINUTES.

If a previous meeting has been held, and the record of the same has been kept by the secretary, the president will say:

"The secretary will please read the minutes."

The minutes of the preceding meeting should be as brief as possible, and plainly state the work transacted at the last meeting. At the close of their reading, the president will say:

"You have heard the minutes read; what action will you take on them?"

If the minutes are correct, some member will say. "I move the minutes stand approved." This motion is seconded, when the president says:

"It is moved and seconded that the minutes stand ap-

proved All in favor of the motion manifest the same by saying 'Aye!'"

"Those of the contrary opinion, 'No!'"

The formality of a vote on the minutes is dispensed with in many associations, as follows:

At the close of the reading of the minutes, the president says:

"You have heard the reading of the minutes; what action will you take thereon?"

A member says, "I move that the minutes, as read, stand approved."

The president says, "If no objection is offered, the minutes will stand approved."

The president will then promptly call for reports of "standing committees," if there be a standing rule to that effect, "special committees," etc., reports, petitions, etc., from the members, passing in under each head.

New Business.

New business usually comes in under the head of communications or petitions, and is presented by some member rising to his feet and saying:

"Mr. president (or Mr. chairman)."

The attention of the president having been arrested, he will call the member by name, or designate his number, and announce his willingness for the member to proceed.

TWO PERSONS RISING AT THE SAME TIME.

If two members should rise at nearly the same time, the president will determine who was first up. If his opinion is appealed from, the matter will be decided by a majority vote of the meeting. Should there be a tie, the president will vote and determine the matter.

A member making a statement relating to some matter, or presenting a communication or petition in writing from some person or persons, such communication or petition should be signed by the petitioner or petitioners.

Presenting Petitions.

The member who presents a petition should be so informed of the character of his petition, as to be able to make a plain statement of the nature of its contents, and whether it is worthy of consideration or not.

The person presenting the petition, or some other member, may move that the communication be received, and referred to the committee having charge of that class of business. At the same time, he should give the paper to the secretary.

His motion being seconded, the president will say:

"If no objection is offered, the communication (or petition, as the case may be) is so referred.

The secretary makes note of the fact, and holds the paper in his custody, until given to the proper committee.

IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PETITION.

If it is desirable to have the petition acted upon at once, the person presenting it offers a motion to that effect, and upon its being seconded it is put to vote by the president, as follows:

"It has been moved and seconded that Chere the president should so distinctly state the question that all may understand the proposition before the meeting). All in favor of the motion will manifest the same by saying 'Aye!'"

When the ayes have voted, he will say:

"All opposed to the motion, 'No!"

Or the motion having just been made, the president may say:

"It has been moved and seconded that (here he states the question) be passed. All in favor of the same, etc."

Calling the Ayes and Noes.

Frequently the member who makes a motion, for the purpose of placing the ayes and noes of each member on record, will say:

"I move the adoption of the resolution, and that the clerk call the ayes and noes thereon."

The president will then state the question, and say:

"The clerk will please call the ayes and noes."

As a rule, unless a motion receives a second, the question is not put to vote; the idea being that if a motion does not possess sufficient popularity to secure a second, it is not worth the while to take up the time of the assembly in putting the same to vote.

Stating the Question.

A motion that has been made and seconded, has next to be stated by the president. Until it is so stated, no action can be taken thereon, as it is not yet before the meeting for discussion. Having been stated, and being before the meeting, it can only be withdrawn by motion and second, the same as it was introduced.

EXPLANATION OF THE QUESTION.

Whenever any member fails to understand the question, the president should state the same for the information of the member, if desired.

The assembly can consider but one question at a time, which should be disposed of before another question can be introduced.

INTRODUCTION OF MOTIONS.

As a rule, to insure the passage of a resolution, it is safest for the person introducing the same to have the proposition plainly reduced to writing (see chapter on resolutions). Thus the clerk or president having occasion to announce the motion, is much more likely to bring the matter clearly before the meeting.

Whether the proposition readily receive the sanction of the assembly or not will depend upon the following conditions:

- 1. The assembly should completely understand the objects, tendency, and character of the resolution, or
- 2. If the resolution relate to a matter of public interest, and is obviously a subject that requires immediate attention, and its passage will be of very decided benefit, an assembly will be apt to consider it favorably at once, and will be likely to take immediate action relating to its passage.

TEMPORARY SUPPRESSION OF THE QUESTION.

If, however, the body deem the proposition of no especial consequence, or wish more time for the investigation of the

subject, or an opportunity to make amendments and changes rendering it more acceptable, then they may cause its suppression, at least for a time, by some member moving that the question lie on the table. If this is seconded, this question takes precedence of any other before the assembly.

If this motion is decided in the affirmative, the main question, and all matters relating to it, is removed from before the meeting, until such time as it suits the convenience of the assembly to take the matter up.

If decided in the negative, the business relating to the principal motion before the house will proceed, as though the motion to "lie on the table" had not been made.

Previous Question.

A question may be postponed by moving the previous question, which is done as follows:

Upon a motion being made to adopt a resolution, it is allowable for a member to move that "the question be now put." This last motion, which is termed moving the previous question, becomes the immediate question before the house, and at once shuts off debate on the main question. When the friends of a measure are afraid to have the same discussed, it is common for them to move that "the question be now put;" hoping to have strength enough, if the resolution is not discussed, to carry their point. If their motion is carried, then the original question is put, and immediately disposed of.

It is common, also, for the party anxious to defeat a measure, being fearful that its discussion will make a favorable impression on the members, to move "that the question be now put;" their hope being that the members, being unacquainted with the resolution, will not consent to its adoption, until it has been more thoroughly discussed.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

When it is decided that the question should not then be put, all further discussion of the original question is usually post-poned for that day. This depends upon the standing rule of assembly, however. With some state legislatures it is the rule, if the question is decided in the negative, to resume the debate and proceed with the discussion.

Formerly, in the English parliament, when it was decided that the question be not put, the question could not be brought up again during the session. At the present time, however, the decision that the motion shall not be put, effects a postponement only until the next day.*

Suppression of Questions.

When it is desirable to suppress a question, or prevent its passage, there are several plans resorted to by parliamentarians. Among these are:

1st. Moving an adjournment, which is immediately in order; and if the hour be late, will oftentimes be passed.

- 2d. Moving that the question be laid on the table for the present; the argument being that, on a subsequent occasion the meeting will have more time and better opportunity to consider the merits of the question, and hence will be better informed concerning its merits.
- 3d. To secure, if possible, an indefinite postponement of the question, which virtually defeats it. If the maker of the motion for postponement is fearful that the question is so popular with the assembly that the members will not submit to an indefinite postponement, he will

4th. Aim to secure at least a postponement to a certain time in the future, hoping that it will be subsequently forgotten, or the pressure of business will be such that it cannot be taken up at the time appointed.

Or, the member, trusting to the unpopularity of the question, or the unwillingness of the meeting to pass a measure without due consideration, may move the "previous question," by

5th. Moving that the question be now put.

The member may suggest indefinite changes in the question, sufficient to show the importance of some amendment, and thereupon

6th. Move its reference to a committee having jurisdiction over that class of questions, or a select committee, as the case may be. If the question has been once considered in committee, it may be recommitted. Or the member may

7th. Move an amendment to the question, which will greatly change, modify, or weaken the force of the question.

Should all these means fail, and the question be put and carried, subsequent light on the subject may cause the members to change their opinions, in which case

8th. The question may be taken up at the next sitting or any subsequent meeting, and be reconsidered.

To Secure the Passage of a Question.

1st. The member introducing a question should have given the matter very careful and considerate attention; being thus thoroughly informed concerning its merits, and consequently able to fully illustrate and represent the claims of the measure he advocates.

2d. Personal acquaintance, conversation, and explanation with various members of the assembly relative to the question to be brought forward, will aid much in securing favorable consideration of the subject.

3d. The introduction of the motion when adjournment is

assemblies operating technically to suppress the main question for the day only, is, in general, merely to suspend the taking of the question for that day; either leaving the debate to go on during the residue of the day, or the subject to be renewed on the next or some other day. The operation of an affirmative decision is the same, in both countries, namely, the putting of the main question immediately, and without further debate, delay, or consideration."— Cushing's Manual.

[&]quot;The operation of a negative decision is different in different assemblies; in some, as for example, in the house of representatives of congress, it operates to dispose of the principal or main question, by suppressing or removing it from before the house for the day; but in others, as in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, and in the house of assembly of New York (in the former by usage only, and in the latter by rule), the effect of a negative decision of the previous question is to leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

In England, the previous question is used only for suppressing a

question, or in some other manner.

In England, the previous question is used only for suppressing a main question; the object of the mover is to obtain a decision of it in the negative; and the effect of such a decision, though in strictness only to suppress the question for the day, is, practically and by parliamentary usage, to dispose of the subject altogether. In this country, the previous question is used chiefly for suppressing debate on a main question; the object of the mover is to obtain a decision of it in the affirmative; and the effect of a decision the other way, though in some

not probable, and, if possible at a time when there is not a sufficient amount of business before the meeting to make an excuse for laying the question on the table, will aid in having it passed.

4th. The motion being seconded, the member introducing the same should then obtain the floor, and properly present the claims of the question to the members of the assembly.

5th. If the meeting is adjourned, the question laid on the table, or the consideration of the motion postponed to a certain time, the motion should be promptly brought up at the first opportunity.

6th. Should the matter be referred to a committee, the privilege may be obtained of fully acquainting the committee with the claims of the question.

7th. Should the question be so amended as to entirely change the character of the original question, and thus passed, the member may subsequently, under another name, introduce a question embracing essentially the same principles, indirectly, as the original question, and perhaps secure for the proposition favorable consideration.

8th. Another trial. Subsequent events may so change the opinions of members of an assembly as to induce them to vote favorably upon a question that they have before rejected.

The Disposal of Questions.

Motions and questions while nearly synonymous in parliamentary usage, are somewhat different in meaning. To more that an act be passed, is termed a motion. The subject, however, to be acted upon, is called a question. The action of the assembly is termed a resolution or vote. The motion being put, and the question adopted by a vote of the assembly, the decision is then known as an ordinance, order, law, statute, resolution, etc. according to the character of the meeting.

To move the previous question by moving that the question be now put, if carried in the affirmative, causes the question to be put immediately, and is thus at once disposed of without further debate. If decided in the negative, the question was formerly disposed of for the session. At the present time, it disposes of the question for the day only. In some parliamentary bodies, according to the standing rules, the debate goes on,

The effect of securing a postponement of a question without date, is to suppress the motion entirely. If postponed to a certain day, it can be taken up on that day, or as soon as the business of that day is completed.

PUTTING THE QUESTION.

In putting a question to the assembly, after it has been carefully considered, altered, amended, etc., as the case may be, the presiding officer should ask if the assembly is ready for the question? If no further suggestions are offered by the members, the chairman will then state the question, and call for a vote of the members, in the first place on the affirmative, the form of which has been heretofore considered.

TAKING UP THE QUESTION.

A question having been postponed to a certain time, the member interested in the question has a right to insist, at the

appointed time, that the question be taken up. No delay or debate is allowed on the matter of taking it up. The presiding officer will then put the motion whether the meeting proceed to take up the order of the day. If the decision be favorable, the members will proceed to consider the business appointed for the day.

Referring to a Committee.

If it be thought best to refer a question to a committee, it is done on motion. Such reference to a committee is termed a "commitment" of the question. If to a special committee, the chair may name such committee, or they may, upon request of the presiding officer, be appointed by the meeting. Frequently, the person moving that the question be referred, not desiring to be on the committee himself, will, with the motion, suggest the name of some one as chairman of the committee. If no objection is made, such person may be selected.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

It is more common, however, for the person interested in a measure, to move its reference to a committee, the presiding officer to appoint the same. If it be a select committee, it is in accordance with parliamentary rule for the presiding officer to appoint as chairman on the committee, the mover of the resolution.*

When a question is referred, the committee may be instructed by the assembly to take such course of action in the examination of the subject as is desired, and report upon the whole, or portions of the subject, as may seem advisable. A portion may be referred to one committee, and the remainder of the proposition, involving a different principle, may be given to another committee.

The clerk may give the bill to any member, but it is usual to hand it to the one first named on the committee.

PLACE OF MEETING.

The committee may meet where they please, unless ordered to meet in a certain place by the assembly; and can meet at such time as they desire, when the main body is not in session.

Any member of the main body may be present at the meeting of the committee, but cannot vote.

Amendments to the Questien.

The committee having given their report to the meeting, or the question having been considered by the assembly itself, may lack yet a few essential points necessary to make the same what it should be when passed. To add these is what is termed amending the question.

DIVIDING THE QUESTION.

Mr. Cushing recommends where a question contains two or more parts that are so distinct from each other as to form separate propositions, some of which the assembly may favor, and the others not, that the motion be divided, and submitted in

^{• &}quot;Though the majority on a committee should be favorable to a measure, the minority may be of those who are opposed to it is some particulars. But those totally opposed to it should never be appointed; and if any one of that view be named, he should rise and state the fact, when the main body will excuse him from serving." — Chairman's Assistant.

parts to the assembly, for their approval or rejection. This is thought a more expeditious manner of disposing of the same than to add several amendments to the question, the result in the end being the same.

This division may be made by motion; the mover designating in his motion the manner in which he would have the division made.

JUDGMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It is, of course, for the presiding officer and the assembly to consider whether the question is of such a complicated nature as to require such division. As a rule, no division should be made, unless the parts are so separate and distinct that either alone would form a separate and distinct proposition.

BLANKS.

The member of an assembly who introduces a long and complicated question, containing several points, yet one so dependent on the other as not to be separable, may prepare his questions with blanks for the assembly to fill up.

The proposition before the meeting, in such case, may contain an outline of all that is required, while the members of the assembly will very readily fill the blanks with the time, amount, cost, or whatever they may wish to particularize.

Amendments.

Much time may frequently be saved in a deliberative assembly by the member who introduces a motion, carefully considering the question himself before presenting it, as well as learning the wishes of the members by private consultation. As this is not always practicable, however, many questions must first be made ready for being voted upon by being amended in the public assembly itself.

For the purpose of effecting such changes in a question as the members may desire, the question may be altered:

1st. By an amendment.

2d. By an amendment to an amendment.

As there must be a line drawn somewhere, parliamentary law prevents there being any more amendments to amendments than the foregoing; but still more changes may be made in the proposition before the meeting, by alterations in the amendments.

AN AMENDMENT TO AN AMENDMENT.

To illustrate: John Smith, member of the assembly, says.

"I move that a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to collect funds for the poor of this town."

The motion being seconded, and the question stated by the chairman, William Jones says:

"I move an amendment; that this committee to collect funds consist of seven persons, to be appointed by the chair.

The amendment being seconded, and stated as before, James Brown says:

"I move an amendment to the amendment; that the chairman of this meeting appoint seven persons a committee to collect funds, to be used wholly in the interests of the poor of the west division of this city."

The question being again before the house as in the former case, Walter Harper says:

"I move another amendment; that one half of the funds collected go to the children's aid society, the other half to the general poor fund of the entire city."

The chairman here remarks that the last amendment is out of order, as there can be but one amendment to an amendment.

He further says:

"The amendment to the amendment is first in order. It is moved" (here he states the amendment to the amendment, or calls upon the mover to do so, puts the question and declares the result).

If the motion is lost, he says:

"The next question in order is the amendment to the question, (here he states the amendment, and puts the same as before). Should this be lost, he says:

"The question is now on the original motion." (He here states the question, puts the motion as before, and announces the result.)

Nature of Amendments.

Amendments cannot be made to privileged questions; such as a motion to adjourn, the previous question, or to lay on the table.

An amendment to an amendment, even though greatly at variance with the amendment, will still be in order, it being left to the discretion of the assembly to determine whether they will change from their previous action.

SPEAKING TO AN AMENDMENT.

A member who may have spoken to the main question, may speak to the amendment, after the same is moved.

If it is desired to add to a sentence a new paragraph, it is important that the paragraph be very carefully considered, being made as perfect as possible, as it cannot be changed after being adopted in that form. Or, should it be resolved to strike out a paragraph, the same care should be taken to have the sentence as complete as may be, after the words are stricken out.*

COMMITMENT TO A COMMITTEE.

When a long and complicated question is before the house, if there be a standing committee, the easiest method of disposing of the question is to refer the same to such committee. If, however, the time of the convention will admit, and there be no other business appointed or occupying the present attention of the assembly, it will be in order for the members to immediately proceed to the disposal of the question, by the following process:

- 1st. By amendments striking out all unnecessary matter.
- 2d. By the addition of all essential matter.
- 3d. By combining two or three propositions, where it can be done, in one.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words, and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is, first to read the whole passage to be amended, as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out; next, those to be inserted; and lastly, the whole passage, as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put, first, on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others.—Hatsall.

4th. By voting separately on each distinct proposition, un- 'til all are disposed of.

WHAT AMENDMENTS ARE IN ORDER.

An amendment may be made to the question; and an amendment to that amendment is in order; but no amendment to the amendment of the amendment can be made.

If it is desired to introduce a change, it is best to state the objection to the amendment of the amendment, and, if possible, defeat such amendment, when another amendment may be introduced and possibly carried, in the place of the one defeated.

If an amendment has been accepted by the assembly, it cannot afterwards be altered or rejected, but the amendment may be so amended as to present the question in the desired shape.

Thus, if the amendment consist of one, two, three, and it is moved to insert four, and the motion prevails, four cannot afterwards be rejected, for it has been adopted in that form. Should it be moved to strike out two, three, and the motion be lost, two, three, cannot afterwards be stricken out, as the meeting resolved to allow them to remain.

The only alternative now left the meeting, should it seem very desirable to strike out two, three, is to make the proposition to strike out one, two, three, or the amendment may be to strike out two, three, four.

The rule in parliamentary practice is, that while certain words, which have been accepted or rejected, cannot afterwards be changed, such words may afterwards be adopted or rejected, if accompanied by other words.*

Inserting Clauses and Striking Out.

When it is proposed to amend by adding a certain paragraph, and such paragraph or words are rejected, such paragraph or words can only be subsequently added by the adding of other words with the same, thereby changing the sense of the words intended to be added.

When it is proposed to reject certain words or a paragraph, and the meeting vote to allow such words to remain, those words cannot afterwards be stricken out, unless other words be added with these words, thereby changing the sense of what it was before designed to strike out.

Amendments Changing the Question, by Striking Out Certain Words and Adding Others.

The following changes may be made in a proposition:

- 1. To strike out certain words and insert nothing in their place.
- * When a motion for striking out words is put to the question, the parliamentary form always is, whether the words shall sland as part of a principal motion, and not whether they shall be struck out. The reason for this form of stating the question probably is, that the question may be taken in the same manner on a part as on the whole of the principal motion; which would not be the case if the question was stated on striking out; inasmuch as the question on the principal motion, when it comes to be stated, will be on agreeing to it, and not on striking out or repecting it. Besides, as an equal division of the assembly would produce a different decision of the question, according to the manner of stating it, it might happen, if the question won the amendment was stated on striking out, that the same question won do be decided both affirmatively and negatively by the same vote. The common, if not the only mode of stating the question, in the legislative assemblies of this country, is on striking out. Cushing's Mannal,

 To insert other words in the place of those stricken out.

Amendments may then be made, striking out a part of the words added, with others, or adding words stricken out with others.

Fixing Time, Amount, Etc., by Amendments.

In determining the time at which the assembly shall convene in the future, or the number of anything desired, the rule is not in the amendment to fix the time and amount at so short a period or small an amount as to be certain to unite the members upon the proposition at first; as to adopt a less would preclude the adoption of a greater; but the vote is to be taken on the greater, and recede until a sufficient number of votes can be secured to carry the amendment.*

Privileged Questions.

Parliamentary usage has determined that when a question is being debated, no motion shall be received except the following, which are termed "privileged questions," and come in the following order:

- 1st. A question having been moved, seconded, and put by the chair, must be decided by a vote of the assembly before anything else is in order.
- 2d. A motion to adjourn takes precedence over all others, for the reason that, otherwise, the assembly might be compelled to continue in session, without such motion, an indefinite time against its will. This question, however, cannot be entertained after a question has been actually put. and while the members of the meeting are voting upon the same.
- 3d. An order of the day stands next in precedence. That is, a question that has been postponed to a certain hour; should the person interested in the question move that it be taken up and disposed of then, such motion is in order. Thus, if a question has been postponed to 9 o'clock, and at that time it is moved to take up that question, even though there be another question before the house, that motion must be received by the chair.
- 4th. The previous question stands next in order, and when moved and seconded, must be put. This question admits of no lesser motion, such as amendment or postponement to a certain time.

^{*} In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February, some amendments proposed to the constitution. The words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck on by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add "until the first day of June." Objected, that it was not in order, as the question should first be put on the longest time; therefore, a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered, that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for a time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not till they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the questions successively on the longest. Otherwise, it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer. For till the about time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been to amend, by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting, instead thereof, "the first of June." It would have been regular then to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out, and then to insert. Now this is precisely the affect of the prevent proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions.

AMENDMENT AND POSTPONEMENT.

If an amendment and postponement are proposed, the latter is put first, because, in case of postponement, the amendment, at the time appointed, may be then brought up, when the main question is again considered.

A motion for postponement being followed by one referring the question to a committee, the latter must be put first.

Reading Papers.

A motion being made relative to reading papers which relate to the principal question, must be put before the main question.

In referring to a committee, the order of the commitment is as follows:

- 1st. Committee of the whole.
- 2d. Standing committee.
- 3d. Special committee.

A motion being made and seconded cannot be withdrawn, though, if no one object, the chairman need not put the question.

A motion having been made and it being subsequently moved to commit the question, or to postpone, to amend, or to lay on the table, the motion to lay on the table comes first. That being lost, the next question is on the amendment. Next comes the postponement; then the commitment, and lastly, the putting of the question.

POSTPONEMENT.

If it is moved that a question be postponed to a certain time, the time appointed can be amended, and the amendment can be amended. The amendment to the amendment comes first, and the amendment before the main question.

It being moved to insert or strike out anything, and the matter to be inserted or stricken out being amended, the amendment must be put first.

DATES AND NUMBERS.

Blanks being filled with different sums or dates, the question is to be put first on the longest time and largest sum.

A disagreement between members should be disposed of before the putting of the main question.

An appeal from the decision of the chair, or a motion to withdraw a question, must be acted upon before the putting of the main question.

Orders of the Day.

When several questions have been postponed to a certain day, such questions are termed the orders of the day. Upon a motion being made on the day appointed, that the orders of the day be taken up, such motion takes precedence of any other question that may be introduced at the time, and being decided in the affirmative, must be first put. The questions are then considered in the order of their priority, in their appointment for that particular day.

A question which has been postponed to a certain hour, or which lies on the table, it is regarded discourteous to call up in the absence of the mover or against his wishes, provided the matter has reference to private and local concerns in his particular charge; especially if the delay of the question does

not particularly interfere with the order of business before the general assembly.

Decisions as to Order.

Whenever, as is frequently the case, disagreements and questions of order arise among members of an assembly, and the chairman is appealed to as the arbitrator in such case, he will himself decide the matter, and the expression of his decision is in order before the transaction of other business. If, however, any member of the assembly objects to the ruling of the chair, he can appeal from the decision of the presiding officer, and have the matter decided by a vote of the meeting.

In such cases the presiding officer will put the question on the appeal as follows:

"It is desired that an appeal be taken from the chair. Do the members of this meeting sustain the decision of the chairman?"

The question is then before the assembly for consideration and debate, in which the chairman will take part if he desires to do so.

Vote of the Chairman.

As a rule in most assemblies, on ordinary questions, the chairman is not expected to participate in the debate, but simply to make statement of facts, maintain order, and facilitate the business of the meeting by affording information relative to questions in order, put questions, determine the vote, etc. While the chairman does not usually vote, he nevertheless retains the great advantage of being able to determine, if he chooses, in case of a tie vote, what the majority vote shall be.

A TIE VOTE.

In legislative assemblies, such as councils, legislatures, etc., the regulations of the code under which the assembly works sometimes give the presiding officer the privilege of voting only in case of a tie vote, and in that case he is compelled to vote. In all other meetings, the chairman may cast his vote when a ballot is taken. This privilege he does not usually exercise, however, unless he is desirous of making a tie, for the purpose of preventing the passage of a question.

AN EXAMPLE.

Thus, if there be eleven persons to vote besides the chairman, and the vote stands six for the adoption of the resolution and five against, the chairman may vote with the minority, and thus defeat the resolution by making the vote a tie.

HE MAY VOTE OR NOT.

Or, in case the vote is a tie, he may vote with the opponents of the measure, and thus defeat the proposition, or, if unwilling to have his vote go on record, he may decline to vote, as the question is defeated in either case.

Reading All Papers.

When papers are brought before the meeting, it is the conceded right of every member of the assembly to have them read at least once, before he can be compelled to vote on them, though no member should insist on the privilege of all papers, accounts, etc., being read, without the consent of the other members. To do so would so trespass on the time of the assembly as to sendously present the transaction of business. If, however, it is evident that when a member calls for the reading of any document peralining to the question, that his object is information and not delay, the chairman may instruct the clerk to real the paper without a vote of the members, unless the same de populated to, in which case the question must be put.

READING SPEECHES.

Neither has a member a right to insist on the clerk reading any wook pertaining to the subject, nor can the member himself train the privilege of reading a document, even his own specific Althout leave of the house, if the same be objected to. If the speaker, however, is earnestly desirous of affording more light on the subject, without consuming time unnecessarily he is usually allowed to proceed, without objection.

If the time of the assembly be taken up with a large amount of bisiness, it is customary to read the title of a petition or communication to be considered, and refer the same to the appropriate standing committee. If, however, any member of the assembly insists that the paper shall be read, his right is admitted to exist.

Proper Time for Speaking on a Question.

The usual plan of procedure in speaking to a question is as follows:

- 1st. A motion is made by a member.
- 2d. The motion is seconded by another member.
- 3d. The question is then stated to the meeting by the chairman, with the further remark, as follows:
- "The question is now before the meeting, what is your pleasure in reference to it."

The question is now in condition for debate. Every member has a right to the expression of his opinion once upon the subject, either for or against. He has also the privilege of talking as long as he chooses, even adjourning to the next day, and the next, in legislative assemblies, unless by common consent a regulation has been imposed, restricting the time of speaking to a certain period.

HINTS TO CEASE SPEAKING.

If, however, the person speaking fails to secure the attention of the house, it should be a sufficient evidence that his remarks are without influence and effect, and good judgment will dictate that he should resume his seat. If disorder is caused by his continuance in speaking, it is the duty of the chairman to preserve decorum in the meeting, by calling the speaker to order, and requesting him to take his seat.

The Member Entitled to Speak First.

As between several speakers who may wish to speak upon a question which has been introduced, the person making the motion is, by courtesy, entitled to speak first. The person moving an adjournment is entitled to speak first upon the teas embling of the meeting, after the adjournment; and of two members rising at the same time, the person opposing the

question has a right to the floor before the member favoring the proposition.

LOSING THE RIGHT TO THE FLOOR.

A speaker having resigned his right to the floor, thereby forfeits his privilege of speaking any more to the question then under discussion, except by express permission of the assembly, unless for the purpose of offering some brief explanation in reference to his former remarks on the question.

The question having been put in the affirmative, and a vote taken on the same, any member who has not yet spoken may speak to the question before the negative is put. The coming of other members into the room after the affirmative of the question has been put, when the negative is under discussion, makes it necessary to put the affirmative again.

Times of Speaking.

As a rule, no member can speak more than once to the main question. Should the question be referred to a committee, however, he may speak on the report of the committee, though the question is the same as before.

Should there be an amendment, he may speak upon that, though it may involve essentially the same principles as the main question; and he may also speak upon an amendment to an amendment. Thus, a member desirous of speaking to a question again, may, by moving its reference to a committee, and the addition of amendments, obtain the floor several times, essentially upon the same question.

Suspension of Rules.

When it is discovered that a standing rule of the assembly is in conflict with a question of very considerable importance, which it is desirable should be acted upon, it has become the custom to suspend such rule, for the purpose of passing the question; such suspension taking place by motion, being seconded and passed by a majority vote.

Taking a Vote.

There are several methods of putting a question to vote; these being by ballot, viva vare, by calling the yeas and nays, by raising of hands, by standing, and by dividing the house, one party going to one side of the room, the other to the opposite side.

The question is in all cases put first in the affirmative, and if the chairman cannot himself determine by either of the above methods, in consequence of there being a large number of persons present, he may appoint certain members to act as tellers, to take the vote in different divisions of the house, taking the affirmative vote first.

The method adopted will depend upon the number and character of the audience, and the size and convenience of the room in which the meeting convenes.

^{*} It is usual, in the code of rules adopted in deliberative assemblies, and especially legislative bodies, to provide that a certain number exceeding a majority, as two thirds or three fourths, shall be competent to the suspension of a rule in a particular case; when this is not provided, there seems to be no other mode of disposing with a rule than by general consent. — Cushing's Manual.

Concluding Remarks.

The harmony and success of a public meeting will depend very largely upon the order preserved by the presiding officer.

If the assemblage be of a character where any trouble is to be apprehended, it is well for the projectors of the meeting to notify officers, having authority to preserve order, to be in attendance. The chairman, however, will greatly aid in the preservation of stillness, by requesting all persons in to-room to come forward and be seated in his near presence. I et him see that every seat, if possible, is filled in front. A magnetic connection and sympathy exists between the presiding officer and the audience, when the congregation is placed closely around the chairman's desk, that is favorable for the president of a meeting. Seated near the chairman, the audience can more distinctly hear all that is said, they will take a greater interest in the meeting, and hence will observe better order.

HONORARY MEMBERS,

Veteran members of the meeting, and persons who have won honorable distinction in the cause that the meeting assembles to consider, distinguished past presiding officers, and other notabilities whose presence will lend dignit to the rostrum, the chairman may appropriately call to the stand, to occupy a seat beside him, all of which, well managed by the presiding officer, tends to give dignity, respectability, and influence to the proceedings of the assemblage.

The Ladies.

In the preparation of this work on parliamentary usages, the author has, for convenience sake, made reference to, and spoken only of, the masculine gender. Realizing, however,

that the time is now at hand when the women of the country will take a much more active part in public affairs than they have done hitherto, this chapter is also prepared with special reference to the wants of conventions, and other assemblages, composed wholly, or in part, of ladies; the only change required in the wording being the personal pronouns, which make reference to the male sex.

Titles of Women who act as Officers.

When a woman acts as presiding officer of a meeting, the person addressing her should say, " Mrs. President," or " Miss President," as the case may be.

The presiding officer will designate the speaker, if a lady, by name, by number; or as the lady, the number, the delegate, the representative, etc., as may be most convenient.

The titles of clerk, secretary, recording officer, treasurer, etc., are the same, whether applied to ladies or gentlemen.

Adjournment.

If the meeting be a regular session of a legislature, or council, and it is moved and voted to adjourn, such adjournment is understood to be until the next regular meeting. If it is desired to meet before that, the meeting will adjourn to reassemble at the time specified.

If the meeting be not in regular session, it is necessary, if the business be unfinished at the time of adjournment, to adjourn to a certain time. If, however, the business for which the assembly was called is completed, and no subsequent assemblage is necessary, it is moved and seconded to adjourn, which being put by the president, and carried, the meeting is dissolved.









writing for the Press, while being explicit, the writer should make the statement

as brief as possible.

Though in ordinary conversation talk may be cheap, in the newspaper, words cost money. If sent by telegraph, they cost for transmission; time is consumed in their examination by the editor and proofreader; money is expended in putting them in type; ink and paper must be furnished on which they make their impress; and time is to be occupied by the reader in their perusal; therefore, each word should convey as much significance as possible.

General Directions.

- 1. If unavoidably, a long article is written relating to a variety of subjects, it is well to break the sameness of the appearance by sub-heads, scattered through the article, relating to different subjects considered in the composition.
- 2. Write very plainly, on white paper with black ink, taking care to write names of persons, dates and places, with the atmost distinctions
- 3. Use sheets of paper about six by nine inches in size, numbered in their order if more than one sheet be used. Very large sheets, on the compositor's case, make it inconvenient for the type setter.
- 4. Write on but one side of the sheet. Thus the paper containing your communical in may be, if necessary, cut into parts, and if to our Lamong several compositors who will place your composition in type
- 5. As a rule, in short news articles, never use the pronouns For you, A plane succeed of the news is all that is regard. If poses ay for the writer to refer to himself, it is be for to say "Our reporter" or "The wister".

6. Never waste time in complimenting the editor or his paper, when writing a letter for publication. Commence at once with the subject in hand, and close when you have done.

Local Reporting.

That kind of journalistic writing most easily taken up, and yet quite difficult to do well, is that of presenting in attractive form a judicious report of home news.

Much demand exists for more reportorial talent, especially on the country newspaper. Thousands of exciting incidents and events transpire, the details of which, written up for the press, would greatly edify the readers of the country journal, the editor of which, knowing nothing of the affair, is compelled to fill his paper with foreign news of less interest to his subscribers.

As a general rule, there is not sufficient local matter to be obtained, nor space to be filled, in the weekly country journal, to make it an object for the publisher to employ, at a weekly salary, a person whose exclusive business shall be collecting local news; and yet the editor is desirous of obtaining all the important home intelligence there is, and will willingly pay for such as he may publish, at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per column, when an arrangement may be made for the correspondent to write regularly.

Of course no writer should expect compensation until it is clearly shown that his or her writings are of decided service to the paper in which they are published. When they become so, editors and publishers readily concede the fact, and are willing to pay what the articles are worth.

Important Reportorial Qualifications.

The reporter should be truthful. In writing of any event, great care should be taken to state the actual facts. To do this, the reporter should possess the energy to go to the scene of action, if possible, himself, and learn the exact condition of affairs. It is often unsafe to depend upon hearsay.

The reporter should carefully guard against allowing his own opinions to warp or bias his report of the sayings or doings of others, thus giving, almost without his being conscious of the fact, an untruthful representation. A plain, unvarnished report should be made, and nothing else.

Much discretion should be exercised in the personal mention of individuals. A dozen words, thoughtlessly written, may do irreparable injury to the reputation of an innocent person: a paragraph in praise may add to the life-long happiness and prosperity of the individual upon whom it is bestowed. As a general rule, while praise may be personally given, if wrongs exist, it is better to speak of them in general terms, rather than couple them with names of the individuals at fault; though, if the person be notoriously persistent in a course of wrong doing, justice demands newspaper exposure.

Subjects of Local and General Interest.

ITEMS FOR THE NEWSPAPER.

For the advantage of the inexperienced writer, making record of home news, the following partial list is given, containing subjects of general interest to the public.

Accidents.-When, where, to whom.

Amusements, Excursions, Etc.—When, where; character of amusement, etc.

Births.—When, where, name of parents and sex of child. Burglary.—When, where, by whom, amount stolen, etc. Change of Business Firms.—When, and names

of the parties.

Crops.—Present condition and future prospects.

Crime of any kind.—Names of offenders; nature of the crime.

Churches.—Change of pastors, revivals, election of church officers, etc.

Dissolutions of Partnership.—Names of parties, where going, what to do.

Deaths.—Who, when, where, cause.

Discoveries.—Of curiosities, or anything new or valuable.

Distinguished Arrivals.—At the hotels or elsewhere.

Divorces.—Who, when, where, cause. When and where married.

Elopements.—Names of parties and circumstances.

Election Intelligence.—Election takes place when, candidates to be, or are elected, etc.

Fires.—Whose property, when, where, cause, amount of insurance, names of companies insured in.

Facts and Figures.—Concerning any products raised in the vicinity, amount sold, profits, etc.

Festivals.—Held by whom, for what object, amount realized, etc.

Improvements.—By whom, where, and costs.

Inventions.—Patents granted to whom, what for, nature of the improvement.

Lectures.—Past, or to come; when, where, by whom, substance of what was said.

Marriages.—Who, when, where, by whom married, where gone on bridal tour.

Murders.—When, where, who, by whom, object of the murder, circumstances.

New Comers.—Their business, where located, where from, etc.

New Manufactures.—In prospect, when, where, by whom established, kind, etc.

New Buildings.—To be or built, erected by whom, for what purpose, cost, etc.

Price of Staple Commodities.—In the market, prospect for the future, etc.

Parties Leaving Town.—Who, when, where going, business going into.

Presentations.—By whom, to whom, where given, what presented, why.

Railroads.—New roads in prospect, profits of present roads, etc.

Sales of Real Estate.—By whom, to whom, who will occupy, amount paid, etc.

Shows, Exhibitions, Fairs.—Where, when, who gives them, character of entertainment.

Schools.—Facts and figures concerning them, change of teachers, improvements needed, etc.

Secret Societies.—Election of officers, prosperity and condition of the society.

Strange Phenomena.—In the heavens, in the elements, on or in the earth, where, when.

Suggestions of Improvements Needed.—Where, when, by whom, cost, etc.

Surgical Operations. — By whom performed, of what character, condition of patient.

Sickness. — Who sick, cause, by what physician attended, health of the community.

Telegraphs. — What new lines are to be established, present cost of telegraphing, etc.

Violation of Law. — Whereby parties are arrested and fined, what offense, when, where, etc.

Writing for the Metropolitan Press.

In every locality something will occasionally transpire the details of which will be of general interest to the public at large, in which case the publishers of papers in the large cities will esteem it a favor for some person to give them the facts.

Should the town in which the correspondent is stationed be sufficiently large, and the news frequently occurring important, the publisher will pay an accepted regular correspondent for news that he prints, from \$1 to \$10 per article, as may be agreed between publisher and correspondent.

Only such matter is desired for the metropolitan journal as will interest the people throughout the entire country. Of such news are facts concerning: - Enactments of Law. Severe Fires. Crops. Murders. Elopeaccidents. ments. Burglary. Schools. Churches. manufactures. Railroads. Elections. Weather. Discoveries. Inventions. Strange phenomena. Important Statistics. Personal mention of distinguished persons, etc.

RESULTS OF BAD PENMANSHIP.

Especial pains should be taken, when writing for the press, to write legibly. The error is very common with some authors and prominent men, of writing in a manner such as to seriously trespass upon the time and patience of printers and correspondents upon whom they inflict their penmanship.

This fault is a very serious one, and causes much waste of time and pecuniary loss to printers. Lawyers frequently prepare their briefs, clergymen their sermons, and others their copy, in a penmanship so entirely illegible as to compel several re-settings of much of the same, in

type, before it is correct. Of course this loss of time must be borne by the compositor, and frequently, with those printers employed in setting type by the thousand, bad manuscript entails a loss in their earnings of several dollars per week.

While to filch from the pocket of the printer, in this manner may not be deemed so dishon-orable as to steal his purse, the result is, however, all the same.

Again, business men who would regard it a great intrusion for another to trespass on their time for even a half hour, will show the discourtesy to write a letter to a correspondent which may consume hours and even days of his time in deciphering the same.

This evil would be less if it stopped here. Unfortunately, however, it goes beyond and afflicts the coming penmanship of our youth. The boy that will pick up the half consumed cigar and smoke out the balance of the stump, thinking that thereby he makes a man of himself, will look upon bad penmanship, when executed by distinguished men, as an evidence of genius, and is not unlikely to imagin; himself a great man, because he imitates their pot-hooks and scrawls.

Eminent men are liable to have faults. If the error is an illegible penmanship, this defect is none the less a fault, because the man may have distinguished reputation and redeeming qualities in other directions.

Young writers should not therefore ape bad penmanship as an evidence of genius. Of two articles written for the newspaper, all things else being equal, that one stands much the best chance for publication which is most plain in penmanship. Let the young author see that the composition is not only correctly written, when prepared for the press, but that it is so perfectly legible that its merit may be readily seen upon examination.





BOOKS.

HE accompanying illustrations, upon this page, represent the principal sizes of books, namely: Folio, a long book; Quarto (4to), nearly

square, (shape of HIL's MANUAL); Octavo (8vo), the general size; and Duodecimo (12mo), a small book, as seen below.

FOLIO.

The standard size of book paper is 25 x 38 inches; one half of the sheet being 19 x 25 inches, which folded in two leaves, having four pages, makes a book of the size called a *folio*.

QUARTO.

When the half sheet is folded in four leaves, making eight pages, it forms a quarto in size.

OCTAVO.

The half sheet folded again, eight leaves, sixteen pages, forms an octavo, or folded into sixteen leaves forms a sixteenmo.

DUODECIMO.

By folding the same into twelve leaves, making twenty-four pages, we have a duodecimo. Folded into eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, we form an 18mo; into 24 leaves, and we have a 24mo, &c.

The words Post, Crown, Demy, Royal, etc., used in connection, as Royal Octavo, designate the sizes of paper of which books are made.

Modern facilities for the manufacture of paper enable publishers to have any desired size made to order, as has been done in the case of this book.

The marks a, b, c; 1, 2, 3; 1*, 2*, 3*, 1A, &c., occasionally found at the bottom of a page, are what printers term signature marks, being printed for the direction of the binders in folding the sheets.

The art of covering books in a superior manner, was in uselong before the art of printing was discovered, some of the most beautiful and elaborate binding being executed as early as the little century. Hooks, which were in manuscript, in those days, were few, and so very valuable that great care was taken in their preservation, fewsiers and other arthurs engaging in the manufacture and ornamentation of their covers.

With the advanced civilization of the 19th century, however, the superior machinery for book binding has not only cheapened the cost, but the facilities in some large establishments, are such as to enable manufacturers to elegantly bind, in muslin, one hundred and fifty copies per hour.



FOLIO.



QUARTO, "4to."





DCTAVO, "8vo,"

NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TYPE.

The poetry and other matter occupying the lower portion of the following oblong spaces, it will be seen, are printed in a style much more open than the matter occupying the upper part of the space. This results from placing a thin piece of metal, called a lead, between the lines. Reading matter having these leads between the lines is called leaded; thus, the reading matter in the following spaces is what is termed solid and leaded; the upper portion being solid, and the lower part leaded.

This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of n This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newsp

This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, fr This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Bri This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Tw This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E 1284
This page contains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G 12843678222
This page centains a specimen of fourteen kinds of newspaper and book type, from Brilliant to Two-line Small Pica. A B C D E F G 12843678220
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This page centains a specimen of fourteen kinds o

BRILLIANT.

THE PUTCAS LIFE.

fire that I have then in the sphere which haspe And provides present the death on blood I

PEARL.

Experience proves that the apprentive local down the workman, just as surely as the bend of a two favored that the inclination of the tree. The appropriat, obedient, industrious had will product a decady, shiffed, and capable man, as aministicily as the prevent, tilling, excluse he will be a surely as the prevent, tilling, excluse he will be a surely as the prevent, tilling, exclusing which is the part of the fail to acquire a materiance legic of the transfers his he is pat, if will usefully in he age to deliver a materiance legic of the business had be in pat, if will usefully in he age to descripe a fail to acquire a materiance to be a materiance and appropriate the sure highly valued in the appropriate at his work in the indistripance of the section of the surpluyer. The lad who keeps the shop and store in a next and orderly meaner ere long becomes a valuable assistant, and the youth when in a difficult to those qualifications, is active in the shapping of the property of gashe humanif useful to those with whom he may ranger. The bey

That hard whose forefeet throb to me was given ? My name on earth was ever in thy prayer, And will thou never utter it in beaven ?

NONPAREIL.

EXERGENCE proves that the apprentice foresha lows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a two forestles the melination of the tree. The upright obsellent, industrious leal will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as immistakeby as the pervers, alling, careless buy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a buy is measurably the maker of the own desire, and if he fall to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman. Good morals and steady industry are indispensable Among the lustness habits that are highly valued in the apprentice are nanouality, order, neatness and diseatch. The low who is Among the husiness habits that are highly valued in the appren-tice are punctuality, order, neatness and dispatch. The boy who is

> The love that lived through all the stormy past, And meckly with my harsher nature hore, And deeper grew, and tenderer to the last. Shall it expire with life, and be no more?

DIAMOND.

Per Labora feet the sting of our If show I meet the gentle spirit not; Nor hant the volce I love, nor read again In thy seroment eyes, the tender though

AGATE

EXPERIENCE proves that the appendice forestandows the working as surely as the head of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. Taken, obsticent, industrious lad will graduate a stradit, skillful and comming a summing that it is a perfect to little, care was boy w. r pen biast, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurable the strategy of the visite to be a put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine the strategy of the visite to be a put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine inside-workman. Grad thorain and visitely lovesty are to love. Among the business habits that are highly valued in the approximation of the company work in the morning sans wins the eabean of his employer. The facepose the six p and store is a next and orderly manness are long business.

In meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind, In the respleasience of that glorious aphera. And larger movements of the unfettered min Will thou forget the love that joined us here?

MINION.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakwill gradient a steady, schild, and capable man, as animalag-ably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen hato the last dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at the outset determine to be a master-workman.

> A happier lot than mine, and larger light, Await thee there; for thou hast bowed thy will In cheerful homage to the rule of right, And lovest all, and renderest good for ill.

BREVIER.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, Just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is

For me, the sordid cares in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume my heart as heat the scroll,
And wrath has left its scar—that fire of hell
Has left its frightful scar upon my soul.

LONG PRIMER.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is

Shalt thou not teach me in that calmer home
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this—
The wisdom which is love—till I become
Thy fit companion in that land of bliss?

PICA.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably

skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of

GREAT PRIMER.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient,

BOURGEOIS.

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig fore-tells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade

Yet, though thou wearest the glory of the sky,
Wilt thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair, thoughtful brow, and gentle eye,
Lovelier in heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?

SMALL PICA.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy

will ripen into the lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it

ENGLISH.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skillful, and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into the

TWO LINE SMALL PICA.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of a twig foretells the inclina-

DIRECTIONS FOR READING PROOF.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MARKS

THOUGH severel differing opinions exist as to the individual by whom the art of printing was first discovered, yet all authorities concur in admitting Peter Schoeffer to be the person's Cafes who invented cast metal types, having learned the art-of of cutting the letters from the Gutenbergs/ he is also supposed to have been the first who engraved on copper plates. The 7/-/ following testimony is preserved in the family, 8 2/ by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg: 10 > Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Fausts design, and being himself S. Caps. desirous ardently to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (incidendi) the characters in a matrix, that the letters might easily be singly cast / instead of bieng cut. He pri-12 vately cut matrices for the whole alphabet: Als Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only " w.f. 16 daughter Christina in marriage, a promise 3 which he soon after performed. 19 as/ (But there were many difficulties at first no ¶ with these letters, as there had been before 3 Rom. with wooden ones, the metal being too soft 3 Stal. to support the force of the im pression: but 9 this defect was soon remedied, by mixing a substance with the metal which sufficiently &. • ○ bardeped it/' land when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices.

EXEMPLIFIED.

Though several differing opinions exist as to the individual by whom the art of printing was first discovered, yet all authorities concur in admitting PETER SCHOEFFER to be the person who invented cast metal types, having learned the art of cutting the letters from the Gutenbergs: he is also supposed to have been the first who engraved on copper-plates. The following testimony is preserved in the family, by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg:

'Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Faust's design, and being himself ardently desirous to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (incidence) the characters in a matrix, that the letters might easily be singly cast, instead of being cut. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet: and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Faust was so pleased with the contrivance, that he promised Peter to give him his only daughter Christina in marriage, a promise which he soon after performed. But there were as many difficulties at first with these letters, as there had been before with wooden ones, the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression: but this defect was soon remedied, by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficiently hardened it.'

EXPLANATION OF THE CORRECTIONS.



ACKELLAR'S American Printer gives the following rules for correcting proof which will be found of convenience to all who write for the press;

A wrong letter in a word is noted by drawing a short perpendicular line through it, and making another short line in the margin, behind which the right letter is placed. (See No. 1.) In this manner whole words are corrected, by drawing a line across the wrong word and making the right one in the margin opposite.

A turned letter is noted by drawing a line through it, and writing the mark No. 2 in the margin.

If letters or words require to be altered from one character to another, a parallel line or lines must be made underneath the word or letter,-viz. for capitals, three lines; small capitals, two lines; and Italics, one line; and, in the margin opposite the line where the alteration occurs, Caps, Small Caps, or Ital. must be written. (See No. 3.)

When letters or words are set double, or are required to be taken out, a line is drawn through the superfluous word or letter, and the mark No. 4 placed opposite in the margin.

Where the punctuation requires to be altered, the correct point, marked in the margin, should be encircled.

When a space is omitted between two words or letters which should be separated, a caret must be made where the separation ought to be, and the sign No. 6 placed opposite in the margin.

No. 7 describes the manner in which the hyphen and ellipsis line are marked.

When a letter has been omitted, a caret is put at the place of omission, and the letter marked as No. 8.

Where letters that should be joined are separated, or where a line is too widely spaced, the mark No. 9 must be placed under them, and the correction denoted by the marks in the margin.

Where a new paragraph is required, a quadrangle is drawn in the margin, and a caret placed at the beginning of the sentence. (See No. 10.)

No. II shows the way in which the apostrophe, inverted commas, the star and other references, and superior letters and figures, are marked.

Where two words are transposed, a line is drawn over one word and below the other, and the mark No. 12 placed in the margin; but where several words require to be transposed, their right order is signified by a figure placed over each word, and the mark No. 12 in the margin.

Where words have been struck out, that have afterward been approved of, dots should be marked under them, and Stet. written in the margin. (See No. 13.)

Where a space sticks up between two words, a horizontal line is drawn under it, and the mark No. 14 placed opposite, in the margin.

Where several words have been left out, they are transcribed at the bottom of the page, and a line drawn from the place of omission to the written words (see No 15); but if the omitted matter is too extensive to be copied at the foot of the page, Out, see copy, is written in the margin, and the missing lines are enclosed between brackets, and the word Out, is inserted in the margin of the copy.

Where letters stand crooked, they are noted by a line (see No. 16); but, where a page hangs, lines are drawn across the entire part affected.

When a smaller or larger letter, of a different font, is improperly introduced into the page, it is noted by the mark No. 17, which signifies wrong font.

If a paragraph is improperly made, a line is drawn from the broken-off matter to the next paragraph, and No ¶ written in the margin. (See No. 18.)

Where a word has been left out or is to be added, a caret must be made in the place where it should come in, and the word written in the margin. (See No. 19.)

Where a faulty letter appears, it is marked by making a cross under it, and placing a similar one in the margin (see No. 20); though some prefer to draw a perpendicular line through it, as in the case of a wrong letter.

MARKS USED IN CORRECTING PROOF.

@ Turn letter.

Indent line one em quadrat.

Take out; expunge.

The caret shows where the letter or word is omitted.

Insert space.

Less space.

Close up entirely.

Remove type, and insert a space, in place of what is removed.

 \mathscr{S} Take out type, and close up.

X Bad type.

Push down space.

Plane down a letter.

No paragraph.

· Placed under erased words, restores them.

Stel. Written in the margin, restores a cancelled word or words that have dots under them.

Begin a paragraph.

/ Letters stand crooked.

/-/ Should be a compound word.

□ or ∟ Remove to the left.

□ or □ Remove to the right.

Carry higher up on page.

Carry down.

Three lines, beneath writing, denote capitals.

— Two lines, beneath writing, denote small capitals.

- One line, beneath writing, denotes italics.

Wrong font type.

4. Transpose letters, words or sentences.

. c. Lower case, or small letters.

1. C. Small capitals.

• Period.

Colon.

Calls attention to some doubtful word or sentence.

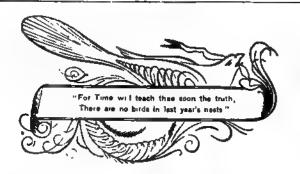






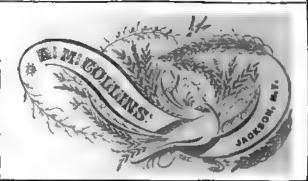














SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL CARDS.

















BRUSH LETTERS FOR MARKING PURPOSES - MODERN STYLE.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX VZ&...alcóefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyy.z. 1234567890.

Enquire, Huntington, Chicago, Rochester, Buttalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Ohio.

Hill Standard Book Co.,
No. 103 State St.,
Chicago, Ill's.

PLAIN ROMAN LETTERS.

ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVW
XYZ.&ƌ
abcdefghijklmnopq
rstuvwxyz.ææ12345
67890.\$£

ANTIQUE POINTED EXTENDED.

ABCDEFGHIJK LMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ&. 1234567890.

ONE-HAND DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET





DORIC.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP QRSTUVWXYZ? abcdefghijklmnopqrs tuvwxyz&\$1234567890.

POINTED CONDENSED.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&\$1234567890?.

OLD ENGLISH TITLE TEXT.

ABCDKFGHINKLM NOPORSTÄHMXQZ abedefghijklmnopgrsturwxyz

OLD ENGLISH PANCY TEXT.

ABEDEFERILITER XOPO RSDWLYS.

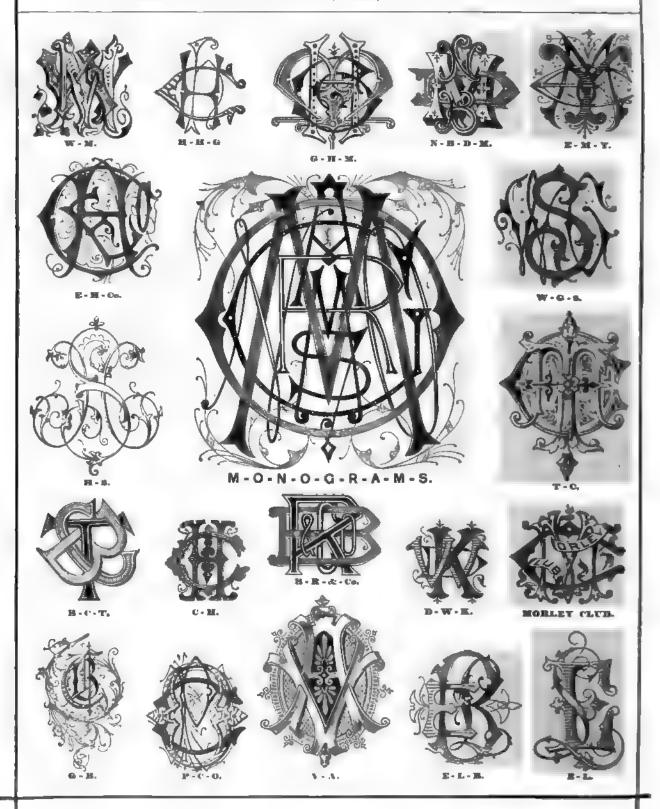
abrdefghijhlm nopqrstnowxyz.

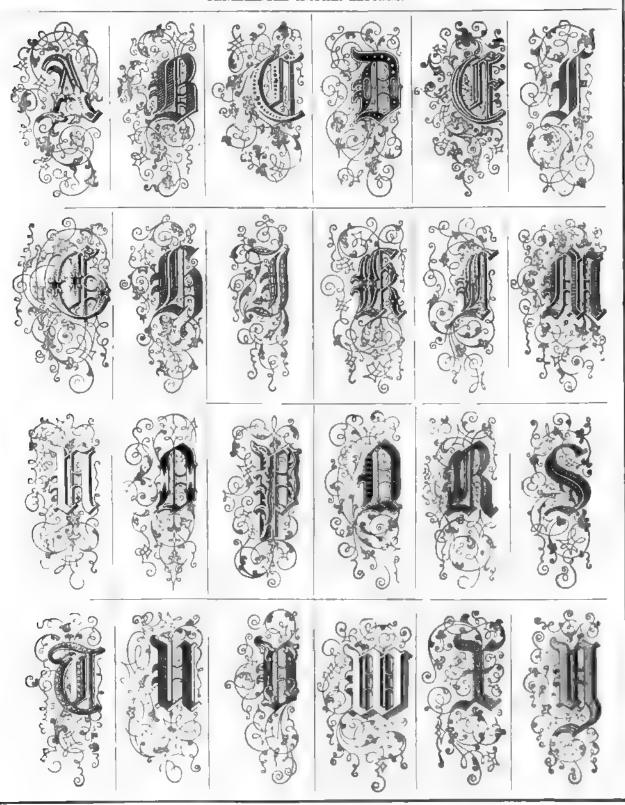
MEDIEVAL.

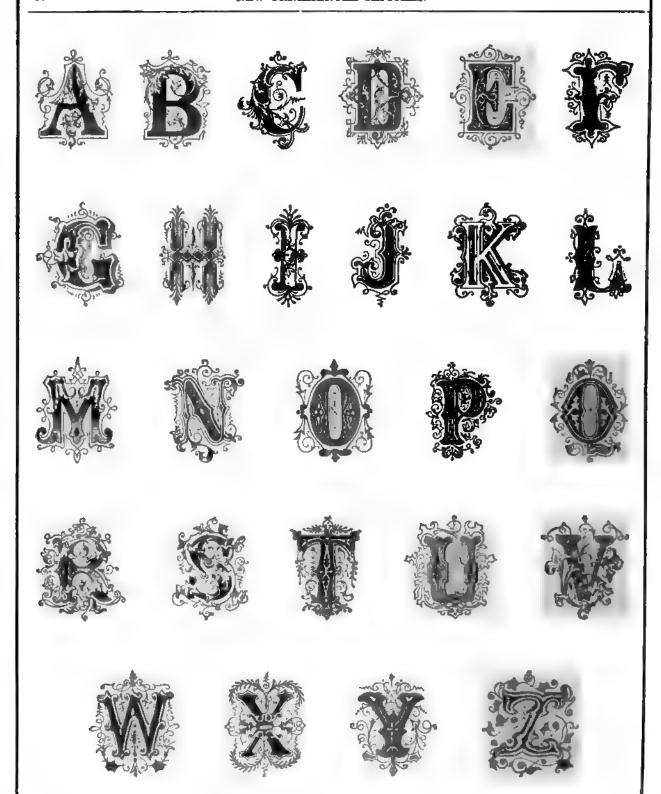
MRCDRFGKKRUP OPQRSTUTERLZC abrdesghijklmnopqrsku twryz.1234567898.

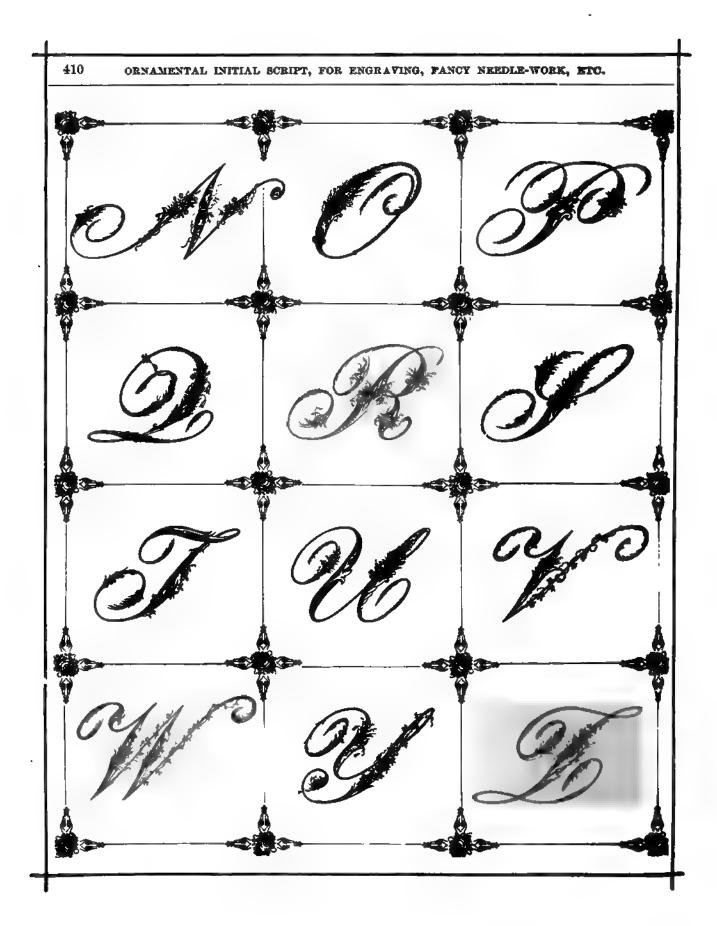


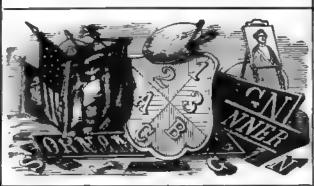
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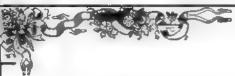








Sign Punctuation



Illustrations of the Proper Wording and Punctuation of Sign Writing.

Unusually Large Marks are used to Distinctly Illustrate Punctuation,

The following samples of Signs will be found convenient by Sign Writers as showing correct punctuation.

BANK.

POST-OFFICE.

JOHN SMITH.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

J. H. SMITH.

JOHN H. SMITH.

CHARLES SMITH. HENRY JONES.

C. SMITH & H. JONES.

SMITH & JONES.

The period (.) is used at the end of every sentence, even if it be but one word; as, Bank. Merchant Tailor. John Smith. William Jones, Dealer in Hats, Caps and Furs. The period is also used to show the omission of letters, at the last of a name or word, called abbreviation; as Co. for Company; H. J. Smith for Henry James Smith. In the abbreviation of Chas., Wm., Thos., Jas., Robt., Bros., and Saml., while the rule is to use the apostrophe, it is customary to use the period.

The comms (,) is used, in sign painting, to show the omission of words. This is shown in the following sentences:

Brown and West and Co. are Dealers in Paints and Oils and Glass, and so forth.

To avoid repeating the and we use the comma, thus:

Brown, West & Co., Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.

The apostrophe (') is used to show the omission of letters, in the beginning or middle of a word, thus: 't is for it is; 't were for it were:

'73 for 1873; comp'y for company; pack'g for packing; d's for days; m's for months; y's for years; gen'l ag't for general agent, etc.

The apostrophe is also used to show the possessive, thus: Brown's Bank. If the owner's name terminates with an s, the apostrophe follows the s; as, Wells' Bank, Briggs' Store. If two or more persons are spoken of, in the possessive, the apostrophe follows the s; as, Ladies' Entrance; Gents' Parlor; Tomlinson Brothers' Bank. If, however, the person's name takes the character of an adjective, describing the article, no apostrophe is required; as, Briggs House; Merchants Bank.

This character (f) stands for and, and came originally from Et., Etc. in script, the Latin abbreviation for et cetera—"and the rest." The first is used in connecting firm names, and the other at the end to avoid details. Thus, Smith f Brown; or Smith, Brown f Co., Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, fc.

Where the placing of a period or other mark, after a letter or figure, would decidedly injure the appearance of the same, good taste may suggest that such mark be omitted. See Nos. 44 and 42, next page.

For other marks in punctuation, see page 52.

A light faced letter is used in the following advertisements, to illustrate the punctuation conspicuously.

NORTH AMERICA

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, ST. LOUIS. MISSOURI.

CAPITAL, - - - \$200,000.

OFFICERS:

J. HARTLEY WELLS, Pres't. DAVID BRIGGS, Sec'y.

S. & J.

EDITOR.

EDITOR'S ROOM.

SUPT'S OFFICE.

LADIES' PARLOR.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

DRY GOODS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

JONES SCHOOL

BRIGGS HOUSE.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

JONES' STORE.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PROF. A. B. COOK.

DR. HENRY WING.

SAML. H. SMITH, M.D.

FIRE INS. COMP'Y. A. M. EXPRESS CO. AMERICAN PACK'G CO. JONES BROS., WEST & HOYT. PAGE BROS. BLOCK. WELLS, WADE BROS. & COOK. Mc MICKEN & ST. CLAIR. ST. CLAIR BROS.' EXCHANGE. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS. BENNETT & PETERS. STOVES AND HARDWARE. SMITH, JONES & BLACK. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. MRS. WM. HENRY WEST. MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS. C. CLINTON BROWN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.

DELAND & McGANN.

413 BROWN BROTHERS. 44 44 BRAINARD'S SONS. 42 42 C. S. BELDON, CLARK & CO. DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES. F. BURT, SHAW & SONS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AG'TS. ST. CLAIR BROS. & SONS, GEN'L AGENTS. D. O. WELLS. BRIGGS & SONS. AG'TS N. W. MANUF'G CO. HIRAM BROWN, DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES. H.O. SMITH, DEALER IN LUMBER. HOYT & WEBSTER, DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ETC. WILLIAMS & CO.

WILLIAMS & CO.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

BRIGGS, WELLS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS, WALL-PAPER & STATIONERY.

JONES, COX & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND STOVES;

ALSO, GEN'L AG'TS FOR

AURORA SILVER-PLATE MANUF'G CO.

WEBB & GREEN,

GEN'L AG'TS FOR THE

N. W. MANUFACTURING COMPANY:

AND DEALERS IN

R. R. SUPPLIES, PIG IRON AND LEAD.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY:

CLEVELAND, O.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$2,000,000 IN U. S. BONDS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, AGENT.

A. E. SMALL.

SMALL & COOK,

P. D. Cook.

Attorneys and Counselors at Law;

ROOM 15, STEVENS BLOCK,

OFFICE HOURS : 19 TO 12 A. M.

MILWAUKEE.

NORTHERN LIGHT, NO 8;

MANUFACTURED BY

FRIDLEY, ST. ANNE & BROTHER,

ELKHART, IND.

PATENTED, AUG. 1, 1870. RE-ISSUED, SEPT. 10, 1878.

SHNIEDEWEND, LEE & CO.,

ELECTROTYPERS:

MANUFACTURERS OF

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS, METAL FURNITURE, AND SUPERIOR FINISHED LEADS.

NO. 111 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. CLAIRE & Mc CLURE.

SUCCESSORS TO HATCH BROS. \$

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

"COSMOPOLITAN," "STEWART," AND
"WESTERN HOME," COOKING STOVES.

NO. 44 MAPLE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PUSH ALONG! KEEP MOVING!

CHAS. Mc GILL.

THE HOUSE-MOVER.

ADDRESS P. O. Box 1,108, OR CALL AT 91 PECK AVE.,

SALEM, MASS.

BLACK BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING HOUSE:

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND FURS.

70 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, ST. CROIX, ILL.

THE LARGEST GENTS' FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

OAK HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

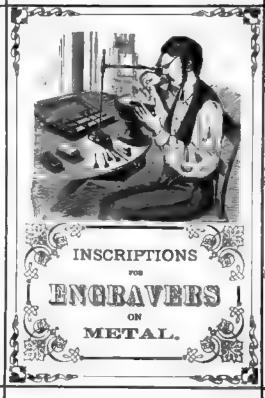
Nos. 148, 150, 152 AND 154 PRINDLE ST.

HOWARD'S LARGE OVEN.

AIR-TIGHT, SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVE.

PAT'D MAY 4. 1872.

OSCAR D. HOWARD.





Engravers' Inscriptions.



Wording and Punctuation of Inscriptions for Engraving.

Forms of Wording, appropriate in marking Rings, Spoons. Pins, Coffin-Plates, Cane-Heads, Watches, Silverware, etc., for use in Presentation on the occasion of Weddings, Marriage Anniversaries, Birthdays, etc., etc.





NSCRIPTIONS to be engraved on metal, should be in as few words as possible. It is important always that the person furnishing the copy to the engraver should write the words to be engraved in the plainest manner, not even omitting the punctuation. Care should be taken to

plainly distinguish the I from the J, and other letters, that in script are likely to be taken for others. Special care should also be observed in spelling.

The following forms of wording, styles of lettering, punctuation, and arrangement of sentences will be found serviceable, both for the engraver and those persons who wish to have engraving executed.

Carrie Jane.

Charles Horton.

Mare Lyer.

To My Husband.

REMEMBER.

Mrs. A. Williams. ToMy Sister.

FORSET ME NOT.

Christmas, 1870.

C. A. Briggs & Minnie Buck. July 7, 1871.

Jag. H. Bendall.

Aged 25 y'rs, 3 m's.



Mother:

From MARY.

CHRISTMAS, 18:3.

Mannie M. Proun;

From Her Mother.

1 th Birthday,

June 10th, 1873.

Mr. & Mrs. Jas. C. Blach.

25th Anniversary Wedding;

Jugust 17th, 1878;

THEIR MANY FRIENDS.



Chas. O. Wilson;

From a Friend.

Martin Miells to May Bing,

December 26, 1869.

OUR





Soittie:

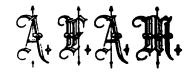
FROM HER FATHER.

Harvey A. Bent;

Father and O. Sother. 21st Birthday.

PRESENTED TO

Ar. & Mrs. Prowning. Apr. 1, 1868.





XMAS.

1872

William H. Brown

JANUARY 1, 1868.

George A. Moyt.



Mizzie **J.** Smith :

From Her Father.

Christmas, 1872.

Their Many Friends,

Esteem and Respect.





Somb-Stone Inscriptions.



Wording and Punctuation.



Stone Inscriptions is shown in the following. In comparison, it will be seen that the modern inscription is generally much more brief than that of the olden time. For-

merly it was customary to chisel in rude letters epitomized biographical histories of the deceased on the tomb-stones that marked their last resting place. Among such are many quaint, curious and foolish inscriptions that, so far

as perpetuating the memories of the deceased was concerned, had better never have been engraved on the headstones.

The lesson taught in these examples is, that the more concise the inscription, the more favorably coming generations will judge of the handful of dust that lies beneath the leaning tombstone. The most approved modern forms, accompanied by epitaphs, are shown herewith, together with the correct grammatical wording and punctuation of the same. The following appropriately accompany the inscription.

Brief Epitaphs.

Father.	Our Mother.	Charlie.
All is Mell.	Cone Home.	Christ is my Hope.
Darling Sister.	Cone, but not Forgotten.	The Morning Cometh.
ife will Meet again.	Reut, Pugling Sigter, Reut.	Plying is but Going Home.
Ocer in the Summer Mand.	In after Eime we'll meet Mer.	There shall be no Sight there.
Åbsent, not Pead.	Bentle, Sweet little Freddie.	They are not Pead.

She faltered by the wayside, and the Angels took her home.

Minnie,

Sept. 15th, 1873. AGED 1 Mo. & 15 D's.

Beneath this stone, in soft repose, Is laid a mother's dearest pride; A flower that scarce had waked to life And light and beauty, ere it died.

TRUMAN MARTIN.

Aged 60 Years. August 2, 1870.

Harriel Theresa,

Stevenson,

AQED 41 Years. Oct. 4, 1872.

"I Fear not Death."

iffle Sahunu.

→ Poor ABDIED DOC ASSH

Movember 1st, 1871. AGED 5 Y's & 8 M's.

"Tis a little grave, but O, have care, For world-wide hopes are buried there, How much of light, how much of joy, Is buried with a darling boy."

CAPT. OF

51st Regiment, Illinois Vols.,

Eilled at the Battle of Perryville,

October 8th, 1863.

Aged 51 Y's, 6 M's, 10 D's.

Parling Freddie. Mon. M. Randall,

The Angels called Him.

MARY ELLEN.

Williamgon, Thas.

Born at Keene, N. H., Jan. 8, 1805.

Born into Spirit Life Sept. 6th, 1865.

NOT DEAD, BUT GONE BEFORE.

December 1, 1872. Aged 36 Years.

CHARLES H.

Thos. & A. Smith,

-HONGEDIED WARE

December 25th, 1870. AGED 4 Y'S, 3 M'S & 4 D'S.

SACRED

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

August 10, 1871. Aged 50 Years.

"I go to prepare a place for thee,"

BORN,

Sept. 21st, 1841.

Nov. 21st, 1872.

He Died as He Lived-a ('hristian.

August 15, 1969. ACED 61 Years.

A Member of the U.S. Congress for 20 Years, be died as he lived, a pure and unright man.

Mm. A. Hubbard,

Dec. 28th, 1873. Aged 92 Y's, 8 M's.

"Farewell to thee, my house of clay! Long have we two been bound together, But I forsake thy porch to-day,

And yield thee up to wind and weather Sleep, sleep at last! thy sleep shall be My rest, my strength, my victory "

Died October 5,

MINNIE B. PHELPS.

BORN INTO SUMMER LAND

Sept. let, 1672. Aged 10 Y's, 3 M's.

DARLING SISTER;

Yet, though then went'st the glory of the sky, We know then'tt keep the mane belaved mane. The same fair, thoughtful brow and grantle eye, Lovelier in heaven a sweet elimets, yet the or 4.5

ptomber 9**, 1672.** Aged **36 Y's, 6 M's**.

"O land beyond the setting onn:
O realm more fair than poet's dre
How clear thy silvery streamless re
liow Aright thy golden glorine gir For well we know that fair and brig Far beyond numan has or dream.
Too glorious for our feeble sight,
Thy akies of cloudiess assure been

Derbie:

The angels called him on a s August 19th, 1872.

AGED 5 Y'S, 6 M'S, 4 D'S

"We shall all go hame to our Puther's house.
To our Father's house in the sares.
Where the hope of our cools shall have no his
And our lave no braken tue."
We shall room on the beaks of the librar of Pe
And bathe in its blindel tide:
And we of the pays of our houses shall to,
The little by that dock."





Selections for Epitaphs.



GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS.

Brief Extracts from the Best Poems, suitable to accompany Tomb-Stone inscriptions.



ERY inscription on tomb-stones may appropriately be accompanied by an epitaph, which should be expressive yet very brief. Formerly it was customary oftentimes to inscribe several stanzas of poetry upon the headstone. With the improved

taste of later years, however, it is considered best to condense the epitaph into a few words, usually not exceeding four lines in length.

The following appropriate stanzas for epitaphs are culled from the best poems:

'We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see.
Over the river, over the river,
My darling stands waiting to welcome me."

"Amiable, she won all; intelligent, she charmed all; fervent, she loved all; and dead, she saddened all."

"He carries the lambs in his bosom."

"Rest in peace, thou gentle spirit,
Throned above —
Souls like thine with God inherit
Life and love."

"I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me."

"Judge not the Lord by feeble sense, But trust Him for His grace; Behind a frowning providence, He hides a smiling face."

"Not thus his nobler part shall dwell,"
A prisoner in this narrow cell;
But he, whom we now hide from men,
With youth renewed, shall live again."

"Death, thou art but another birth, Freeing the spirit from the clogs of earth."

"Ay, hold it true, whate'er befall,
And feel it, when we sorrow most,
"T is better to have loved and lost,
Than to have never loved at all."

- "Shed not for her the bitter tear,

 Nor give the heart to vain regret;
 "T is but the casket that lies here,

 The gem that filled it sparkles yet."
 - "Sheltered and safe from sorrow."
- "Ere sin could harm, or sorrow fade,
 Death came with friendly care;
 The opening bud to heaven conveyed,
 And bade it blossom there."
 - "Happy infant, early blest!
 Rest, in peaceful slumbers, rest."
- "This lovely bud, so young, so fair,
 Called hence by early doom,
 Just came to show how sweet a flower
 In Paradise would bloom."
- "Suffer little children to come unto me."
- "There, in the Shepherd's bosom,
 White as the drifted snow,
 Is the little lamb we missed one morn,
 From the household flock below."
- "Sweet flower, transplanted to a clime Where never comes the blight of time."
- "So the bird of my bosom fluttered up to the dawn, A window was opened — my darling was gone! A truant from time, from tears, and from sin, For the angel on watch took the wanderer in."
 - "O Death! where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victory?"
- " From meadows fanned by heaven's life-breathing wind,

 In the resplendence of that glorious sphere

In the resplendence of that glorious sphere, And larger movements of the unfettered mind, Come darling, oft, and meet me here."

- "A happier lot than ours, and larger light, surrounds thee there."
 - "Gone to a land of pure delight,
 Where saints immortal reign;
 Infinite day excludes the night,
 And pleasures banish pain."
- "Though I walk through the valley of the shadon of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me."
 - "Triumphant smiles the victor's brow,
 Fanned by some angel's purple wing.
 Where is, O grave, thy victory now?
 And where, insidious death, thy sting?"
 - "Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."
 - "Sweet is the scene when virtue dies!

 When sinks a righteous soul to rest,

 How mildly beam the closing eyes,

 How gently heaves the expanding breast!"
 - "Here I lay my burden down, Change the cross into the crown."
- "I shall know the loved who have gone before,
 And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
 When over the river, the peaceful river,
 The angel of death shall carry me."
 - "Because I lived, ye shall live also."
 - "Life is real, life is earnest,
 And the grave is not its goal;
 'Dust thou art, to dust returnest,'
 Was not spoken of the soul."
 - "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven"

"Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,
And sweet the strains that angels pour
O! why should we in anguish weep?
They are not lost, but gone before."

"I am the resurrection and the life."

"From darkness and from woe,
A power like lightning darts;
A glory cometh down to throw
Its shadow o'er our hearts."

"Heaven's eternal year is thine."

"Known and unknown, human, divine,
Sweet darling hand and lips and eye;
Dear heavenly one, thou canst not die,
Mine, mine forever, ever mine."

" Death loves a shining mark."

"Life's duty done, as sinks the day,
Light from its load the spirit flies;
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blest the righteous when he dies."

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

"Gone before us, O our brother,
To the spirit land!
Vainly look we for another,
In thy place to stand."

"Her children rise up and call her blessed."

"She was but as a smile,
Which glistens in a tear,
Seen but a little while,
But, oh! how loved, how dear!"

"We loved her."

"We only know that thou hast gone,
And that the same returnless tide.
Which bore thee from us, still glides on,
And we, who mourn thee, with it glide."

"There shall be no night there."

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

"I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes; cold is his forehead fair.
My hand that marble felt,
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart whispers that — he is not here."

"Far off thou art, but ever nigh; I have thee still, and I rejoice."

"To us for sixteen anxious months,
His infant smile was given,
And then he bade farewell to earth
And went to live in heaven."

"Where immortal spirits reign, There we shall meet again."



we listen enraptured to the closing song of busy nature, hushing to repose—this is poetry!

of the twilight scene,

The coming storm, preceded by the rushing wind; the dark, angry, approaching clouds, capped with the flashing, darting lightning, with the low muttering, and anon the deeptoned thunder, coming nearer and nearer in its awful grandeur! To the lover of the grand and sublime — this is poetry!

The silvery quiet of the moonlight night, when we wander amid the jessamines and roses, with our darling, whispering words of love, and dreaming of the future — this is poetry!

The midnight hour in the attic, when, through the crevices of the roof and windows, we catch glimpses of the flashing lightning, and listen, slumber, and dream to the music of the pattering rain-drops on the roof — this is poetry!

The roaring cataract, the silvery rivulet, the towering mountain, the dark ravine, the open-

The beautiful face, the gentle, thrilling pressure of the hand, the kettle singing for tea, the joyous meeting of the husband and wife on the return from labor at the twilight hour, the smile, the kiss—all this is poetry!

It flashes in the sky, it blossoms on the earth, it breathes music in the air, delighting the eye, charming the ear, and filling the soul with ineffable happiness—all this is poetry!

To appreciate, to comprehend, and to interpret this golden, sunny halo of beauty, is the gift of the poet.

Poetry is not necessarily told in rhyme. It is oftentimes revealed as beautifully in prose. B. F. Taylor illustrates this very strikingly in the following description of

The Old Church.

"Last evening we were walking leisurely along. The same of choirs in three churches came floating out into the darkness around us, and they were all new and strange transa but one; and that one, it was not sung as we had heard it, but it sweekened a train of long buried memories, that some to us even so they were before the cemetery of the soul had a temb in it. It

was sweet old 'Corinth' they were singing—strains that we have seldom heard since the rose-color of life was blanched—and we were in a moment back again to the old church; and it was a summer afternoon, and yellow sunbeams were streaming through the west windows, and the silver hair of the old deacon who sat in the pulpit was turned to gold in its light, and the minister, who, we used to think, could never die, so good was he, had concluded 'application' and 'exhortation,' and the village choir were singing the last hymn, and the tune was 'Corinth.'

"It is years — we dare not think how many — since then, and the prayers of 'David the son of Jesse' are ended, and the choir scattered and gone — the girl with blue eyes that sang alto, and the girl with black eyes that sang air; the eyes of one were like a June heaven at noon, and the other like the same heaven at night. They both became wives, and both mothers, and both died. Who shall say they are not singing 'Corinth' still, where Sabbaths never wane, and congregations never break up? There they sat, Sabbath after Sabbath, by the square column at the right of the 'leader,' and to our young ears their tunes were 'the very soul of music.' That column bears still their penciled names, as they wrote them in those days in life's June, 183—, before dreams of change had overcome their spirits like a summer's cloud.

"Alas! that with the old singers most of the sweeter tunes have died upon the air! But they linger in memory, and they shall yet be sung in the sweet reunion of song that shall take place by and by, in a hall whose columns are beams of morning light, whose ceiling is pearl, whose doors are gold, and where hearts never grow old. Then she that sang alto, and she that sang air, will be in their places once more."

More frequently, however, the poet gives expression to his emotions in rhyme, such form of expression having the advantage of musical sound, accompanied by sentiment. Unfortunately, however, much of that which passes for poetry is but rhyme, being devoid of sense or moral.

For the assistance and guidance of those who would correctly write poetry, we give herewith the rules of versification, accompanied by a vocabulary of rhymes, followed by a number of standard poems from the best authors, that are models in their respective kinds of verse.

Versification.



ERSIFICATION is the art of making verse. Verse is rhythmical language, keeping time like music; having syllables arranged according to accent,

quantity, and generally rhyme; being so divided into lines as to promote harmony.

Two kinds of verse are in use by poets, namely, blank verse and rhyme. Rhyme is characterized by a similarity of sound at the end of one line with another; as

- "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial . . . fire;
 Hands, that the rod of empire might have . . swayed,
 Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."
- "The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the . . fold, And his cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold."

Blank Verse.

Blank verse is the name given to a kind of poetry without rhyme, which was the form that the earlier poets almost entirely made use of. The poetry of the Greeks and Romans was generally without rhyme, and not until the Middle Ages, when introduced by the Goths from the North, did rhyme come into the Latin and the vernacular congues of modern Europe.

Blank verse is particularly suited to the drama, and was very popular in the sixteenth century, during which time, and the beginning of the seventeenth century, Shakespeare wrote his plays. The following from Milton's "Paradise Lost" representing Eve's lament and farewell to Eden, written in 1667, illustrates the power of expression in blank verse:

"O unexpected stroke, worse than of death! Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades, Fit haunt of gods? where I had hoped to spend, Quiet though sad, the respite of that day That must be mortal to us both. O, flowers That never will in other climate grow, My early visitation and my last At even, which I bred up with tender hand From the first spring bud, and gave ye names! Who now shall rear thee to the sun, or rank Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount? Thee lastly, nuptial bower? by me adorn'd By what to sight or smell was sweet! from thee How shall I part, and whither wander down Into a lower world, to this obscure And wild? How shall we breathe in other air Less pure, accustom'd to immortal fruits?"

Accent and Feet.

Upon careful observation, it will be seen that we involuntarily divide a line of rhythmical verse into meter, by a sort of keeping time with hands and feet: accenting at regular intervals certain syllables, thus giving the peculiar musical accompaniment which makes poetry attractive.

There are four kinds of feet in English verse called *Iambus*, *Trochee*, *Anapest* and *Dactyl*. The distinguishing characteristic of *Iambic* verse is, that we always accent the second syllable in reading the same; as "Behóld, how gréat."

The *Trochee*, like the lambus, consists of two syllables, with the accent on the first syllable; as "Sée the dístant fórest dárk and wáving."

The Anapest has the first two syllables unaccented, and the last accented; as "O'er the land of the frée and the hôme of the brave."

The Dactyl contains three syllables, with the accent on the first; as durable, bravery.

Meters.

Verse is also named according to the number of feet in each line; a foot in Iambic being two syllables. Monometer is a line of one foot; dimeter, of two feet; trimeter, of three feet; tetrameter, of four feet; pentameter, of five feet; hexameter, of six feet; heptameter, of seven feet; octometer, of eight feet.

Examples.

The following examples represent the *Iambic*, *Trochaic*, *Anapestic*, and *Dactylic*, in the different kinds of *meter*. A straight line (~) over a syllable, shows that such syllable is accented. A curved line (~) indicates the unaccented.

IAMBIC .- One foot.

" They go To sow."

IAMBIC.—Two feet.

"To me | the rose No longer glows,"

"Their love | and awe Supply | the law."

IAMBIC .- Three feet.

"Blue light | nings singe | the waves, And thunder rends the rock."

IAMBIC.—Four feet.

"And cold | er still | the winds | did blow, And darker hours of night came on."

IAMBIC .- Five feet.

"För präise | töo dear | lÿ löv'd | ör wärm | lÿ sõnght. Enfeebles all internal strength of thought."

I AMBIC .- Six feet.

"His heart | is sad, | his hôpe | is gône, | his light | is passed.

He sits and mourns in silent grief the lingering day."

IAMBIC.—Seven feet.

"The lof | ty hill, | the hum | ble lawn, | with count | less beau | ties shine;

The silent grove, the solemn shade, proclaim thy power divine."

Note.—It has become common in writing modern poetry to divide this kind of verse into four lines; alternate lines having four and three feet; thus,—

"The lofty hill, the humble lawn, With countless beauties shine; The stlent grove, the solemn shade, Proclaim thy power divine."

IAMBIC .- Eight feet.

O all | ye peo | ple, clap | your hands, | and with | treem | phant voic | es sing ;

No force the mighty pow'r withstands of God the universal King.

Note.—It is common at present to reduce this verse into lines of eight syllables, as follows,—

"O all ye people, clap your hands, And with triumphant voices sing, No force the mighty pow'r withstands Of God the universal King."

Stanza-Long, Short, and Common Meter.

A stanza is a combination of several lines in poetry, forming a distinct division of the poem; thus,—

"The curiew tolls the knell of parting day.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.

And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

A Verse.

Verse is but a single line of a stanza, thus.—
"The curiew tolls the knell of parting day."

Long Meter.

The long, short, and common meters are known by the number of feet or syllables found in them. Long meter stanzas contain in each line four Iambic feet, thus—

"Through every age, eternal God
Thou art our rest, our safe abode;
High was thy throne ere heaven was made,
Or earth, thy humble footstool, laid."

Short Meter.

Short meter stanzas contain three lines of six syllables, and one of eight syllables—the third line being the longest, and containing four Iambic feet, thus—

"Sweet is the time of Spring,
When nature's charms appear;
The birds with ceaseless pleasure sing,
And hail the opening year."

Common Meter.

Iambic verse of seven feet, divided into two lines, the first containing four, and the latter three feet, makes what is known as common meter: thus—

"When all thy mercies, O, my God! My rising soul surveys, Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise."

Each species of Iambic verse will admit of an additional short syllable; as

Ŭpôn a mount | ain, Beside a fount | ain.

Trochaic Verse.

The accent in *Trochaic* verse occurs on the first syllable. The foot consists of two syllables.

TROCHAIC.—One foot.

Changing. Ranging.

TROCHAIC .- Two feet.

Fancy | viewing. Joys ensuing.

TROCHAIC.—Three feet.

"When thy | heart Is | mourning."
Go where comfort waits thee."

TROCHAIC.—Four feet.

"Round # | holy | calm dif | fusing, Love of peace and lonely musing."

TROCHAIC .- Five feet.

All that | walk on | foot or | ride in | chariots, All that dwell in palaces or garrets.

TROCHAIC.— Six feet.

On a | mountain | stretch'd be | neath a | hoary | willow, Lay a shepherd swain and viewed the roaring billow.

TROCHAIC.— Seven feet.

Hastën | Lord to | rescue | me, and | set me | sase from | trouble,

Shame thou those who seek my soul, reward their mischief double.

TROCHAIC.—Eight feet.

Note. — Trochaic and Iambic are frequently found combined in one stanza.

Önce ŭp | ôn a | mîdnight | dreary | while I | pôndered | weak and | weary

Over many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore.

Anapestic Verse.

Anapestic verse contains three syllables to the foot, with the accent on the last syllable.

ANAPESTIC.—One foot.

"Ön thë lånd, Lët më stånd."

ANAPESTIC.—Two feet.

"But his cour | age 'gan fail, For no arts could avail."

This form admits of an additional short syllable; as

"But his cour | age gan fail | him, For no arts could avail him."

ANAPESTIC .- Three feet.

Ö yë woods | sprëad your branch | ës apace,
 To your deepëst recesses I hie;
 I would hide with the beasts of the chase,
 I would vanish from every eye.

ANAPESTIC .- Four feet.

May I gov | ĕrn mỹ pass | ions with ab | solute sway, And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

This measure admits of a short syllable at the end; as

On the warm | cheek of youth | smiles and ro | ses are blend | ing.

Dactylic Verse.

In Dactylic verse the accent occurs on the first syllable of each successive three, being on the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth syllables.

DACTYLIC .- One foot.

Cheerfully, Fearfully.

DACTYLIC .- Two feet.

Father all | glorious O'er all victorious.

DACTYLIC.—Three feet.

Wearing a | way in his | youthfulness, Loveliness, beauty, and truthfulness.

DACTYLIC.—Four feet.

"Boys will an | ticipate, | lavish and | dissipate, All that your busy pate hoarded with care; And, in their foolishness, passion, and mulishness, Charge you with churlishness, spurning your pray'r."

DACTYLIC .- Five feet.

" Now thou dost | welcome me, | welcome me, | from the dark | sea,

Land of the beautiful, beautiful land of the free."

DACTYLIC.— Six feet.

"Time, thou art | ever in | motion, on | wheels of the | days, years, and | ages,

Restless as waves of the ocean, when Eurus or Boreas rages."

DACTYLIC.— Seven feet.

"Out of the | kingdom of | Christ shall be | gathered, by | angels o'er Satan victorious,

All that offendeth, that lieth, that faileth to honor his name ever glorious."

DACTYLIC .- Eight feet.

Nimröd thë | hûntër was | mighty in | hûnting, and | famed athë | rûlër öf | cities öf | yôre; Babel, and Erech, and Accad, and Calneh, from Shinar's far

region his name afar bore.

Other Kinds of Poetical Feet.

Besides the foregoing there are other kinds of feet that sometimes occur. These are named the pyrrhic, the spondee, the amphibrach, and the tribrach. The pyrrhic consists of two short and the spondee of two long syllables. The amphibrach contains three syllables, of which the first and third are short and the second long. The tribrach consists of three short syllables.

Examples.

Pyrrhic.—" Ön thë tall tree."

Spondee.—" The pâle moon."

Amphibrach.—" Delightfül, Domestic."

Tribrach.—" Nûmërablë, conquerable."

Poetical Pauses.

The full effect in reading poetry is most completely given when a slight pause is made at the close of every line, even though the sense may not require a pause. Frequently a pause for sense is found in or near the middle of the line, particularly of long lines, in which it improves the rhythm, and brings out the meaning of the poem with much better effect. This pause is called the casural pause, and is shown in the following examples.

Casural Pause.

On her white breast | a sparkling cross she wore—Which Jews might kiss | and infidels adore. Her lively looks | a sprightly mind disclose, Quick as her eyes | and as unfixed as those; Favors to none, | to all she smiles extends, Oft she rejects, | but never once offends.

"Then her cheek | was pale, and thinner | | than should be | for one so young;

And her eyes, | on all my motions, | | with a mate observance hung."

The final pause occurs at the end of each line whether the sense requires it or not, though

it should not be too distinctly marked, as it consists merely in a brief suspension of the voice without any change in tone or accent. The following example shows its effect.

Final Pause.

Ye who have anxiously and fondly watched
Beside a fading friend, unconscious that
The cheek's bright crimson, lovely to the view,
Like nightshade, with unwholesome beauty bloomed.

Varieties of Poetry.



EVERAL leading kinds of poetry are named as follows: Epic, Dramatic, Lyric, Elegiac, Pastoral, and Didactic.

Epio Poetry.

Epic poetry pertains to the narrative, descriptive, and heroic in character, and is the highest and most difficult of poetry to write well. Among the best of the Epic poems may be mentioned, Homer's "Iliad" in Greek, Virgil's "Eneid" in Latin, and Milton's "Paradise Lost" in English.

Bramatic Poetry.

Dramatic poetry is also an elevated species of poetry, and takes nearly equal rank with the Epic. This kind of poetry includes the dramas, tragedies, comedies, melodramas, and operas.

Lyric Peetry.

Lyric poetry, as its name indicates, was the kind of verse originally written to be sung as an accompaniment to the lyre. This class of poetry is the oldest in the language of all nations, comprising, as it does, the songs of the people. In the Lyric are included the Songs, Hymns, Odes, and Sonnets.

Elegiac Poetry.

Elegiac poetry includes the elegies, such as Milton's "Lycidias," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and poems of grave, solemn, and mourn-

ful character. Gray's "Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard" is undoubtedly the most complete specimen of this class of poetry to be found in any language

Pastoral Poetry.

In the early history of the world, throughout certain portions of Europe, a distinct occupation was that of the shepherd, whose duty was to care for the flocks, as they roamed in the valleys and among the hills. Leading thus a life of dreamy ease among the charms of nature, the shepherds of better culture took readily to the writing of verse, which poetry, usually descriptive of rustic life, became known as Pastoral poetry.*

This class of poetry includes the poems that relate to country scenes, and the quiet, the simplicity, and the happiness found in rural life.

Of these may be included, in modern poems, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "The Sower," "Twenty Years Ago," "Maud Muller," and others of like character.

Didactic Poetry.

Didactic poetry pertains chiefly to the meditative and instructive, and includes such poems as Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," Thomson's "Seasons," Pope's "E say on Man," and kindred poems.

Kinds of Poems.



ARIOUS kinds of poems are known by certain names, which are defined as follows:

Odes.—Sacred hymns, such as are sung in church.

Press.—Songs of praise and triumph.

Ballads.— An easy form of descriptive verse, written in such style as to be easily sung by the people, who may have little acquaintance with music.

^{*} From the Latin word paster, a shepherd.

Epigrams.— A short poem, witty and concise, treating of a single subject, usually ending with an unexpected, ingeniously expressed natural thought.

Sonnets.— The Sonnet is a poetical composition, consisting of fourteen lines, so constructed that the first eight lines shall contain but two rhymes, and the last six but two more; and so arranged that, in the first part, the first line is made to rhyme with the fourth, fifth, and eighth—the second rhyming with the third, sixth, and seventh, while in the second part, the first, third, and fifth; and the second, fourth, and sixth also rhyme with each other, as shown in the following:

Autumn.

"The blithe birds of the summer tide are flown;
Cold, motionless, and mute, stands all the wood,
Save as the restless wind, in mournful mood.
Strays through the tossing limbs with saddest moan.
The leaves it wooed with kisses, overblown
By gusts capricious, pitiless and rude,
Lie dank and dead amid the solitude;
Where-through it waileth, desolate and lone.
But with a clearer splendor sunlight streams
Athwart the bare, slim branches; and on high
Each star, in Night's rich coronal that beams,
Pours down intenser brilliance on the eye;
Till dazzled Fancy finds her gorgeous dreams
Outshone in beauty by the autumn sky."

Cantatas.—The Cantata is a musical composition, partaking of the nature of an anthem, being intermixed with airs and recitatives; and may be adapted to a single voice, or many.

Charades. The Charade may be in either prose or poetry, and contains as a subject a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; these to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together.

Canzonets.—A short song consisting of one, two, or three parts is termed a Canzonet. The following, of two parts, is an illustration.

BLACK EYES AND BLUE.

Black eyes most dazzle in the hall; Blue eyes most please at evening fall. The black a conquest soonest gain; The blue a conquest most retain; The black bespeak a lively heart Whose soft emotions soon depart; The blue a steadier flame betray,
That burns and lives beyond a day;
The black may features best disclose;
In blue may feelings all repose;
Then let each reign without control.
The black all MIND—the blue all SOUL.

Epitaphs.—An Epitaph is usually a stanza in poetry, which follows the inscription on a tombstone.*

Satires. — The Satire is a poem used in exposing folly and wickedness, in keen, cutting words; holding the same up to ridicule and contempt.

Parodles.—A ludicrous imitation of a serious subject, usually in rhyme, is termed a Parody, as follows—

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed — Close at my elbow stir their lemonade."

Prologues.—The Prologue is a short poem, introductory to a play or discourse, usually recited before the performance begins.

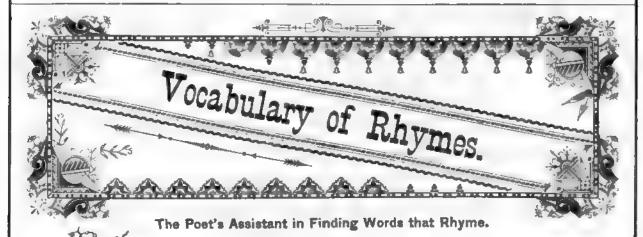
Epilogues.—The Epilogue is a short poem, which frequently reviews the principal incidents of the play, delivered by one of the actors at the close of a dramatic performance.

Impromptus.—An Impromptu is a poetical composition, made at the moment, without previous study.

Acrostics.—An Acrostic is a stanza of several lines, the first letters of which, taken in their order from top to bottom, make a word or sentence.

Friendship, thou 'rt false! I hate thy flattering smile!
Return to me those years I spent in vain,
In early youth, the victim of thy guile,
Each joy took wing, ne'er to return again —
Ne'er to return; for, chilled by hopes deceived,
Dully the slow-paced hours now move along:
So changed the time, when, thoughtless, I believed
Her honeyed words, and heard her syren song.
If e'er, as me, she lure some youth to stray,
Perhaps, before too late, he'll listen to my lay.

* See chapter on Epitaphe.



MONG the gems of literature that will live longest in the history of the world, will be various beautiful poems. Poetry is not always in rhyme, but generally it is

As a rule, a prominent feature of beauty in the poem is the pleasant sensation produced by words coming near each other of similar sound.

In the stanza,

" Mand Muller, on a summer's day, Raked the mendow, sweet with hay,"

it is seen that the pleasant jingling of "DAY" and "HAY" has much to do in making the verse attractive.

To express the same idea without rhyme thus:

Mind Mr. r raked one day in summer, In a mead or where the hay was sweet,

is to deprive the sentiment of much of its charm.

Rlyme is, in fact, one of the prominent essentials of sweet verse, though to make the complete poem, common sense and truth must be expressed with rhyme.

It is son etimes the case that rhyme can be so ingeriously arranged, however, as to make a

poem a success from the simple arrangement of rhyming words. Thus:

> "Hi diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle, The cow jumped over the moon; The little dog laughed to see such a craft, And the dish ran away with the spoon."

Though nonsensical and ridiculous, this, with many others of the Mother Goose Melodies, is more attractive to the child than any of the choicest stanzas in Gray's Elegy.

A pleasant and intellectual pastime may be had by a company of young people, in the construction of impromptu rhymes. To conduct the exercise, one of the number is seated at the table, provided with paper and pencil. When all are in readiness, the hostess of the occasion announces a subject upon which they are to write a poem. Suppose the subject to be "spatso." The person sitting next to the secretary will give the first line, the poetic feet decided upon, perhaps, being eight syllables to the line. The first line presented to the secretary may read,

In spring-time when the grass is green. It is now in order for the second person in the group to give the next line ending with a word that rhymes with "green." Half a minute only will be allowed for the line to be produced. The individual, whose turn it is, gathers thought and says:

A thousand blossoms dot the scene.

This may not be very good poetry, but the

rhyme is complete and the poetry is as good as may be expected with so short a time in which to produce it. The next continues by presenting the third line as follows:

A perfume sweet loads down the air.

The fourth says,

The birds now sing, and mate, and pair.

The fifth continues,

O! charming season of the year.

The sixth may be at a loss for the suitable word to rhyme with "year," but must produce something in the half-minute, and here it is:

I wish that you was always here

Whether the word "you" is a suitable word in this place, the rhymsters have not time to de- | Rhyming Dictionary, is given:

termine, as the composition must progress rapidly so that a twenty-line metrical composition may be produced in ten minutes.

As poetry this extemporaneous effusion. when finally read by the secretary, will not be very good—it may be only doggerel rhyme—but it will be amusing to see it produced, and its production will be a decidedly intellectual exercise.

For the advantage of the student who may aim to write the best of verse, as well as the impromptu poet in the social circle. who may wish to test the ability to rapidly make rhyme, the following vocabulary, from Walker's

Classification of Words that Rhyme.

AB.-Bab, cab, dab, mab, nab, blab, crab, drab, scab, stab. Allowable rhymes, babe, astrolabe, etc.

ACE.—Ace dace pace, face, lace, mace, race, brace, chace, grace, place, space, trace, apace, deface, efface, disgrace, displace, misplace, embrace, grimace, interlace, retrace, populace, etc. Perfect rhymes, base, case, abose, debase, etc., Allocable rhymes, grass, glass, etc., peace, ccase, etc.,

ACH. Attach, detach, etc. Perfect rhymes, batch, match, etc. Allowable rhymes, fetch, wretch, etc.

ACK.—Back, cack, hack, jack, lack, pack, quack, tack, sack, rack, black, clack, crack, knack, slack, snack, stack, track, wrack, attack, zodiac, demoniac, symposiac, almanac.

Allowable rhymes, bake, take, etc., neck, speck, etc.

ACT.—Act, fact, pact, tract, attract, abstract, extract, compact, contract, detract, distract, exact, protract, enact, infract, subtract, transact, catarast, with the preterits and participles of verbs in ack as backed, backed, etc. Allocable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake, as baked, caked, etc.

A.D. -Add, bad, dad, gad, had, lad, mad, pad, sad, brad, clad, glad, plad, shad, etc. Allowable rhymes, cade, fade, etc., glede, bead, read, etc.

shad, etc. Monetone raymes, cade, lade, wade, blade, glade, shade, spade, trade, degrade, evade, dissuade, invade, persuade, blockade, brigade, esplanade, cavalcade, masquerade, renegade, retrograde, serenade, ambuscade, cannonade, palisade, etc. Perfect rhymes, ald, mard, braid, afraid, upbraid, etc., and the preterit and participies of verba in ay, ey, and eigh, as played, obeyed, weighed, etc. Allowide rhymes, ad, bad, etc., bed, dead, etc., bead, mead, etc., heed, need, etc.

AFE -Safe, chafe, vouchsafe, etc. Allowable rhymes, leaf, sheaf, etc., deaf, etc., laugh, staff, etc.

AFF.—tiaff, chaff, draff, quaff, staff, engraff, epitaph, cenotaph, paragraph, etc. Perfect rhyme, laugh. Allowable rhymes, safe, chafe, etc.

AFR.—Aft, haft, raft, wast, craft, shaft, almft, graft, draft, ingraft, handleraft. Perfect rhymen, draught, the preferite and perficiples of verba in aff and augh us quaffed, laughed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preferite and perficiples of verba in ate, as chafed, vouchsafed, etc.

AG.—Bag. cog. fag. gag. nag. rag. tag. wag. brag. crag. drag. flag. knag. shag. snag. stag. wrag. scrag. Brobdignag.

AGE. Age, cage, gage, page, rage, sage, wage, stage, awage, assuage, engage, disengage, enrage, presage, appendage, concubinage, heritage, hermitage, parentage, parsonage, personage, pageinage, villanage, equipage. Allocable rhymes, edge, wedge, etc., liege. grimage, villana; riege, oblige, etc.

AID, see ADE. AIGHT, see ATE. AIGN, see ANE.

All, ball, fail, hall, jail, mall, nall, pail, quall, rail, sail, tail, wall, fail, fail, sail, tail, wall, fail, fail, sail, trail, assail, avail, detail, bewall, entail, prevail, retail, countervall, etc. Prefect rhymes, aic, baic, daic, gale, haic, male, pale, sale, tale, vaic, wale, wale, whale, impale, exhale, regaic, veil, nightingale, etc. Allowable rhymes, peal, steal, etc., bell, cell, etc.

AIM, see AME.

AIM, see A.M. So.

AIN, Cam, blain, brain, chain, fain, gain, grain, lain, main, pain, rain, vain, wain, drain, plain, siam, Spain, stain, swain, train, twain, sprain, strain, adain, amain, attain, complain, contain, cordain, pertain, distain, enchain, entertain, explain, maintain, ordain, pertain, obtain, refrain, regain, remain, rectrain, retain, sustain, appertain. Perfect chymos, bane, cane, dane, crane, fanc, Jane, lane, mane, plane, vane, wane, profane, hurricane, etc., deign, arraign, campaign, etc., feign, reign, etc., vein, rein, etc., allionable rhymos, lean, mean, etc., queen, seen, etc., ban, can, etc., den, pen, etc.

AINT. -Faint, paint, plaint, quaint, saint, taint, acquaint, attaint, complaint, constraint, restraint, etc. Perfect rhyme, feint. Allocable rhymes, cant, pant, etc., lent, etc.

AIR, see ARE. AINE, see AZE. AIT, see ATE. AITH, see ATH. AIZE, see AZE.

A K.E.—Ake, bake, cake, lake, make, quake, rake, sake, brake, drake, flake, shake, snake, stake, strake, spake, awaha, sake, mitake, partake, overtake, undertake, bespake. Forpitrak, steak, etc. Allowable rhymes, back, rack, ste., back, spak, weak, etc.

A L.—Cabal, canal, animal, admiral, cannibal, capital, cardinal, conjugal, corporal, criminal, critical, festival, funeral, general, interval, liberal, madrigal, literal, magical, mineral, mystical, manual, original, pastoral, pedestal, personal, physical, poetical, principal, prodigal, prophetical, rational, satirical, reciprocal, reversel, temporal, tragical, tyrannical, caraival, eshimatical, warsenal. Allowable raymes, all, ball, etc., all, mail, etc., ale, pale

A L.D. -Bald, scald, emerald, etc. Perfect rhymes, the pred-ticiples of verbs in all, and and awi, as called, manled, crawled

ALE, see AIL.

ALF.-Calf, half, behalf, etc. Allowable raymes, staff, is AI.K. -Balk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk, calk, etc. Perfect ragues, he Allowable rhymes, sock, clock, etc.

ALL.-All. ball, call, ctc. Perfect raymes, awi, bawi, brawi, scrawl, sprawl, squall. Allowable raymes, cabal, equivocal, etc. See AL. A L.M.—(laim, baim, becaim, pealm, paim, embalm, etc., and reves of plurule and third persons singular rhyme with alms, as calms, becaim, ALT.—Halt, mait, exait, sait, vault, assault, default and fault, the last of which is, by Pope, rhymed with thought, bought, etc.

A.M.—Am. dam. ham. pam. ram. oram. dram. flam. sham. swam. gram. anagram, etc. Perfect rhyme, lamb. Allowable rhymes, dams. is etc.

AME.—Blame, came, dame, same, flame, frame, grame, name, tame, shame, inflame, became, defaune, memane, missame, etc. Perfect rhymes, aim, claim, maim, acciaim, declaim, proclaim, rectaim. Allowoble rhymes, dam. hast, etc., hom, then theme, scheme, etc., dream, gleam, etc.

AMP.—Camp. champ. cramp, damp, stamp, vamp, lamp, che camp, encamp, etc.

A.N.—Ban, can, Dan, man, Nan, pan, ran, tan, van, bran, pan, than, unman, fore-ran, began, tropan, courtenan, parties pelican, caravan, etc. Allowable rhymes, bane, cane, plain, m bean, lean, wan, swan, etc., gono, upon, etc.

ANCE -Chance, dance, giance, lance, trance, pre-mance, advance, mischance, complaisance, dreumstance liverance, consonance, dissonance, extravagance, ignomaintenance, temperance, intemperance, exerbitance, ance, sufferance, sustenance, utterance, arrogance,

A NCH. -Branch, stanch, blanch, ranch, hanch. Perfort rh.

AND.—And, hand, hand, land, rand, sand, brand, bland, gratand, strand, command, demand, countermand, disband, on stand, understand, reprimand, contraband, se. Allowable should, bond, etc., and the preterite and participles of words he as remained, leaned, etc.

ANE, see AIN.

ANG.-Bang, fang, gang, hang, pang, tang, twang, and angue, clang. Allowable rhymes, song, long, etc.

ANGE.—Change, grange, range, strange, estrange, arr interchange. Allocable rhymes, revenge, avenge, etc.

ANK. -Bank, blank, shank, clank, dank, drank, shank, lank, plank, prank, rank, thank, distrank, mounts ANNE, see ANCE.

ANT .- Ant, cant, chant, grant, pant, plant, rant, she

pialeant, dispiant, enchant, gallant, implant, recant, suppiant, transplant, abanhant, atlamant, arrogant, combetant, consonant, cormorant, protestant, significant, viatiant, covenant, dissonant, disputant, elegant, elephant, extravagant, ignorant, insignificant, inhabitant, militant, predominant, eycophant, vigilant, petulant, etc. Allowable rhymes, faint paint, vic. See AINT and ENT.

AP. Cap gap hap, lap, map, nap, pap, rap, sap, tap, chap, clap, trap, flap, knap, slap, sap, wrap, scrap, atrap, enwrap, estrap, mishap, sic. Allowable rhymes, cape, tape, etc., cheap, heap and swap.

APE. Ape. cape, chaps, grape, rape sorage, shape, escape, mape, crape tape, etc. Allowable rhymes, heap, teep, etc. APE, see AFE.

APRE Lapse riapse, relapse, perhaps, and the plurals of nouse and third persons singular of the present tense in ap. as caps, maps, etc., he raps, he laps, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of source and there persons singular of verbs is ape and cap. as apen, he apes, heaps, he heaps, etc.

APT.-Apt, adapt. etc. Rhymes, the preterits and participles of the revols in ap, as tapped, slapped, etc. Altorable rhymes, the preterits and participles of the wrots in ape as apod, escaped, etc.

A. Bar, car far, jar mar, par tar, spar, car, star, chair, afar, debr, unhar catarrh, particular, perpendicular, secular, angular, regular, popular angular litular, vinegar, scimitar calendar, collender. Forfest rhyme the planel verb are Allorable rhymes, bars, prepara, etc., pair, repair were tar war etc and source ending in or or, having the corn to the least splicible, or last but isso.

ARR. -Harb, garb, etc.

ARCE. Farce, parse, Mare, etc. Altowable rhyme, scarce.

ARCH. Arch march, parch, starch, countermarch, etc.

ARD, Hard, card guard, hard, lard, nard, shard, yard, bombard, dis-card regard interiard retard, disregard, etc., and the prefer is and parti-ciples of verbs in ar, as barred, scarred, etc. Allowable raymes, cord, reward etc.

ARD. Ward award reward, etc. Allowable rhymes, hard, card, see the last article board lord, bird, curd, and the preferits and participles of the rerbs in ar, or and ur, as barred, abhorred, incurred, etc.

the rerbs in ar, or and ur, as barred, abhorred, incurred, sec.

ARE, hare care, dare, fare, hare, mare, pare, tare, mare, barred, pare, mare share snare spare, square, atare, sware, prepare, aware, beware compare declare ensuare ferfect rhymes, sir, bair, fair, lair, pair, chair, start, affair, debounder despair input, respair, etc., bear, poar, aware tear, wear forless, forswear etc., there, were whose, entry entry the rerelation of the same poar, etc., beir, co heir their Alinestoir chymas, bar, car, etc., err, prefer, dash bear, here, etc. regular, singular of, war, etc.

AREM, Unawares. Rhymes, their's, and the plurals of nouns and three persons singular of verbs in are sir, eir, ear, as care, he cares, pair, he sales here hear, he bears, etc. The alienable rhymes are the plurals of siths their persons singular of crebs shiefs, are allowed to rhyme with the termination are, as bare, care, erro, prefers, etc.

ARE, Scarf, Allowede rhymes, dwarf, whatf,

ARP. Scarf. Allowable thymes, dwarf, wharf.

A RGE. Barge, charge, large, targe, discharge, o'ercharge, surcharge, enlarge. Allosable rhysics, verge, emerge, gorge, forge, orge, etc.

ARK. Bark, cark, Clark, dark lark, mark, park, shark, spark, stark, embark remark, etc. Allocable raymes, cork, fork, etc.

ARL, Snari, marl, parl. Allowable raymes, curi, furl, etc.

ARM. Arm, barm, charm, farm, harm, glarm, disarm. Allowable, rhymra warm, swarm, storm, etc.

ARN. Barn, yarn, etc. Allowable rhymes, warn, forewarn, etc., horn, morn, etc. ARN. -Warn, forewarn Perfect rhymes, horn, morn, etc. Allowable chames barn, yarn, etc.

ARP, turp, harp, sharp, counterscarp. Allowable rhysis, . usp.

A MAM. - Harsh, marsh, etc.

ART, it cart dart hart, mart, part, spart, start, start, spart, spart, lopart impart counterpart. Perfect rigmes, heart, etc. Altowable rigmes wert, thwart, etc., hurt, etc., dirt, fife, etc., pert, etc.

A RT (mounted ORT), -Wart, thwart, etc. Perfect raymes, short, retert, etc. - tilocable raymes, art, sport, court, etc.

ARTH, M EARTH.

ARVE, -Carve, starve, etc. Allowable rhymes, nerve, deserve, etc.

All. Was. Allocable chymes has, as-

ANS. Ass. brans, class, grass, ince, mass, pass, alsa, amass, cultus, reas. vurpass, morass, etc. Alloscable rhymes, base, face, deface, etc., loss,

AREL, tell cash, dash, clash, crash, flash, gazh, gnash, hash, lash, plash rash thrash slash, trash, abash, etc. Allossoble regence, wash, quash etc. leash etc.

ARH. Wash, quash etc. Allowable rhymes, cash, dash, etc.

ASSE. Ask, task bask cask flask, mask

AMP. Asp, clasp gasp, grasp, hasp. Attoroble rhymes, wasp, etc.

ANT. Cast last lifast must past vast fast, aghast avast forecast outcast repast. Perfect rhymes the preterits and participles of verba in ass. do chosed amassed site. Allowable rhymes the preterits and participles of verba in acc. as placed, etc. Nonna and verba in aste, as taste, waste tit.

AMTE. Baste chaste haste paste taste wante distaste. Perfect rhymes waist and the preferrite and participles of rerbs in ace, as faced, placed to Allowable rhymes cast fast, etc. best, feet. etc., and the preferrit and participles of cerbs in eas, as messed, dressed, etc.

AT at but out hat fat mut pat, out, rat, tat, vat, brat, chat, flat, plat sprat that grad. Afformble raymen, bute hate, etc.

ATCH. Catch match hatch, latch, patch, scratch, smatch, depatch

ATE. Bate, date fate gate grate, hate, tate, mate, pate, plate, prate rate sate state skate, slate, abate, belate, colinte, create, debate,

edate, dilato estate, ingrute. Innate, rebate, relate, medate translate abdicate, abondunate, abrugate accorpate, accorpance activizate aggravate agitet a divisite, adoptate affectivate, adrigate accorpance, adoptate architecta annihi ate, antedate activizate activizate ecclusivate cleicizate congruinte committeerale committeerale compositivate cleicizate congruinte committeerale committeerale compositivate cleicizate congruinte committeerale consultate compositivate consultate consultate congruinte compositivate consultate congruinte congruinte congruinte consultate con

ATHE. Bathe, swathe, lathe, rathe.

AUR, see OR. AUCE, see AUSE. AUCH, see OACH.

AUB. Fraud, laud, applaud, defraud. Perfect rhymes broad, abroad, bard, and the preterits and participtes of verbs in aw, as gnawed, sawed, etc. Allowable rhymes, odd und etc. ode, bode, etc., also the word load.

AVE. Care brave gave, grave crave, lave, nave, knave, pave, rave, awe, save, shave, atave, save, wheneve, deprave, engrave, outlivave, forgave, mingave, architrave. Allowable rhyme the auxiliary verb have

AUGH, M APP. AUGHT, M OUGHT. AULT, M ALT. AUNCH.-Launch, paunch, haunch, staunch, etc.

AUNCE, see ONSE.

AUNT.-Aunt daunt, gaunt, haunt, jaunt taunt vaunt avaunt Per-fect rhymes, slant, aslant. Allowable rhymes, want, etc., pant cant, etc.

AUBE,—Caure, pause, clause, appliance because Perfect rhymes, the plurals of souns, and third persons singular of verbs in aw, as laws, be draws, etc. Allosable rhyme, was

AUST. M. OST.

AW.-Craw, daw, law, chaw claw, draw, flaw, gnaw, jaw, law, maw, paw, raw, etraw, thaw, withdraw, foresaw.
AWD, see AUD. AWK, see ALK.

AWE.-Bawl, brawl, drawl, crawl scrawl, sprawl squait Perfect rigmes, batt, calt, fall, gall, small, hall, pall, tall, wall, stall, install forestall, thrall, inthrall.

AWN.-Dawn, brawn, fawn, pawn, spawn, drawn, yawn, lawn, with-drawn.

A.K.,—Ax, tax, wax, reinz, flax. Perfect rhymes the pluruls of nonno and third persons singular of verbs in ack, as backs, acks, etc., he lacks, he packs, stc. Allowable rhymes, the pluruls of nonno and third persons singular of serbs in ake, as cakes, lakes, etc., he makes, he takes, etc.

A W.—Bray, clay, day, dray, tray, flay, fray, gray hay, lay, lay, lay, say, pay, play, ray, say, way, priny, slay, spay stay stray sway affray, allay, array astray, away, belay, bewray, letray, decay, defray, delay, disarray, display, disarray cosey, oferlay, gainsay, inlay, relay, repay, roundelay virelay Perfect rhystes, ineigh, weigh, invelgh, etc., prey, they convey, obey, privey, survey, disobey, grey Allossable rhystes, lea, eea, fee, see, glee, etc.

AZE.—Crass, dase, blase, gase, glase, mase rase, amase, grase. Perfect rhymes raise, praise, dispraise, etc., paraphrase, etc., and the source planel, and third persons singular of the present tens of errbs in ay, sigh, and ey, as days, he inveighs, he obeys, etc. Allowable rhymes, case, tease, saise, etc., and keys, the planel of key, also the auxiliaries has and was.

E and EA, or EE. EACH, or EASE.

EACH, Beach, breach, bleach, each, peach, preach, track, impeach Nearly perfect rhymes, beech, leach, speech, basech. Allowable rhymes, fetch, wretch, etc.

BAD, or EDE and RED. RAP, or IEP.

EAGUE. -- League, Teague, etc. Profect rhymes, intrigue, fatigne, etc. Allowable rhymes. Hague, vague, etc., leg, beg, etc., bag, rng, etc.

EAK, see AKE.—Beak, spenk bleak creak, freak leak paak menk, squeak stroak, weak, tweak wreak bespeak Nearly perfect rhymes, cheek, leek, creek, meek, reek, seek, sleek, pique, week, shrink Allowable rhymes, beck, speck, ele, take, take, thick, tick, ste

EA L.—Drai lical, revesi useal peal, seal, steal, teal, veal weal seal, squeal, ropeal, conceal, congeal anneal, appeal. Nearly perfect rhymes, cel hael, feel keel kneel poel rect sterl which Allossoble rhymes, bell, etc., bale, tale, etc., bill, till, etc. all, fail, etc.

EALM, ov ALM.

EALTH, .- Health, wealth, stealth, commonwealth, etc.

EAM.—Bream cream gleam seam servam stream stream team, beam, dream.

Perfect rhymex floams acheme, theme blaspheme, extreme, supreme. Nearly perfect chymics deem teem, beasen, misdeem, coterem, discreteem, redeem, seem, etc. Allorable rhymes dame, lame. etc., limb, him, etc. them hem, etc., lamb, dam, etc. See AME.

EAN Bean clean, dean givan leah, mean wan, yean, demean so-clean. Prefect ragues, convene demeans, intervene, mien. Nearly perfect raymes, machine, heen, screen, seen, green, mien between, careen, tor-men, service, obscore, terrenc, etc., queen, etc. Alloundle raymes, bane, mane etc., ban, man, etc., bin, thin, begin etc.

RANS, or ENGL. HANT, or ENT. HAP, or ERP and EP. HAR, or HER.

EARD -Heard, herd, sherd, etc. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in er, as erred, preferred, etc. Allowable rhymes, beard, the preterits and participles of verbs in ere, ear, and ar, as revered, feared, barred

EAECH.—Search, perch, research. Allowable rhymes, church, smirch, lurch, parch, march, etc.

EARN, see ERN. EARSE, see ERSE. EART, see ART.

EARTH, Earth, dearth. Perfect rhymes, birth, mirth, etc. Allowable rhymes, hearth, etc.

EASE, nominal EACE, Cense, lease, release, grease, decease, decrease, mercase, surcease. Perfect rhyme, peace. Nearly perfect rhymes, piece, niece, fieces, greese, frontispiece, apace, etc. Allocable rhymes, less, mess, etc., lace, mace, etc., miss, bits, etc., niec, vice, etc.

EANH, see ENH.

EANT. East, least, least, beast. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and purtleiples of verbs in case, as cease, increased, etc. Nourly perfect rhyme, priest. Allocable rhymes, haste, taste, etc. best, chest, etc., its. list, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in css and iss, as dressed, hissed.

E.A.T.—Bieat, eat, feat, heat, meat, neat, seat, treat, wheat, beat, cheat, defeat, estreat, escheat, entreat, retreat. Perfect rhymes, obsolete, replete, concrete, complete. Nearly perfect rhymes, test fleet, gleet, givet, met, sheet, sleet, street, sweet, discreet. Allocable rhymes, hate, grate, hate, etc., get, met, etc., bit, hit, etc. Ne. A.T.S.

EATH, .- Breath, death, etc. Allowable rhymes, heath, sheath, teeth. EATHE. Breathe, sheathe, etc. Perfect rhymes, wreath, inwreath, equeath, beneath, underneath, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, seethe, etc.

EAVE.—Cleave, heave, interweave, heave, weave, hereave, inweave, Perfect rhymes, receive, conceive, deceive, perceive. Nearly perfect rhymes, ever, grieve, thieve, aggrieve, achieve, believe, disbelieve, relieve, reprieve, retrieve. Allocable rhymes, live, give, etc., lave, cave, etc., and have.

EBB.-Ebb, web, etc. Allowable rhymes, babe, astrolabe, etc., glebe,

ECK. -- Beck, check, deck, neck, speck, wreck. Allowable rhymes, break, take, etc., beak, sneak, etc.

ECT.—Seet, abject, affect, correct, incorrect, collect, deject, detect, direct, disrespect, disaffect, dissect, effect, elect, eject, ersect, expect, indirect, infect, inspect, neglect, object, project, protect, recollect, redect, respect, select, subject, suspect, architect, circumspect, didlect, intellect, Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in eck, as decked, checked, etc. Allienble rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ake and eak, as baked, leaked.

EB.—Red, bled, fed, fled, bred, led, shred, shed, sped, wed, abed, inbred, misled. Perfect chymes, said, bread, dread, dead, head, lead, read, spread, thread, tread, behad, o'erspread, thoughter ships, bead, mead, etc., blade, fade, etc., maki, pant, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ay, ey, and eigh, as bayed, obeyed, weighed, etc.

EDE. we EED.

EDGE: Edge, wedge, fiedge, hedge, ledge, pledge, sedge, allege. Allongable chymes, age, page, etc., siege, oblige, etc., privilege, sacrilege, sorti-

EE.—Ree, free, glee, knee, see, three, thee, tree, agree, decree, degree, disagree, foresee, o'ersee, pedigree, he, me, we, she, be, jubilee, Lee, Narly perfect rhymes, sea, plea, fica, tex, key, Allouedic rhymes, all words of one syllable enting in y, ye, or re, or polysyllables of these terminations having the accord on the ultimeter or antep multimate syllable.

EECE, see EASE. EECH, see EACH.

EED. Creed, deed, indeed, bleed, breed, feed, need, meed, heed, reed, speed, seed, steed, weed, proceed, succeed, creed, Perfect rhymes, knead, read, intervede, precede, recede, concede, impede, supersede, etc., bead, lead, mead, plead, etc. Allocable rhymes, bed, dead, etc., bid, hid, etc., made, blade, etc.

EEF, see BEF. EEK, see EAK. EEL, see EAL. EEM, see EAM. EEN, see

EEP. Creep, deep, sleep, keep, peep, sheep, steep, sweep, weep, asleep. Nearly perfect changes, cheap, heap, reap, etc. Allowable rhymes, ape, rape, etc., step, nep, etc., htp. lip, etc.

EER. Beer, deer, fleer, geer, jeer, peer, meer, beer, sheer, steer, sneer, cheer, veer, pickeer, dominieer, camonieer, compser, engineer, mutineer, ploneer, pickeer, dominieer, chanteleer, caveer, mountaineer. Perfect rhymos, here, sphere, adhere, cohere, interfere, persevere, revers, austere, severe, smeers, hemisphere, etc., ear, clear, dear, fear, hear, near, sear, smear, spair, tear, vear, appear, besinear, disappear, endear, auctioneer. Allorable rhymes, hare, dare, etc., preter, deter, character, etc.

EENE, see EEZE. EET, see EAT. EETH, see EATH. EEVE, see EAVE.

FEZE. Broce, freeze, where, succee, squeeze, and the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, person to nee, of richs in ce, as bees, he sees, Perfect chymes, cheese, this e, etc. Nouly perfect chymes, case, appease, disease, displease tease, serie, etc. and the plurals of nouns in ca, as teas, pleas, etc., and the polysplitable ending in es, having the account on the ante-penaltimate, as images, monarchies, etc.

EFF. Cleft, left, theft, wett, hereft, etc. Allocable rhymes, lift, sift, etc., and the third pressu singular, present lense, of verbs in atc, aff, augh, and lift, as chated, quarted, laughed, whiteld, etc.

EG. Egg. leg. beg. peg. Allowable rhymes, vague, plague, etc., league,

EIGH, we AY. EIGHT, so ATE. EIGN, so AIN. SAIN. EIN, so AIN. EINT, so AINT. EIR so EIT, so EAT. EIVE, so EAVE. EIZE, so EEZE.

F14. 13, dwell, fell hell, knell, quell, sell, bell, cell dispet, foretell, excet (compel, betell well well tell swell speil, sin d, shell, parallel, sentimer infidel, cit del, refel, repel (robel impel, expel. Allocable rhymes, baic swil, etc. hail, peal, etc., etc. steel, etc.

F1.D. Held gold withheld upheld, beheld, etc. Perfect rhymes, the prefectls and participles of cerbs in all, as swelled felled, etc. Allowable chymis the perfectly and participles of verbs in alc, all, etc, head, seal, etc. is compiled, will etc., herted scried etc.

ELF. 13, post soil sheat himself, etc.

ELK .- Elk, whelk, etc.

ELM .- Elm, helm, realm, whelm, overwhelm, etc. Allowable rtg paim, film, etc.

ELP.-Help, whelp, yelp, etc.

ELT .- Beit, geit, melt, feit, welt, smelt, pelt, dwelt. Perfect ray

ELVE. -Delve, helve, twelve, etc.

ELVES.—Elve, themselves, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of assumed third persons singular of verbs in elf and elve, as twelves, delves, shelves, etc.

EM.-tiem, hem, stem, them, diadem, stratagram, etc. Perfect rigan condemn, contemn, etc. Allorable rhymes, lame, tame, etc., team, was. theme, etc.

EME, see EAM.

EMN.-Condemn, contemn, etc. Perfect rhymes, gem, hem, etc. Alles able rhymes, lame, tame, etc., team, etc.,

EMPT.-Tempt, exempt, attempt, contempt.

EN.-Den, hen, fen, ken, men, pen, ten, then, when, wren, denine. As scable rhymes, bane, fane, etc., mean, bean, etc.

ENCE. Fence, hence, dence, pence, thence, whence, defence, expense offense, pretense, commence, abstinence, circumference, conference, confinence, abstinence, circumference, conference, abstinence, circumference, conference, continence, benevolence, conceptione, difference didence, consequence, continence, benevolence, conceptione, difference, difference, importatione, importatione, importatione, importatione, including continence, indigence, indigence, indigence, inference, intelligence, indigence, indigence, inference, intelligence, indigence, violence indigence,
ENCH, -itench, drench, retrench, quench, clench, stench, fench, trunch wench, wrench, intrench.

wench, wench, intrench.

END. Bend, mend, blend, end, fend, lend, rend, send, spend, tend, vend, amend, attend, ascend, commend, contend, defend, depend, desend, detend, cypend, extend, forefend, impend, misspend, obtaind, offend petend, pretend, protend, suspend, transcend, unbend, apprehend, competend, protend, suspend, transcend, unbend, apprehend, conferend, devidend, reverbend, reverbend, reverbend, reverbend, reverbend,

ENDS.—Amends. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of noune and third pa singular, present tense, of verbs in end, as friends, he mends, sec.

ENE. see EAN.

ENGE. -Avence, revenge, etc.

ENGTH .- Length, strength, etc.

ENNE (sounded ENZE). Cleanse. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of name and third persons singular, present tense, of verbs in en. as been tens. he pens, he kens, etc.

he pens, he kens, etc.

ENT.—Bent, lent, rent, pent, seent, seent, shent, spent, tent, vent, west, absent, moant, ascent, ascent, attent, augment, cement, content, cower, descent, dissent, event, extent, forment, frequent, indent, intent invest, descent, dissent, event, extent, forment, frequent, indent, intent invest, telement, outwent, underwent, discontent, unbent, circumvent, represent, actional accomplishment, admonishment, actional, accomplishment, admonishment, actional, accomplishment, bankshment, battlement, blandrishment, considerat, compliment, complement, confident, continent, corpulent, detriment, different, difficult, diliportent, belingolishment, element, congent, complement, equivalent, extention, decument, demant, decount, impentent, impentent, impertinent, impertinent, impertent, imprisonment improvimi, impentent, inclient, incompletent, incompletent, inclient, indignent, inclient, incompletent, incompletent, inclient, indignent, inclient, incompletent, incompletent, inclient, indignent, inclient, incompletent, inclient, i

EP.-Step, nep, etc. Allowable rhymes, leap, resp. etc., rape, tape, etc. EPT.—Accept, adept, except, intercept, etc. Perfect regums, cryst slept, wept, kept. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of series in ape, cep and cap, as peeped, reaped, shaped, etc.

in ape, cep and cap, as peeped, reaped, snaped, etc.

ERR.—Err, aver, defer, infer, deter, inter, refer, transfer, confer prefer, parterre, administer, wagoner, islander, arbiter, character, villager
cottager, dowager, forager, pillager, royager, mannere, gardener shodeter, flatterer, islohater, provender, theater, amphithanier, forequerlavender, messenger, passenger, sorcerer, interpreter, officer, maruser, habunger, munister, register, canister, chorister, sophister, preshyser hegiver, philosopher, astrologer, loiterer, prisoner, granshopper, astronomer,
sepulcher, thunderer, traveler, munister, sunser. Allowable rhyme, have
care, etc., ear, fear, etc., bar, car, etc., sir, fir, her, etc.

ERCH, see EARCH. ERCE, see ERSE. ERB, see EARB.

ERGE. Verge, emerge, absterge, immerge. Perfect chame, dage Nearly perfect rhymes, urge, purge, surge. Allowable rhymes, barge, inches

ERN.-Fern, stern, discern, concern. Perfect rhymes, tearn, carn, yearn, etc., Allocable rhymes, barn, yarn, etc., burn, turn, etc.

ERRE....Verse, hearse, absterse, adverse, averse, converse, financies, perverse, reverse, traverse, asperse, intersperse, universe of shymes, simerce, coerce, etc., flerce, tierce, piscoe, etc., Alles hymes fairce, parse, Mars, etc., purse, curse, etc.

PRT. Wert, advert, assert, avert, concert, controvert, dust, divert, exert expect, insert, invert, pervert, subvert.

Allowable regions, heart, part, etc., shurt, dirt, etc., hurt, spart, etc.

ERVE. Serve, herve preserve, deserve, conserve, observe, serve, etc., carve, etc., carve, etc., carve,

E88.—Blews, dress, ceas, chess, gures, less, mess, pross, stres, acquesco, accres, address assess, compress, confess, caress, depress, disposess, disfress, excess, express, tinpress, confess, caress, depress, disposess, disfress, excess, transgress, additeress, possess, profess, recess, repress redress, success, transgress, additeress, bashfudness, bitterness, cherriumens, comfortless, comellness, disputess, diooses, druwsiness, experiment, engagement, engag

ESE, see EEZE.

EBH. Flesh, fresh, refresh, thresh, afresh, mesh. Allowable rhymes, mash hash etc.

ENK.,-Besk Perfect rhymes, grotesque, burlesque, stc. Allossable hymes, mank, ank, etc.

rhymes, mank, ask, etc.

ENT. Best, chest, crest, guest, jost, nest, post, quost, rost, tost, vest, west, arrest attest, bequest, contest, detect, digest, divest, invest, infest, mollest obtest, protest, retest, suggest unrest, interest, manifest, etc. Perfect rhymes, breast, abreast, etc. and the preterite and participles of serbe in eas, as dressed expressed, etc. Allowable rhymes, cast, fast, etc., haste, water, etc., least, etc., Set EAST.

ET let, jet, fret, get, let, met, het, eet, wat, whet, yet, debt, abet, heget beset, forget, regret, alphabet, amulet, anchoret, cablaset, epithet, parapet, rivulet, violet, counterfeit, coronet, etc. Perfect rhymes, sweek, threat etc. Allowable rhymes, bate, hate, etc., beat, heat, etc.

ETCH. .-Fetch, stretch, wretch, sketch, etc. Allowable rhymes, match latch etc., peach, bleach, etc.

ETE, see EAT. EVE, see BAVE. RUM, see UME.

EW.-Blew, chew, dow, brew, drew, flow, few, grow, now, know, haw, Jew, new, view threw, yew, crew, silew, answ, ankew, bodew, sachow, rehew, review, withdrew, screw, interview, etc. Prefect rhymes, blue, olme, case aline hue rue, sue strue, accuse, onsue, sendue, imbine, limbrue, pursur, saidute, addet, purileu, perdue, residue, avenue, revenue, restines.

EWD, see EUD. EWN, see UNE.

EX. Nex, vex, annex convex complex, perplex, circumflex, and the plurils of nouns and third persons singular of serbe in set, as checks, be checks, i.e. allocable rhymes, a.r., wax, etc., and the plurels of nouns and third persons singular of rerbs in alc, ack, eak, etc., ice, i.e., its, etc., breaks, rakes, etc., he takes, be breaks, racks, be skes, pixes, be likes, be pipes,

EXT. Next. pretext, and the preterits and participles of verbs in ex, as vexted perplexed, etc. Allosophic rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ax, as waxed, etc.

EY. see AY.

IB. -Bib, crib, equib, drib, glib, nib, rib. Allowable rhymes, bribe, tribe,

BBE. Bribe, tribe, scribe, ascribe, describe, superacribe, prescribe, procribe, subscribe, transcribe, inscribe. Allocable rhymes, bib, crib, stc.

sciner subscribe, transcribe, inscribe. Alloscoble rhymen, bib, crib, atc. If E. Ice diec, inice nice, price rice, spice, slice, three, trice, advice, entire vice device. Perfect rhymen, rice, concise, precise, paradios, etc. Alloscoble rhymes, miss, kiss, hiss, artifice, avaries, cockatrics, benefice, centrice, chilice, orifice, projudice, precipios, sacrifos, etc., place, fisces, etc.

ICH. or ITCH.

BCE. - Brick, sick chick, kick, lick, nick, pick, quick, stick, thick, trick, arithmetic asthmatic choleric, catholic phlegmatic heretic restoric, schismatic, sparecte lunatic, politic, empiric. Allowable rhymes, like, pike etc., weak, speak, etc.

RCT. Strict addict afflict convict indict, contradict, etc. Perfect rhymes the preferits and participles of verbs in lck, as licked, kicked etc. Allowable rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in lks, sak, as there include the liked leaked etc

FD. Bil end hid, kid, lid, slid, rid, bestrid, pyramid, forbid. Allowable physics bible childe, particible etc., and the prefer is and participles of verbs is v or w as duct replied, etc., lead, bead, mead, decd, need, etc., and the prefer its and participles of verbs in ee. as freed, agreed, etc.

BBE. Bute chide hide glide, pride, ride, slide, slide, stride, tide, wide, hrele abile, guide axide axide beside, lectride, betide, confide, decide, de ride divide preside provide, subside, miaguide, subdivide etc. Perfect chames, the preferrite and participies of verbs in ic and y as dyed, replied, etc. and the participie sighed. Allowable rhysses, bead, mead, etc., bid, hid etc.

TDEA. Idea beaties. Prefect phymes, the plurais of nouns and third persons singular if early in the, as tide the tides, etc. Allocable rhymes, the plurais of n ann and third persons singular of earls is ead, id, as beads, in leafs etc. kids, he buds etc.

BINGE. Bridge ridge abridge etc.

IBMT. Mist annuls ste. Perfect chymes, the second person singular, of the present least of virbs in the unfidelest, thou hiddest ste. Allowed his independent second persons singular of the present least of terbs in ide, as the above the une adost, etc.

IF, or V By buy are die dry eye, fly fle, hie, lie, pie, piy, pey rye shy shy spry, sky sty the try vie, why, ally, apply, awry, belie, comply deere defy discry dox maply, eyer outhy, rely, rely, supply untie, amplify, beautify, critify, crucify, defly, dignify, celly, fal-

alfy, tortify, gratify, glorify indremnify, justify magnify, modify modify mortify, parsify, parify, purify, purify, qualify ratify rectify sanctify, antify scarify aignaly, specify stupely, terrify towing rectify sanctify, antify vorify aignaly, specify stupely, terrify towing rectify sanctify, antify vorify aignaly, specify attuely, terrify towing rectify stuffy, virify vorify, ethily, specify attuely, terrify towing vorify, will your population of the page consumers, confederacy persons, making remody tragedy reconstruct, and and rectify towards the page consumery property of the page certainty a vereignity, loyalty decorate persons of the page certainty a vereignity, loyalty decorate persons of the page certainty a vereignity, loyalty decorate plants of the page certainty a vereignity, loyalty decorate plants of the page certainty a vereignity, loyalty decorate plants of the page certainty information of the page accompancy of the page of the page certainty informaty
IEF, Grief, chief, fief, thief, brief, belief, relief, sic. Perfect rhymes, roof, beef, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, leaf, sheaf, etc.

EEGE.-Liege, siege, oblige, disoblige, assiege, besiege

HELD, ... Field yield, whield wield, afield. Nearly perfect phymes, the preferite and participles of verbs in cal, as healed, repealed, etc.

IEN, see EEN. IEND, see END. IEECE, see EESE. 1EST, see EAST. IEVE, see EAVE.

TFE.-Rife, fife, knife, wife, strife, life. Alloreable rhymes, cliff, skiff, stiff, whiff, etc.

IFF, see IFE.

EFT.—Oift drift whift lift, rift, nift, thrift, ndrift, etc., and the preter-its and participles of verbs in iff, as whifed, stc.

IG.—Big. dig. gig. fig. pig. rig. sprig. twig, swig. Allowable chymcs, sague, Tongue, faligue, etc.

IGE, see IEGE. IGH, see IE. IGHT, see ITE. IGN, see INE, IGUE, see EAGUE.

EEE, Dike, like, pike, spike, strike, alike, disitke, oblique. Allowable rhymes, look, speak, antique, etc., lick, pick, etc.

ragence, 1983, 1915, 1911, 1913, 4713, 1913, 1913, 1913, 1911, 191

ILB. Child mild, wild etc. Perfect chymes the preferits and participles of werks of one agliable in ile. or of more upliables provided the access be as the hast as place etc. Allowable chymes the preferts and participles of verbe in ill, as filled, willed, etc., in oil, as wied, builed, toiled, etc.

ILD. Old build, rebuild etc. Perfect rhymes, the perterits and parti-ciples of verbs in illed, as filled willed, etc. Allowable rhymes child mild, and their allowable rhymes, which see

TLE. Bile, chyle, file, guile isle mile, pile, smile stile, style, tile vile, while awhile compile review, defile, extle, erewhile, reconcile, beguile. Allocathle rhymne, oil, boil, etc., bill, fill, etc.

TLE. Mirk silk blik, etc.

TLT,-Gitt, jilt, built, quilt, guilt, bilt, spilt, stilt, tilt.

II.TH.-Fitth, titth etc.

IM. Brim, dim grim him rim, skim, slim, trim, whim, prim Perfect rhymes, limb, hymn, limn. Allowable rhymes, lime, time, climb, etc., team, gleam, etc.

IMB, see IM.

IME.—Chime time, grime, climb, clime, crime, prime, mime, rhyme, ime, thyme, lime, sublime. Allowable chymes, brim, dim, maritime, etc.

IMEM. — Betimes, sometimes, etc. Perfect rhymas the plurals of nouns and third persons singular present tense, of cerbs in time as chimes, be rhymes, etc. Allocathe rhymas, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present tense, of cerbs in eam and im, as dreams, brims, he swims,

BMN, see BM.

IMP .- Imp, pimp, limp, gimp.

1MPSE.—Glimpse. Rhymes, the plurals of nouns, third person present, of cerbs in imp, as imps, he limps, etc.

IN.—Chin, din, fin, gin, grin, in, inn, kin, pin, shin, sin, spin, skin, thin, tin, win, within, assassin, javelin, begin. Allowable rhymes, chine, dine, etc., lean, bean, etc., machine, magazine, etc.

INCE.-Mince, prince, since, quince, rinse, wince, convince, crince,

INCH .- Clinch, flinch, winch, pinch, inch.

INCT. -Instinct, distinct, extinct, precinct, succinct, etc., and the pre-terits and participles of verbs in ink, as linked, pinked, etc.

TND. Blind, find, mind, blind, hind, kind, grind, rind, wind, behind, unkind, remind, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in ine. as refined. Allowable rhymes, rescind, prescind, and the noun wind, as it is frequently pronounced, also the participles of verbs in oin, as joined.

INE.—Dine, brine, mine, chine, fine, line, nine, pine, shine, shrine, kine, thine, trine, twine, vine, wine, whine, combine, contine, decline, define, incline, inshrine, intwine, opine, calcine, recline, refine, repline, superfine, interline, countermine, undermine, supine, concubine, porcupine, divine. Perfect rhymas, sign, assign, consign, design, etc. Allowable rhymas, bin, thin, tin, origin, join, loin, etc., polysyllables ending is ine, pronounced in, as masculine, feminine, discipline, libertine, heroine, etc.

ING.—Bring, sing, thing, cling, ring, sling, spring, sting, swing, wing, thing, etc., and the participles of the present tesse in ing, with the accent on the autopeautitudate, as recovering, altering, etc.

INGE.-Cringe, fringe, hinge, singe, springe, swinge, tinge, twinge, infringe.

BNK.-Ink, think, wink, drink, blink, brink, chink, clink, link, pink, shrink, slink, slink, stink, bethink, forethink.

INT .- Dint, mint, hint, flint, lint, print, squint, asquint, imprint.

IP.—Chip, lip, hip, clip, dip, drip, nip, sip, rip, scrip, ship, skip, slip, snip, strip, tip, trip, whip, equip, eldership, fellowship, workmanship, rivalship, and all words in ship, with the accent on the antepenultimate. Allowable rhymes, wipe, gripe, etc., leap, heap, etc.

IPE.—Gripe, pipe, ripe, snipe, type, stripe, wipe, archetype, prototype, thoughte rhymes, chip, lip, workmanship, etc.

IPSE.—Eclipse. Rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present lense, of verbs in p. as grips, strips, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons singular, present lense, of verbs in ipe, as gripes, whes, etc.

IR, see UR. IRCH, see URCH. IRD, see URD.

IND, see U.M. INUIN, see U.RCH. IRD, see URD.

IRE. Fire, dire, hire, tre, lyre, mire, quire, stre, spire, squire, wire, tire, attire, acquire, admire, aspire, conspire, desire, inquire, entire, expire, inspire, require, retire, transpire, Tyre. Perfect chymes, friar, liar, brier, and nouns formed from verbs ending in te or y, as evier, dyer, as also the comparative of adjectives of the same sounding terminations, as nigher, shyer, etc.

IRGE, see ERGE.

IRIA-Girl, whirl, twirl. Nearly perfect rhymes, curl, furl, churl, etc.

IRM .- Firm, affirm, confirm, infirm. Nearly perfect rhymes, worm,

IRST, see URST. IRT, see URT.

IRTH. -Birth, mirth. Perfect rhynes, earth, dearth, which see. TIGO, -Bliss, miss, hiss, kiss, this, abyss, amiss, submiss, dismiss, remiss. Allowable rhymes, mice, spice, etc., peace, lease, etc.

IN, pronounced like IZ .- Is, his, whiz.

INE, see ICE and IZE.

IMEL.- Dish, wish, fish, cuish, pish.

INK .- Brisk, frisk, disk, risk, whisk, basilisk, tamarisk.

INP. Crisp, wisp, lisp.

INT. First, list, mist, twist, wrist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, resist, subsist, alchemist, amethyst, anatomist, anatomist, annatist, evangelist, eucharist, exorelst, herballist, humorist, oculist, organist, saturst, etc., and the preferrits and participles of verbs in ise, as unitsest, hissed, etc. Allocable rhymes, the preferrits and participles of verbs in ice, or analog slight etc. hissed, etc. Allowah as spiced, sliced, etc.

FT.—Int, cit, hit, fit, grit, flit, knit, nit, plt, quit, slt, split, twit, wir, whit, writ, admit, acquit, commit, cult, outt, outwit, permit, reint, submit, transmit, reint, benefit, perquisite. Allowable rhymes, beat, heat, etc., bite, mite, light, etc.

ITCH and HITCH.—Ditch, pitch, rich, which, Fitch, bitch, flitch, hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch, niche, enrich.

hitch, itch, stitch, switch, twitch, witch, bewitch, niche, enrich.

ITE and 164HT. Bite, ette, kite, mite, quite, rite, smite, spite, trite, white, write, contribe, disunite, despite indite, fivilie, excete incite, polite, reporter, etecte, unite, teunite, econite, appetite, parasite, prosslyte, expedite, Perfect rhomes, blight, beinght, bright, flight, flight, fright, height, hight, might, pught, tritt, ticht, shight, sucht, spright, wagit, all right, allight, attach, toresight, delight despite, unsight, upperfit, belight, ever-sight, Allocathic rhomes, eight, weight, etc. bat, ht, etc., favorite, hypecrite, liminte, requisite, opposite, apposite, exquisite etc.

ITH. Pith, smith, frith.

ITHE. dithe, bithe, tithe, seythe, writhe, lithe. Allocable rhyme,

IVE. Five, dive, alive, gyve, hive, drive, rive, shrive, strive, thrive, ar-The First, ante, inter, give derive review review survey. Street the control control of the first review survey, affected behave, and provided the following two fives seek to give outline ingitive, it valve, marriative, promotive to the first sensitive, vegetive, affiliative, internative, contemplative, demonstrative, dimmittive distributive, donative, many sixty, properties, positive, preparative, properties, positive, preparative, properties.

T.X. Fix six flix mix, affix infix, preffx, transmix, intermix, equility, etc., and the planats of mans and third persons of perforinces as weeks lacks etc. Mionetic chames the planats of mans and third persons simplified of vertex make, as posses, takes, etc.

TXT - Betwist, Riggies, the preterits well perturbles of verbs heix, as fixed, mixed, etc.

ISE and IZE.—Prize, wise, rise, size, guice, disquise, advice, actably ize, canonize, chastise, civilize, comprise, criticise, despise, device enterprise, excise, exercise, idolize, immortalize, premise, revise, signalize solemnize, surprise, surmise, surfice, sacrifice, sympathise, tyranize and the plurate of noune and third persons singular, present lease, of revise rating in lea or y, as pies, lies, he replies, etc. Allowable rightness, miss, how, precipice, etc.

O. see OO and OW.

OACH.-Broach, eroach, proach, abroach, approach, encroach reproach. Perfect rhyme, loach. Allowable rhymes, butch, notch, etc., mutch, hutch, etc.

OAD, see AUD and ODE. OAF, see OFF. OAK, see OKE. OAL, see OKE. OAM, see OME. OAN, see ONE. OAP, see OPE. OAR, see ORE. OAED, see ORD. OAST, see OTE. OATH, see OTH.

OB, -Fob, bob, mob, knob, sob, rob, throb. Perfect rhymes, suab, squab. Allowable rhymes, daub, globe, robe, dub, etc.

OBE.—Globe, lobe, probe, robe, conglobe. Allowable raymes, fub. mob etc., rub, dub, etc., daub, etc. OCE. see OSE.

OCE.—Rlock, lock, cock, clock, crock, dock, frock, flock, mock mock mock stock,
OCT.—Concoct. Rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs is ock as blocked, bocked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles overbs in oak and oke, as croaked, soaked, yoked, etc.

OB.-Clod, God, rod, sod, trod, nod, plod, odd, shod. Allowable rhymnode, code, mode, etc., and the preferite and participles of terbe in w. as sweed, did now, etc.

ODE and OAD.—Bode, ode, code, mode, rode, abode, corrude rapiode, forbode, commode, incommode, episode, etc. Perfect raymes runcional goad, load, etc., and the preferrits and participles of revos as owed, showed, etc. Allowable raymes, blood, flood, clod, bod, mod, broad, fraud, etc. See OOD.

OE, see OW.

OFF and OUGH.-Off, scoff, etc. Perfect rhymes, cough trough etc. Allowable rhymes, oaf, loaf, etc., proof, roof, etc. See OOF.

OFT.-Oft, croft, soft, aloft, etc., and the preferits and participles of verbs in off and uff, as rufled, scoffed, etc.

OG.—Hog. bog. cog. dog. clog. fog. frog. log. jog. etc. Perfect raysus dialogue. epilogue. agog. synagogue, catalogue, pedagogue. Alborubis raysus. vogue. vogue. etc.

OGUE. - Rogue, vogue, prorogue, collogue, disembogue. Allowskie rhymes, bog, log, dialogue, etc.

OICE.-Choice, voice, rejoice. Allowable raymes, nice, vice, race, et OID,-Vold, avoid, devoid, etc., and the preterits and participles of rerbs in oy, as buoyed, clayed, etc. Allowable rhymes, hide, bide, ride, etc.

Of L. Oil, boll, coil, moil, soil, spoil, toll, despoil, embroil, recoil, two toil, disembroil. Allowable rhymes, isle, while, tile, etc.

OIN.—Coin, join. subjoin. groin, loin, adjoin. conjoin. disjoin. canan. purloin, rejoin. Allowable rhymes, whine, wine, fine, etc. See ENE.

OINT.—Cint, joint, point, disjoint, anoint, appoint, disappoint, counter-oint. Allocable rhymes, pint.

OISE.—Poise, noise, counterpoise, equipoise, etc., and the plurais of nonna and third persons singular, present tense, of verbe in oy, as been clove, etc. Allocable rhymes, whe, size, prine, and the plurais of source and third persons singular, present tense, of verbe in to or y, as pies, trees, etc.

OIRT.—Holst, moist, folst. Perfect rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in olec, as rejoiced. Allowable rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in ice, as spiced.

OIT .- Coit, exploit, adroit, etc. Allowable rhymes, white. light, mis sight, mite, etc.

OKE.—Broke, coke, smoke, spoke, stroke, yoke, bespoke, invoke, pervoke, revoke, etc. Perfect rhymes, choke, cloak, oak, scak.

Allowable rhymes, chok, mock, mock, etc., buck, luck, etc., talk, walk, etc., look, buck, etc. See OCK and OOK.

OL.-Loll, doll, droll, extol, capitol, etc. Allowable raymes, all ball, etc., hawl, etc., hole, mole, etc., dull, mull, etc.

O.I.D.—Old, hold, cold, gold, hold, mold, scold, sold, told, behold on fold, unfold, uphold, withhold, foretold, manifold, marigold Prefet rhymes, prefer its and participles of verbs is all, ow, ole and only as residually footed, howled, etc.

OLE.—Bole, dole, Jole, hole, mole, pole, sole, stole, whole, shoir, captie condole, partole, patrole, pistole, etc. Perfect rhymes, coal, feat goal, aw bowl, drull, proof, roll, seroll, toll, troll, control, esteroll, etc., walk set 1, roll, etc., Allowable rhymes, guil, dull, etc., bull, full, etc., loll, dull, etc., tool, coal, etc.

OLEN.-Stolen, swollen.

DET.-Bolt, colt, jolt, holt, dolt, molt, revolt, thunderbolt. Allowable hymes, vault, fault, selt, etc.

OLVE. Solve, absolve, resolve, convolve, involve, devolve, de

OM, see UM.

OM E.- Loam, dome, home, tome. Perfect rhymes, foam, roam, es llocable rhymes, dum, hum, come, bomb, etc., troublesome, etc. OOM.

OMB, see OOM. OMPT, see OUNT. ON. see UN.

ON. Bon. on. con. upon. anon. etc. Perfect rhymes, gone. under etc. Alborable rhymes, dun, run, won. etc., own. moan. etc., lone. etc., Amazon, emnamon, comparison, caparison, garrison, skeleton, uppon

OND. - Fond, bond, fond, beyond, abscord, correspond, &

diamond, vagahond, etc., and the preterits and participles of verbs in on, as donned, conned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in one, can and un, as stoned, moaned, stunned, etc.

ONCE, see UNCE.

ONE.—Prone, bone, drone, throne, alone, stone, tone, lone, sone, atone, enthrone, dethrone, postpone, etc. Perfect rhymes, grown, flown, disown, thrown, sown, own, loan, shown, overthrown, groan, blown, man, known, Allowable rhymes, dawn, lawn, etc., on, con, etc., none, bun, dun, etc., on, con, etc.,
ONG.—Long, prong, song, thong, strong, throng, wrong, along, belong, rolong. Allowable rhymes, bung, among, hung, etc.

ONGUE, see UNG. ONK, see UNK.

ONSE. -Sconse, ensconce, etc. Allowable rhymes, once, nonce, askance,

ONT.-Font. Perfect rhyme, want. Allowable rhymes, front, affront, etc., confront, punt, runt, etc., the abbreviated negatives, won't, don't,

OO.—Coo. woo. Nearly perfect rhymes, shoe, two, too. who, etc., do, ado, undo, through, you, true, blue, flew, strew, etc. Allowable rhymes, know, blow, go, toe, etc.

MON. Brood. mood, food, rood, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in 00, as cooed, wood, etc. Allowable rhymes, wood, good, hood, stood, withstood, understood, brotherhood, livelihood, likelihood, neighborhood, widowhood, etc., hood, flood, etc., fead, allude, habitude, etc., the preferits and participles of verbs in ue and ew. as browed, strewed, etc., imbued, subdued, etc., but, mud, etc., and the three apostrophized auxiliaries, would, could, should, pronounced wou'd, cou'd, shou'd, etc., ode, code, and the preferits and participles of verbs in ow, as crowed, rowed, etc., also nod, hod, etc.

OOF.-Hoof, proof, roof, woof, aloof, disproof, reproof, behoof. Allow-ble rhymes, huff, ruff, rough, enough, etc., off, sooff, etc.

OOK.—Book, brook, cook, crook, hook, look, rook, shook, took, mis-took, undertook, forsook, betook. Alloscable rhymes, puke, fluke, etc., duck, luck, etc., tooke, spoke, etc.

OOL. -Cool, fool, pool, school, stool, tool, befool. Allowable rhymes, pule, rule, etc., dull, gull, etc., bull, pull, etc., pole, hole, etc.

OOM.—Gloom, groom, loom, room, spoom, bloom, doom, etc. Perfect rhymes, tomb, entomb, and the city Rome. Nearly perfect rhymes, whom, womb, etc. Allocable rhymes, come, drum, etc., bomb, thumb, clomb, etc., plume, spume, etc., and from, home, comb, etc.

OON.—Boon, soon, moon, noon, spoon, swoon, buffoon, lampoon, pol-troon. Allowable rhymes, tune, prune, etc., bun, dun, etc., gone, done, etc., bone, alone, etc., moan, roan, etc. See ON E.

OOP.—Loop, poop, scoop, stoop, troop, droop, whoop, coop, hoop, etc. Perfect rhymes, soup, group, etc. Allowable rhymes, dupe, up, sup, tup, etc., cop, top, etc., cop, top, etc.

OOR.—Boor, poor, moor, etc. Perfect rhymes, tour, amour, paramour, contour. Allowable rhymes, bore, pore, etc., pure, sure, etc., your, pour, etc., door, floor, etc., bur, cur, etc., sir, sir, etc.

OOSE.—Goose, loose, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, the nouns deuce, use, te., profuse, seduce. Allowable rhymes, dose, jocose, globose, etc., moss, etc., profuse, seduce. Allos toss, etc., us, pus, thus, etc.

OOT.—Root, boot, coot, hoot, shoot. Nearly perfect rhymes, suit, fruit, etc., lute, impute, etc. Allowable rhymes, rote, vote, etc., goat, coat, etc., but, but, soot, etc., foot, put, etc., hot, go, etc.

OOTH.-Booth, sooth, smooth. Allosable rhymes, tooth, youth, uncouth, forsouth, etc. Though these are frequent, they are very improper rhymes, the thin one class being fat, and is the other sharp.

OP.—Chop, hop, drop, crop, fop, top, prop, flop, shop, slop, scop, wap, underprop. Alloicable rhymes, cope, trope, hope, etc., tup, sup, etc.,

OPE. Sope, hope, cope, mope, grope, pope, rope, scope, slope, tope, trope, aslope, elope, interlope, telescope, heliotrope, horoscope, antelope, etc., and ope, contracted in poetry for open. Allowable rhymes, hoop, coop, etc., lop, top, etc., tup, sup, etc.

OPT. Adopt rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in op. as hopped, toped, etc. Aliaewille rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ope, upe, oop, and up, as coped, duped, hopped, cupped,

OR.—Or, for, creditor, counselor, confessor, competitor, emperor, ancestor, ambassador, progenitor, conspirator, successor, conqueror, governor, ablor, metaphor, bachelor, senator, etc., and every word in or, has ing the accept on the last, or last syllable but two, as abhor, orator, etc., Allimentalle rhymes, bore, tore, etc., boar, hoar, etc., pure, endure, etc., pur, demur, etc., stir, sir, etc.

ORCH.-Scorch, torch, etc. Allowable rhymes, birch, smirch, church, porch, etc.

ORCE.—Force, divorce, enforce, perforce, etc. Perfect rhymes, corse, coarse, hoarse, course, theourse, recourse, intercourse, source, resource, etc. Alimenhie rhymes, worse, purse, etc., horse, endorse, etc.

ORD. - Cord. lord. record. accord. abhorred. Allowable rhymes, hoard, board, hoard, ford. afford, sword, etc., word. curd. bird. etc., and the preferits and participles of verbs in one, or and it, as bored, incorred, stirred.

ORE.- Bore, core, gore, lore, more, ore, pore, score, shore, snore, sore, store, swore tore, wore, adore, afore, ashore, deplore, explore, implore, restore, for hore, forswore, heretofore, heldenbere, sycamore. Perfect rhymes, hoar, oar, roar, soar, four, door, floor, and o'er for over. Allowable rhymes, hour, sour, etc., bow'r for power, show'r, for shower, etc., bur, cur, etc., poor, your, etc., abhor, orator, senator, etc. See OOR and OR.

ORGE. Gorge, disgorge, regorge, etc. Allocable rhymes, forge, urge,

ORK. Ork, cork, fork, stork, etc. Allowable rhymes, pork, work.

ORLD.-World rhymes perfectly with the preterits and participles of verbs in url, as hurled, curied, etc.

ORM and ARM.—Form, storm, conform, deform, inform, perform, eform, misinform, uniform, multiform, transform. Allowable rhymes, form (a seaf) and worm.

ORN. rhyming with HORN.—Born. corn. morn, horn, scorn, thorn, adorn, suborn, unicorn, Capricorn. Allowable rhymes, the participles borne, (suffered) shorn, etc., the verb mourn, the nouns urn, turn, etc.

ORN, rhyming with MORN.—Born, shorn, torn, worn, lorn, love-lorn, worn, forsworn, overborn, forlorn. Perfect rhyme, mourn. Allowable hymes, born, corn, etc., urn, burn, etc.

ORSE, see ORCE. - Horse, endorse, unhorse. Allowable rhymes, worse, curse, etc., remorse, coarse, course, corse, etc.

ORST, see URST. ORT, see ART.

ORT, rhyming with WART.—Short, sort, exhort, consort, distort, extort, resort, retort, snort. Allowable rhymes, fort, court, port, report, etc., dirt, shirt, etc., wort, hurt, etc.

ORT, rhyming with COURT.—Fort, port, sport, comport, disport, export, import, support, transport, report. Allowable rhymes, short, sort, etc., dirt, hurt, etc.

ORTH. -- Forth, fourth. Allowable rhymes, north, worth, birth, earth,

OSE, (sounded) OCE.—Close, dose, jocose. Perfect rhymes, morose, ross, engross, verbose. Allowable rhymes, moss, cross, etc., us, thus,

OSE (sounded) OZE.—Close, done, home, pose, chose, gloze, froze, nose, prose, those, rose, compose, depose, disclose, dispose, discompose, expose, impose, inclose, interpose, oppose, propose, recompose, repose, suppose, transpose, arose, presuppose, foreclose, etc., and the plurals of nouns and aparticiples of verbs in ow, oe, o. etc., as rows, glows, focs, gues, etc. Allowable rhymes, the verbs choose, lose, etc., and the plurals of nonss and third persons singular of verbs in ow, rhyming with now, as cows, and the word buzz.

OSS.—Boss, loss, cross, dross, moss, toss, across, emboss. Allow hymes. the nouns close, dose, jocose, etc., and us, thus, etc.

OST.—Cost, frost, lost, accost, etc., and the preterits and participles of words in oss, as mossed, embossed, etc., the verb exhaust, and the noun holocaust. Allowable rhymes, ghost, host, post, compost, most, etc., coast, boast, toast, etc., bust, must, etc., roost, und the preferits and participles. of verbs in oose, as loosed, etc.

OT, see AT.—Clot, cot, blot, got, hot, jot, lot, knot, not, plot, pot, acot, shot, sot, spot, apricot, trot, rot, grot, begot, forgot, allot, besot, complet, counterplot. Alloscable raymes, note, vote, etc., boat, coat etc., but, cut, etc.

OTCH .- Botch, notch, etc. Perfect rhyme, watch. Allowable rhymes, much, such, etc.

OTE.—Note, vote, mote, quote, rote, wrote, smote, denote, promote, remote, devote, anecdote, antidote, etc. Perfect rhymes, boat, coat, bloat, doat, gloat, finat, goat, oat, overfloat, afloat, throat, moat. Allowable rhymes, bout, flout, etc., hot, cot, etc., but, cut, etc., boot, hoot, etc.

OTH.—Broth, cloth, froth, moth, troth, betroth. Perfect rhyme, wrath. Allowable rhymes, both, loth, sloth, oath, growth, etc., forsooth, the noun mouth, and the solemn auxiliary doth, to which some poets add loathe, clothe, but I think improperly. See OOTH. clothe, but I think improperly.

OU, see OO and OW. OUBT, see OUT.

OUCH. - Couch, pouch, vouch, slouch, avouch, crouch. Allowable hymes, much, such, etc., coach, roach, etc.

OUD.—Shroud, cloud, proud, loud, aloud, crowd, overshroud, etc., and the preterits and participles of rerbs in ow, as he bowed, vowed, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ow, as owed, flowed, etc., blood, flood, etc., bud, mud, etc.

OVE. - Wove, instrove, throve, drove. OVE. — Wove, inwove, interwove, alcove, clove, grove, rove, atove, strove, throve, drove. Allowable rhymes, dove, love, shove, glove, above, etc., move, behoove, approve, disprove, disapprove, improve, grove, prove, reprove, etc.

OUGH, see OFF, OW and UFF.

OUGHT. - Bought, thought, ought, brought, forethought, fought, nought, sought, wrought, besought, bethought, methought, etc. Perfect rhymnes, aught, naught, caught, taught, etc., sometimes draught. Allowable rhymnes, not, yacht, etc., note, vote, etc., butt, hut, etc., hoot, root,

OULD.—Mould. Perfect rhymen, fold, old, cold, etc., and the preterita and participles of verbs in owl, ol and ole, as bowled, tolled, caloled, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preterits and participles of verbs in ull, as guiled, pulled, etc.

OUNCE.-Bounce, flounce, renounce, pounce, ounce, denounce, pro-

OUND.—Bound, found, mound, ground, hound, pound, round, sound, wound, abound, aground, around, confound, compound, expound, profound, rebound, redound, resound, propound, surround, etc., and the preferits and participles of verbs in own, as frowned, renowned, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in one, oan and un, as toned, moaned, sunned, etc., consequently fund, refund, etc., and wound (a hurf), pronounced woond.

OUNG, see UNG.

OUNT,-Count, mount, fount, amount, dismount, remount, surmount, count, discount, miscount. Allowable rhymes, want, font, don't, won't,

OUP, see OOP.

OUR.—Hour, lour, sour, our, ecour, deflour, devour, etc., rhymes perfectly with bower, cower, flower, power, shower, tower, etc., pronounced bow'r, tow'r, etc. Allowable rhymes, bore, more, roar, pour, tour, moor, poor, etc., pure, sure, etc., sir, stir, bur, cur, etc.

OURGE, Me URGE, OURNE, Me ORN and URN.

OURS.—Ours rhymes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third per sons present of verbs in our and ower, as hours, scours, deflours, bowers,

showers, etc. Allowable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in our and ure, as boors, moors, etc., cures, endures, etc.

OURS.—Yours rhimes perfectly with the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in ure, as cures, endures, etc. Allowable rhymes, ours, and its perfect rhymes and the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oor, ore and ur, as boors, moors, etc., shores, pores, etc., burs, stirs, etc.

OURNE, see ORCE. OURT, see ORT. OURTH, see ORTH. OUN, see US.

OUS, pronounced OUCE. - House, mouse, chouse, etc. Allowable rhymes, the nouns close, dose, Josose, etc., deuce, use, produce, etc., us, thus, etc., mouse, and the noun nouse.

OUSE, pronounced OUZE, see OWZE.

OUT.-Bout, stout, out, clout, pout, gout, grout, route, scout, shout, spout, stout, spout, trout, the stout, devout, without, throughout, etc., rhymes perfectly with doubt, re-doubt, misdoubt, drought, etc. Allocable rhymes, note, vote, etc., boat, coat, etc., lute, sult, etc., got, not, etc., nut, shut, hoot, boot, etc.

OUTH.-Mouth, south, when nouns have the th sharp. The verbs to mouth, to south, may allowably rhyme with booth, smooth, etc., which see.

mouth, to south, may allowably rhyme with booth, smooth, etc., which see.

OW, sounded OE.—Now, bow how, mow, cow, brow, plow, sow, vow, prow, avow, allow, disallow, endow, etc. Perfect rhymes, bough, plough, slough, mirei, etc., thou. Allowable rhymes, go, no, blow, so, etc.

OW, sounded OW E.—Blow, stow, crow, bow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, row, show, sow, strow, stow, slow, snow, throw, trow, below, bestow, foreknow, outgrow, overgrow, overflow, overthrow, reflow, foreshow, etc. Perfect rhymes, go, no, toe, foe, owe, wo, oh, so, lo, though, hoe, ho, ago, forego, undergo, dough, roe, sloe, and the verb to sew with the needle). Allowable rhymes, now, cow, vow, do, etc. See the last article.

OWE, see OLE.—Cowl. growl, owl, fowl, howl, prowl, etc. Perfect hymes, seowl, foul, etc. Allowable rhymes, bowl, soul, shoal, goal, etc., rhymes, seowi, dull, gull, etc.

OWN, see ONE. - Brown, town, clown, crown, down, drown, frown, grown, adown, renown, embrown, etc. Perfect rhyme, noun. Allowable rhymes, lone, bone, moan, own, and the participles thrown, shown, blown.

OWNE, see OUNE.—Blouse. Perfect rhymes, brouse, trouse, rouse, spouse, carouse, souse, espouse, the verbs to house, mouse, etc., and the plurate of nouns and third persons, present tense, of verbs in ow, as brows, allows, etc. Allowable rhymes, hose, those, to dose, etc.

• Δx. -Ox, box, fox, equinox, orthodox, heterodox, etc. Perfect rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of terbs in ock. α locks, stocks, etc. Allocable rhymes, the plurals of nouns and third persons present of verbs in oke, oak, and uck, as strokes, oaks, cloaks, sucks, etc.

OY. -Boy, buoy, coy, employ, cloy, joy, toy, alloy, annoy, convoy, decoy, destroy, enjoy, employ.

OZE, see ONE.

UB. - Cub, club, dub, drub, grub, rub, snub, shrub, tub. Allowable rhymes, cube, tube, etc., cob, rob, etc.

UBE.-Cube, tube. Allowable rhymes, club, cub, etc.

UCE.—Truce, sluice, spruce, deuce, conduce, deduce, induce, introduce, produce, seduce, traduce, juice, reduce, etc., rhyme perfectly with the nouns use, abuse, profuse, abstruse, disuse, excuse, misuse, obtuse, recluse.

UCH, see UTCH.

UCK .- Buck, luck, pluck, suck, struck, tuck, truck, duck. Allowable rhymes, puke, duke, etc., look, took, etc.

WCT.—Conduct, deduct, instruct, obstruct, aqueduct. Perfect rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in uck, as ducked, sucked, etc. Allowable rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in uke and ook, as puked, hooked, etc.

UD .-Bud, send, stud, mud, end, rhyme perfectly with blood and flood. Allorable rhymes, good, hood, etc., rood, food, etc., beatitude, latitude.

TDE_Rule, crude, prude, allude, conclude, delude, elide, exclude, ex-nde, include, intrude, obtrude, seclude, altitude, fortitude, gratitude, inter-lude, latitude, longitude, magnitude, multitude, solicitude, solitude, vicisal-tude, apritude, habitude, ingratitude, inapitude, lassitude, plenitude, promptitude, servitude, similitude, etc. Perfect rhymes, leud, feud, etc., and the perfecting and participles of crebs in ew, as stewed, viewed, etc. Allow-able rhymes, bud, cud, etc., good, hood, etc., blood, flood, etc.

UDGE .-- Judge, drudge, grudge, trudge, adjudge, prejudge.

UE, see EW.

UFF.—Buff, cuff, bluff, huff, gruff, luff, puff, snuff, stuff, ruff, rebuff, counterbuff, etc. Perfect rhymes, rough, tough, enough, slough (cast skin), chough, etc. Allowable rhymes, loaf, oaf, etc.

UFT. Tuft. Perfect rhymes, the preferits and participles of verbs in uff, as cuffed, stuffed.

UG.-Lug, bug, dug, drug, hug, rug, slug, snug, mug, shrug, pug. Allowable rhymes, vogue, rogue, etc.

UICE, see USE. UISE, see ISE and USE. UIE, see IE.

UKE.-Duke, puke, rebuke, etc. Nearly perfect rhymes, cook, look, look, etc. Allowable rhymes, duck, buck, etc.

TL and ULL -Cull, dull, gull, hull, lull, mull, trull, skull, annul, disannul. Allocable chymes, fool, tool, etc., wood, bull, pull, full, bountiful, fanciful, sorrowful, dutiful, merelful, wonderful, worshipful, and every word ending in ful, having the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

ULE. Mule, pule, yule, rule, overrule, ridicule, misrule. Allocable rhymes, cull, dull, wood, full, bountiful. See the last article.

ULGE. Buige, induige, divulge, etc.

ULK. Bulk, bulk, skulk.

ULSE. Pulse, repulse, impulse, expulse, convulse,

ULT. Result, adult, exult, consult, indult, occult, insult, difficult. All lowable chymes, colt, bolt, etc.

UM. Crum, draim, gram, gram, hum, mum, seum, plum, stum, sum, seum, thrum. Perfect Physics, thumb, dumb, suceumb, come, become, overcome b rth naone, cumbersome, trobesome, trobesome, trobesome, humbersome, quarreisome,

troublesome, martyrdom, christendom. Allowable rhymne, fume. pun rheum, and room, doom, tomb, hecatomb.

UME. - Fume, plume, assume, consume, perfume, resume, pre-

UMP.-Bump, pump, jump, lump, plump, trump, stump, ramp, th:- > UN. -Dun, gun, nun, pun, run, sun, shun, tun, stun, span, begun Pefect rhymes, son, won, ton, done, one, none, undone. Allowable rhymeson, gone, etc., tune, prune, etc. Sec ON.

UNCE. -Dunce, once, etc. Allowable rhyme, sconce.

UNCH .- Bunch, punch, hunch, lunch, munch.

UND. -Fund, refund. Perfect rhymes, the preterits and participae of verbs in un, as shunned, etc.

UNE. ...June, runc, untune, jejune, prune, importune, etc. Neurig private, moon, woon, etc. Allowable raymes, bun, dun, etc.

UNG.—Clung, dung, flung, hung, rung, strung, sung, sprung, strung, swung, unnung. Perfect rhymes, young, tongue, among. Allowser rhymes, song, long, etc.

UNGE.-Plunge, spunge, expunge, etc.

UNK. -Drunk, sunk, shrunk, stunk, spank, pank, trunk, slunk.

UNT. -Brunt, blunt, hunt, runt, grunt. Perfect rayme, we

UP.-Cup, sup, up. Allowable rhymes, cope, scope, and dupe, group UPT. -Abrupt, corrupt, interrupt. Perfect rhymes, the participles of verbs in up, as supped, etc.

UR. Blur, cur. bur, fur, slur, spur, soncur, demur, incur. Perfer hymes, sir, stir. Nearly perfect raymes, fir, etc. Allowable raymes, proour, etc.

URB.—Curb, disturb. Nearly perfect rhymes, verb, herb, etc. Alico able rhyme, orb.

URCH.—Church, lurch, birch. Nearly perfect rhymes, perch. search. Allowable rhyme, porch.

URD.—Curd, abourd. Perfect rhymers bird, word, and the preterits and participles of rerbs in ur, as spurred. Allowable rhymes, board, ford, est lord, etc., and the preterits and participles of rerbs in ore, our and se spound, oared, abhorred, etc., also the preterits and participles of rerbs. a ure, as cured, innured, etc. See ORD.

URE, -Cure, pure, dure, lure, sure, adjure, allure, assure, dessure, ca-jure, endure, manure, enure, insure, immature, immure, mature, observ-procure, secure, calenture, coverture, epicure, investiture, forfeiure, fe-niture, miniature, overture, portraiture, primogeniture, temperature loucalle rhymen, poor, moor, power, sour, etc., cur, bur, etc.

URF. -Turf. scurf. etc.

URGE. -Purke, urge, surge, scourge. Perfect rhymes, verge, diverga.
c. Allowable rhymes, gorge, George, etc., forge, etc.

URK.-Lurk, Turk. Perfect rhyme, work. Nearly perfect rhyme wt.

URL, see IRL.—Churl, curl, furl, hurl, purl, uncurl, unfurl. Noteig perfect rhymes, girl, twirl, etc., pearl, etc.

URN.—Burn, churn, spurn, turn, urn, return, overturn. Perfect raymen, journ, adjourn, rejourn.

URSE.-Nurse, curse, purse, accurse, disburse, imburse, reimburse, Perfect rhyme, worse. Allowable rhymes, coarse, corse, force, verse, do perse, horse, etc. URST.-Burst, curst, accurst, etc. Perfect raymes, thirst, worst, first.

URT. -Blurt, hurt, spurt. Perfect rhymes, dirt, shirt, flirt, squirt, etc. Allowable rhymes, port, court, short, snort, etc.

Allorable rhymes, port, court, short, etc.

US, -Us, thus, buss, truss, discuss, incubus, overplus, amorous, bosserous, clamorous, credulous, dangerous, degenerous, generous, emulous, fabulous, frivolous, hazardous, idolatrous, infamous, miraculous, michievosa mountainous, mutinous, necessitous, numerous, ominous, perilous, poseous, populous, prosperous, ridiculous, riotous, rainous, scandalous, errepelous, sedulous, tratorous, tracahorous, tyrannous, venomous, vilamous vigorous, adventurous, adulterous, ambiguous, blamphemous, dolurous, fertuttous, sonorous, quittonous, gravultous, sonorous, quittonous, gravultous, ponderous, ravenous, rigorous, slanderous, solicitous, timorous, valorous, manimous, calamiteus, allorable rhyma, the nonse uve, abure, diffuse, excuse, the cerb to boses, and the nonse, gone, dece, juice, truce, etc., clove, does, home, mouse, etc.

USE, with the Starte, -The somms use, dispus, dance, dance, truss.

USE, with the S pure. -The noune use, distree, abuse, dougs, trifeet rhymen, the even to loose, the noune guose, moose, moose, rhymes, us, thus, buse, etc.

TAE instantion UZE.—Muse, the verbs to use, abuse, amore, diffuse, excuse, infuse, misuse, peruse, refuse, suffuse, transfuse, accuse. Product rhymes, bruise, the plurals of souns and third persons singular of verbs mew and us, as down, the bures, etc. Allowable rhymes, burs, done, etc.

USH.—Blush, brush, crush, gush, flush, rush, hush. Allowable rapbush, push.

USK. - Busk, tusk, dusk, husk, musk.

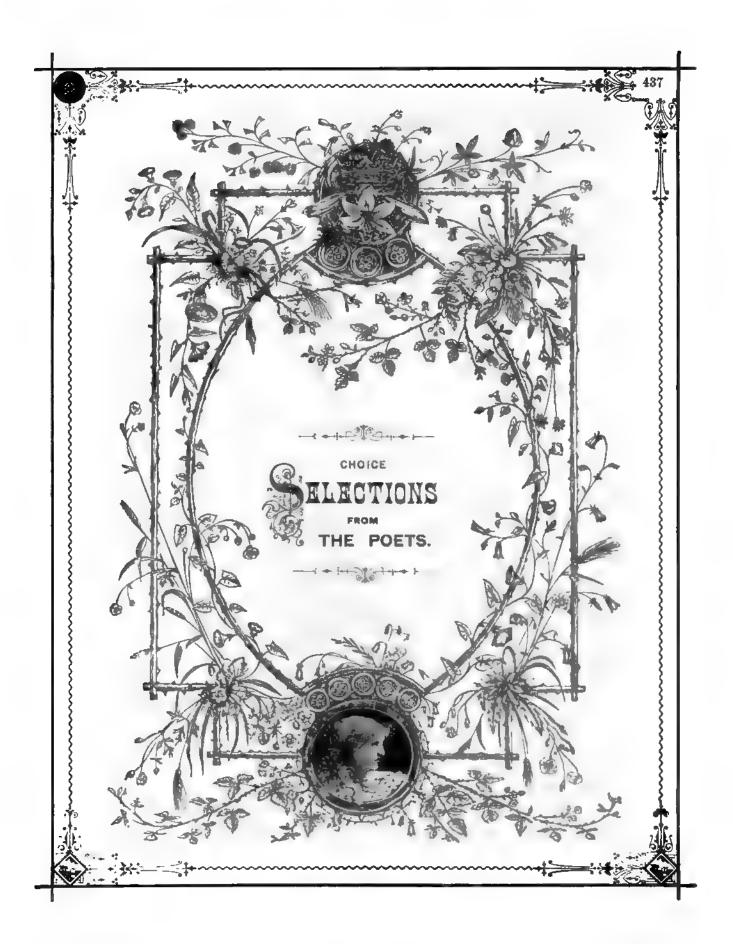
UST. -Bust, crust, dust, just, must, lust, rust, thrust, trust, adjust, adjust, disgust, distrust, intrust, mistrust, unjust, robust. Perfor rigumenthe prefer its and participles of verbs in use, as trussed, discussed, etc.

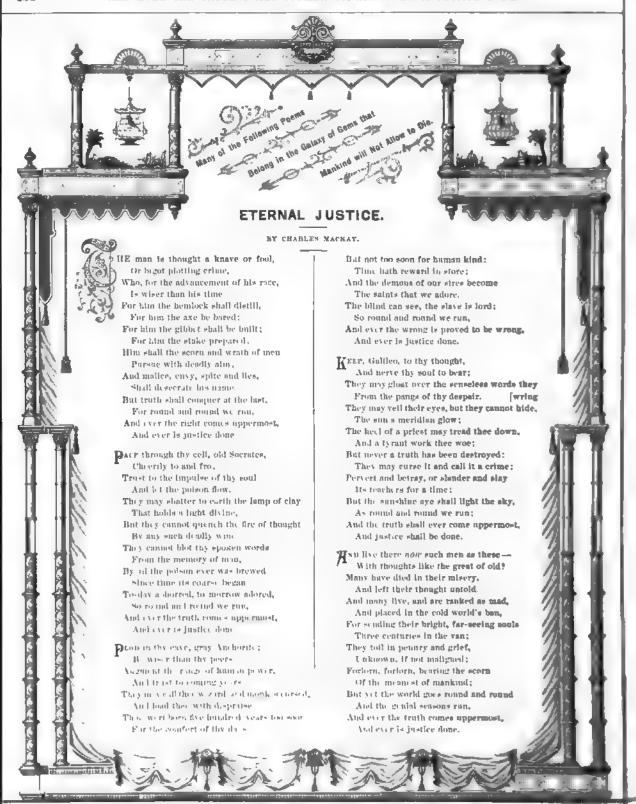
UT. .-But, butt, cut, hut, gut, glut, jut, nut, shut, strut, and scut, slut, saut, abut. Perfect rhyme, soot. Allowable rhymes, be dispute, etc., boat, etc.

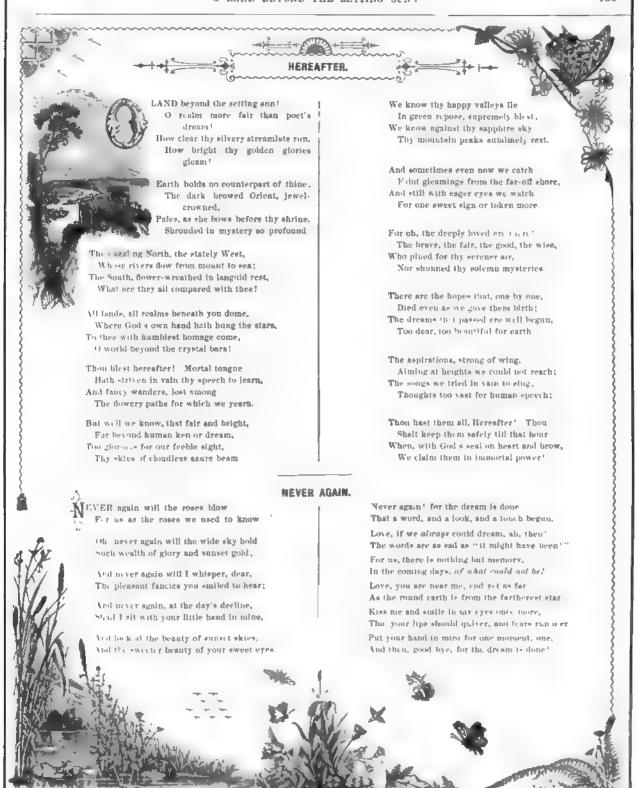
UTCH.-Hutch, crutch, Dutch. Perfect rhymes, much, m TTE.—Brute, lute, flute, mute, acute, compute, confute, dispute, dispute, impute, minute, pollute, refute, repute, saluta absolute astrodeconstitute, destitute, dissolute, execute, institute, irrecolute, presente, presente, presente, presente, resolute, substitute, Profes rigume, fruit, near etc. Allocable rigares, boot, etc., boat, etc., sole, etc., but.

UX.—Flux, reflux, etc. Perfect rhymen, the plurals of names as persons of verbs in wek, as dweks, tracks, etc. Allowable rhyphresis of names and third persons of rerbs in ook, who, ook, etc. a pukes, oaks, etc.

Y. see IE.









HANNAH JANE



BY PETROLEUM V NASBY.

isn't half so handsome as when, twenty years agone,

At her old home in Piketon, Parson Avery made us one.

The great house crowded full of guests of every degree.

The girls all envying Hannah Jane, the boys all envying me.

Her fingers then were taper, and her skin as white as milk, Her brown hair-what a mess it was! and soft and fine as eilk; No wind-moved willow by a brook had ever such a grace, The form of Aphrodite, with a pure Madonna face.

She had but mesgre schooling; her little notes, to me, Were full of crooked pot-hooks, and the worst orthography; Her "dear" she spelled with double c, and "kiss" with but one s: But when one's crazed with passion, what's a letter more or less?

She blundered in her writing, and she blundered when she spoke, And every rule of syntax, that old Murray made, she broke; But she was beautiful and fresh, and 1-well, I was young: Her form and face o'erbalanced all the blunders of her tongue.

I was but little better. True, I'd longer been at school; My tongue and pen were run, perhaps, a little more by rule; But that was all. The neighbors round, who both of us well knew, Said-which I believed-she was the better of the two.

All's changed: the light of seventeen 's no longer in her even: Her wavy hair is gone---that loss the colffenr's art supplies; Her form is thin and angular; she slightly forward benda; Her fingers, once so shapely, now are stumpy at the ends.

She knows but very little, and in little are we one; The beauty rare, that more than hid that great defect, is gone. My parrent relations now deride my homely wife, And pity me that I am tied, to such a clod, for life.

I know there is a difference, at reception and levee, The brightest, wittiest, and most famed of women smile on me; And everywhere I hold my place among the greatest men; And sometimes sigh, with Whittier's judge, "Alas! it might have

When they all crowd around me, stately dames and brilliant belles, And yield to me the homage that all great success compele, Discussing art and state-craft, and literature as well, From Homer down to Thackeray, and Swedenborg on "Hell,"

I can't forget that from these streams my wife has never quaffed, Has never with Onhelia went, nor with Jack Fulstoff laughed; Of authors, actors, artists-why, she hardly knows the names, slept while I was speaking on the Alabama claims

I can't forget-just at this point another form appears The wife I wedded as she was before my prosperous years: I travel o'er the dreary road we traveled side by side. And wonder what my share would be, if Justice should divide

On that we married, and, thus poorly armored, faced our fate I wrestled with my books; her task was harder for then mine-'Twas how to make two hundred dollars do the work of nine.

At last I was admitted; then I had my legal love, An office with a store and desk, of books perhaps a score; She had her beauty and her youth, and some housewifely skill, And love for me and faith in me, and back of that a will.

I had no friends behind me-no influence to aid: I worked and fought for every little inch of ground I mad And how she fought beside me! never woman lived on less: In two long years she never spent a single cent for dress.

Ah! how she cried for joy when my first legal fight was won. When our eclipse passed partly by, and we stood in the cun! The fee was fifty dollars-'t was the work of half a year-First captive, lean and scraggy, of my legal bow and spear.

I well remember when my cost (the only one I had) Was seedy grown and threadbare, and, in fact, most shocking The tailor's stern remark when I a modest order made; "Cash to the basis, ser, on which we tailors do our trade,"

Her winter clock was in his shop by noon that very day; She wrought on hickory shirts at night that tailor's skill to nav: I got a coat, and were it; but alas! poor Haznah Jame Ne'er went to church or lecture till warm weather came

Our second season she refused a cloak of any noct. That I might have a decent sait in which t' appear in court; She made her last year's bonnet do, that I might have a hat; Talk of the old-time, flame-enveloped martyre after that;

No negro ever worked so hard; a servant's pay to save. She made herself most willingly a household dradge and also What wonder that she never read a magazine or book, Combining as she did in one, nurse, bouse maid, seamstree

What wonder that the beauty fied, that I once so adored? Her beautiful complexion my flerce kitchen fre devoured: Her plump, soft, rounded arm was once ton fair to be conceal Hard work for me that softness into sinewy strength congreled.

I was her alter, and her love the sacrificial flame: Ab! with what pure devotion she to that after cam-And, tearful, flung thereon-slas! I did not know it th All that she was, and more than that, all that she might have

She had four hundred dollars left her from the old estate:

At last I won success. Ah! then our lives were wider parted; I was far up the rising toad; she, poor girl! where we started. I had tried my speed and mettle, and gained strength in every race; I was far up the heights of life—she drudging at the base.

Sir made me take each fall the atump; she said't was my career; The wild appliance of list'ning crowds was music to my ear. What stand is had she to theer her dreary solande? For me she lived on gladly, in nunstural widowhood.

She couldn't read my speech, but when the papers all agreed. If was the best one of the session, those comments she could read; And with a gush of pride thereat, which I had never felt, she sept them to me in a note, with half the words misspell.

I to the legi-lab we went, and said that she should go These the world with me, and, what the world was doing, know With tearful sin is she answered, "No" four dollars is the pay The Bates House rates for board for one is just that sum per day."

At twenty-eight the State-house; on the beach at thirty-three, At forty every gate in life was opened wide to me

I nursed my powers, and grew, and made my point in life, but she-

Bearing such pack-burse weary loads, what could a woman be?

What could she be? Oh, shame! I blush to think what she has been. The most unselfish of all wives to the selfish at of men Yes plush and homely row she is; she's ignorant, it is true. For me she subbed herself quite out, I represent the two

Well, I suppose that I might do as other men have done—
First break her heart with cold neglect, then shove her out alone.
The world would say 't was well, and more, would give great praise to me.

For having borne with " such a wife " so nacomplainingly

And shall I? No! The contract twirt Hannah, God and me, Was not for one or twenty years, but for elemity. No matter what the world may think, I know, down in my heart, That, if either, I'm delinquent; she has bravely done her part.

There's mother world beyond this; and, on the final day, Will intellect and learning 'gainst such devotion weigh' When the great one, made of us two, is torn apart again.

I'll fare the worst, for God is just, and He knows Hannah Jane



BY MARIAN DOUGLASS

HE white turkey was dead! The white turkey was dead!

How the news through the harm yard went dying!

Of a mother bereft, four small turkeys were

And their case for assistance was crying E en the peacock respectfully folded his tall,

As a sultable symbol of sorrow.

And his plainer wife said, "now the old bird is dead,
Who wil tend her poor chicks on the morrow?
And wher even ag around them comes dreasy and chill,
Who above them will watchfully hover?"

"Two such right I will thek 'neath my wings,' said the Duck, "This of I have eight of my own I must cover."

* I have so each to do? For the bugs and the worms, In the garder, it is tiresome pickin.

I ve nothing to spare -- for my own I must care, "
Sa 1 then the Hen with one chicken

He will said the Goose, "I could be of some use, For my heart, " with love over brining, The next morning that's fine, they shall go with my nine. Little yellow backed goslings, out as limiting '

"I will do what I can," the old Dorking put in,
"And for help they may call apon me too,

Though I've ten of my own that are only half grown, And a great deal of trouble to see to,

But these poor fittle things, they are all head and wings.

And their bones through their feathers are stickin' ""

"Very hard it may be, but, Ob, don't come to me? Said the Hen with one chicken

Bulf my care, I suppose, there is nobody knows, I'm the most over-burdened of mathers'

They may learn, little cives' how to scratch for themselves.

And not seek to depend upon others "

She went by with a cluck, and the Guose to the Duck Exclaimed with surprise, "Well, I never"

Said the Duck, "I declare, those who have the least care, You will find are complaining forever?

And when all things appear to look threatening and drear, And when troubles your pathway are thick in.

For some aid in your woe, Oh, beware how you go To a Hen with one chicken."



Cleave the tough greensward with the spude,

Wide let its hollow bed be made; There gently lay the roots, and there Sift the dark mold with kindly cure, And press it o'er them tenderly, As round the sleeping infant's feet, We softly fold the cradic sheet; So plant we the apple-tree.

What plant we in this apple-tree? Bude, which the breath of snanner days Shall lengthen Into leafy sprays; Boughs, where the thrush, with crimson breast, Shall bannt, and sing, and hide her nest;

We plant, upon the sunny lea, A shadow for the mountide hour, A shelter from the summer shower, When we plant the apple tree

What plant we in this apple free? Sweets for a hundred flowery springs, To load the May-wind's restless wings, When, from the orchard row, he pour-Its fragrance through our open doors,

A world of blossoms for the bee, Flowers for the sick girl a silent room, For the glad infant sprigs of bloom, We plant with the apple free

What plant we in this apple-tree? Ernits that shall swell in sanny June, And redden in the August noon, And drop, as gentle airs come by, That fan the blue September sky ! White children, wild with porsy glee,

Shall scent their fragrance as they pass, And search for them the infield grass. At the foot of the apple-tree

And when, above this apple tree, he synter stars are quivering bright, And winds go howling through the night, Girls, whose eyes o criton with mirth,

She is peel its fruit by cottage bearth, And guests in prouder homes shall see, Heaped with the orange and the grape, As fair as they in tint and shape, The fruit of the apple-tree.

The fruitage of this apple-tree Winds, and our flag of stripe and star. Shall bear to coasts that lie afar, Where men shall wonder at the view, And ask in what fair groves they grew: And they who roam beyond the sea-Shall think of childhood's careless day, And long hours passed in summer play, In the shade of the apple-tree.

Each year shall give the apple-tree A broader flush of reseate bloom, And loosen, when the frost-clouds lower, The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower: The years shall come and pass, but we Shall hear no longer, where we lie, The summer's song, the antumn's sigh, In the boughs of the apple-tree.

And time shall waste this apple-true, Oh, when its aged branches throw Thin shadows on the sward below. Shall fraud and force and iron will Oppress the weak and helpless still? What shall the tasks of mercy ba. Amid the tolls, the strifes, the tears, Of those who live when length of years Is wasting this apple-tree?

"Who planted this old apple-tree?" The children of that distant day Thus to some aged man shall say: And, gazing on its mossy stem, The grey-haired man shall answer them: "A poet of the land was be, Born in the rude, but good old times; Tis said he made some quaint old rhyme On planting the apple-tree."



BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

HOW dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,

And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell!

When fund recodect in preserbs them, accrew-

The orchard, the mead iw, the deep tangled whitwood,

And every oved spot which my infancy John W. 5

The vide spreading pond, and the millithat stood by 11.

The bridge and the rock where the estaract fro.

The cot of my father, the dates house ough B.

And car the rude bricket that hang lu-31 < 36 i 1

The old caken bucket, the area bound aucket

The moss covered backet which bung in the well

What mose oversides as ecl. I holid as a fre tente,

For offinial room, who returned frage tr fire d

I found this senses t us the best of

The purstand on t Cat of Artist P. . . .



" I be old oaken burket, the eron bound bucket, The mast covered bucket which hing in the well " Then soon, with the emblem of truth everflowing,

And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well

The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,

The moss covered bucket, arose from the well

How sweet from the green, movey brimto receive It.

As, possed on the curb, It inclined to my Hps.5

Not a full, bluebing goblet could tempt me to leave it.

The brightest that beauty or reveley ed [lee

And now for removed from the loved babytation.

The tene of regret will Introducty awell,

As fancy in verte to my father e planta. tloh.

And eighs for the bucket that hange In the wel-

The old oaken backet, the tronbound bucket.

How is at I so zed it, with hands that were glowing,

The moss-covered bucket that hange in the well-

BY WILL M. CARLETON.

RAW up the papers, lawyer, and make 'em good and stout;
For things at home are cross-ways, and Betsey and I are out.
We who have worked together so long as man and wife,
Must pull in single harness the rest of our nat'ral life.

"What is the matter?" say you. I vow! It's hard to tell: Most of the years behind us we've passed by very well; I have no other woman—she has no other man, Only we've lived together as long as ever we can.

So I've talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me; And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; Not that we've catched each other in any terrible crime; We've been a gatherin' this for years, a little at a time.

There was a stock of temper we both had for a start; Although we ne'er suspected 'twould take us two apart' I had my various failings, bred in the flesh and bone, And Betsey, like all good women, had a temper of her own.

The first thing I remember whereon we disagreed, Was somethin' concerning heaven—a difference in our creed. We arg'ed the thing at breakfast—we arg'ed the thing at tea— And the more we arg'ed the question, the more we didn't agree.

And the next that I remember was when we lost a cow;
She kicked the bucket, certain—the question was only—How?
I held my own opinion, and Betsey another had;
And when we were done a talkin', we both of us was mad.

And the next that I remember, it started in a joke; But full for a week it lasted, and neither of us spoke. And the next was when I scolded because she broke a bowl; And she said I was mean and stingy, and hadn't any soul.

And so that bowl kept pouring dissensions in our cup; And so that blamed cow-critter was always a comin' up; And so that heaven we arg'ed no nearer to us got; But it gave us a taste of somethin' a thousand times as hot.

And so the thing kept workin', and all the self-same way; Always somethin' to arg'e, and somethin' sharp to say. And down on us come the neighbors, a couple dozen strong, And lent their kindest sarvice for to help the thing along.

And there has been days together—and many a weary week, We was both of us cross and spunky, and both too proud to spenk, And I have been thinkin' and thinkin' the whole of the winter and fall.

If I can't live kind with a woman, why, then I won't at all.

And so I have talked with Betsey, and Betsey has talked with me, And we've agreed together that we can't never agree; And what is hers shall be hers, and what is mine shall be mine And I'll put it in the agreement, and take it to her to sign.

Write on the paper, lawyer—the very first paragraph—
Of all the farm and live stock, that she shall have her half:
For she has helped to earn it, through many a dreary day,
And it's nothing more than justice that Betsey has her pay.

Give her the house and homestead; a man can thrive and roam. But women are skeery critters, unless they have a home. And I have always determined, and never failed to say, That Betsey never should want a home, if I was taken away.

There's a little hard money that's drawin' tol'rable pay; A couple of hundred dollars laid by for a rainy day; Safe in the hands of good men, and easy to get at; Put in another clause, there, and give her half of that;

Yes, I see you smile, sir, at my givin' her so much: Yes, divorce is cheap, sir, but I take no stock in such. True and fair I married her, when she was blithe and young: And Betsey was al'ays good to me, except with her tongue.

Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps; And all of 'em was flustered and fairly taken down.

And I for a time was counted the lucklest man in town.

Once, when I had a fever—I won't forget it soon—
I was hot as a basted turkey and crazy as a loon—
Never an hour went by when she was out of sight;
She nursed me true and tender, and stuck to me day and night.

And if ever a house was tidy, and ever a kitchen clean, Her house and kitchen was as tidy as any I ever seen; And I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts, Exceptin' when we've quarrelled and told each other facts.

So draw up the paper, lawyer; and I'll go home to-night,
And read the agreement to her and see if it's all right.
And then in the mornin' I'll sell to a tradin' man I know—
And kiss the child that was left to us, and out in the world I'll se

And one thing put in the paper, that first to me didn't occur-That when I'm dead at last, she shall bring me back to her: And lay me under the maples I planted years ago, When she and I was happy, before we quarrelled so.

And when she dies, I wish that she would be laid by me; And lyin' together in silence, perhaps we will agree; And if ever we meet in heaven. I wouldn't think it queer If we loved each other the better because we quarrelled here



BY WILL M. CARLETON.

IVE us your hand, Mr. Lawyer: how do you do to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the makin' of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was blue.
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin' to do;
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team alive.
They d've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to
drive

No-for I was laborin' under a heavy load; No-for I was travelin' an entirely different road; For I was a travelin' over the path of our lives ag'in, And seem' where we missed the way, and where we might have heen.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to quarrel led, When I ought to've held my temper, and driven straight ahead; And the more I thought it over the more these memories came, And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind, Of little matters betwirt us, where Betsey was good and kind; And these things flashed all through me, as you know things sometimes will

When a feller s alone in the darkness, and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we re too far along to take another track, And when I put my hand to the plow I do not off turn back; And ta n t an ancommon thing now for couples to smash in two;" And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 'twas some'st in the night,
A. I) is this I through a hill top I see the kitchen light;
Which often a han some pirtur' to a hungry person makes.
But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house, the table was set for me-As good a support is I ever saw, or ever want to see; And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could, And fell to eatin my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsey, she pretended to look about the house,
But who watched my side cost-pocket like a cat would watch a

And the, she went to foolin' a little with a cup.

And areatly reading a newspaper, a holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out, And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas about;

And then I burned a little tune, but now and then a note Was bu'sted by some austral that hopped up in my threat.

Then Betsey, she got her spece from off the mantel-shelf, And read the article over quite softly to herself. Read it by little and little, for her eyes is gettin' old, And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially when its cold.

And after she'd read a little, she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a-streamin'
with tears,

And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years

I don't know what you'll think, Sir-I didn't come to inquire-But I picked up that agreement and stoffed it in the fire; And I told her we'd bury the hatcher alongside of the cow. And we struck an agreement never to have another row

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak cross or rash. If half the crockery in the house was broken sil to smash. And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try to learn its worth. By startin's branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a talkin' three quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other mutil they both grew light,
And the days when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that ovenin' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us, Her lemp all trimmed and a-burnin to kindle mother fusa, But when she went to pryin' and openin' of old sores. My Betsey rose politely, and showed her out of doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two.

But we've got our eyes wide open, and know just what to do.

When one speaks cross the other just meete it with a laugh,

And the first one's ready to give up considerable more than half

Maybe you'll think me soft, Sir, a-talkin' in this style, But somehow it does me lote of good to tell it once in a while. And I do it for a compliment—'the so that you can see That that there written agreement of yours was just the makin

So make out your bill, Mr. Lawyer, don't stop short of an X. Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks. I'm richer than a National Bank, with all its treasures told, For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

She etooped where the cool apring bubbles up. And filled for him her small tin cup.

And blushed as she gave it, looking down. On her feet so bare, and her tattered gown.

"Thanks" eaid the Judge, "a sweeter draught From a fairer hand was never quaffed "

He spoke of the grass and flowers and trees, Of the singing birds and the humming bees;

Then talked of the having, and wondered whether The cloud in the west would bring foul weather

And Mand forgot her briertorn gown.

And her graceful ankles hare and brown,

And listened, while a pleased surprise

Looked from her long-tashed, hazel eyes

At last, like one who for delay Seeks a vain excuse, he rode away.

Mand Muller looked and sighed "Ahme!

That I the Judge's bride might be

"He would dress me up in sitios so fine,

And praise and toast me at his wine

"My father would wear a broadcloth coat,

My brother should sail a painted boot.

'I d dress my mother so grand and gay,

And the baby should have a new toy each lay

And I I feed the hungry and clotte the poor,

And all when a best me who left our door



" No doubtful balance of rights and wrongs, No weary lawyers with endless tongues,

"But low of cattle, and soug of birds, And health, and quiet, and loving words."

But he thought of his sister, proud and cold, And his mother, vain of her rank and gold.

So, closing his heart, the Judge rode on, And Maud was left in the field alone.

But the lawyers smiled that afternoon, When he hummed in court an old love-tune.

> And the young girl mused beside the well,
>
> Till the rain on the unraked
> clover fell

> He wedded a wife of richest dower.

Who lived for fashion, as he for power

Yet oft, in his marble bearth a white glow,

He watched a picture come and go.

And sweet Mand Muller's bazel ares

Looked out in their innocent

Off, when the wine in his glass was red,

He longed for the wayside wellinstead,

And closed bis eyes on his garnished rooms,

To dream of meadows and clover-blooms.

And the proud man eighed with a secret pain,

"Ab, that I were free again."

"Pree so when I rode that day

Where the barefoot maiden raked the hay "



· But ton of cutter, and song of biras.

And health, and quiet, and loving words "

The Jorge worked back as he climbed the hill.

Are saw Mood Maller standing still

And her ment of meswer and graceful not Show terms so her good no she is fair.

"Will show come and I to day, I ke becambers a rather



She wedded a man unlearned and poor, And many children played round her door

But care and sorrow, and child birth pain, Left their fraces on heart and brain

And off, when the summer sun shone but On the new mown hay in the mendow lot,

And she heard the little spring brook fall their the readside, through the wall,



In the shade of the apple-tree again. She saw a roler draw his rein,

Then she took up her barden of life again, Saying only, "It might have been

And, gazing down with timid grace,

She felt his pleased eyes read her face.

Sometimes ber narrow kitchen walls

Stretched away into stately halls:

The weary wheel to a spinnet turned,

The tailow candle an astral burned;

And for him who sat by the chim ney lug,

Doxing and grainbling o'er pipe and mug.

Alas for maiden, also for Judes.

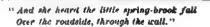
For rich replace and honosheld drudge:

God pity them both! and pity as all, Who valuly the dreams of yanh tweall;

For of all end words of seagns or pen,
The antidat one thousand it resides

The enddest are these: "It might have been!"

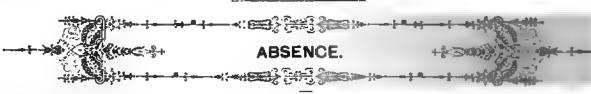
Ah, well! for us all some sweet hope lies Deeply baried from human eyes:



And, in the hereafter, angels

A manly form at her side she saw, And joy was duty and love was law.

Roll the stone from its grave away!



BY PRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

AT shall I do with all the days and hours
That must be counted, ere I see thy face?
How shall I charm the interval that lowers
Between this time and that sweet time of grace?

whall I in slumber steep each weary sense— Weary with longing? Shall I flee away Into past days, and with some fond pretense Cheat myself to forget the present day?

Shall love for thee lay on my soul the slu Of casting from me God's great gift of time? Shall I, these mists of memory locked within, Leave and forget life's purposes sublime?

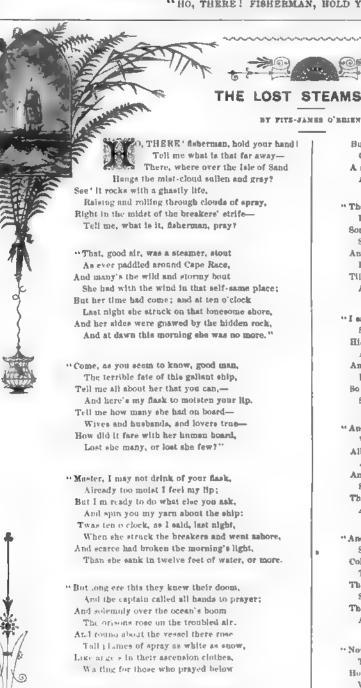
Ch. how, or by what means, may I contrive To bring the hour that brings thee back more near? How may I teach my drooping hope to live Until that blessed time, and thou art here? I'll teil thee; for thy sake, I will lay hold Of all good aims, and consecrate to thee, In worthy deeds, each moment that is told, While thou, beloved one! art far from me.

For thee, I will arouse my thoughts to try

All heavenward flights, all high and holy strains;
For thy dear sake, I will walk patiently
Through these long hours, nor call their minates pains.

will this dreary blank of absence make
A noble task-time; and will therein strive
To follow excellence, and to o'ertake
More good than I have won since yet I live.

go may this domed time build up in me
A thousand graces, which shall thus be thine;
So may my love and longing ballowed be,
And thy dear thought an influence divine,



"So these three handred people clang.

As well as they could, to spar and rope,

With a soir for prayer upon every tongue,

Yor or stay face a glimmer of hope

But there was no blubbering weak and wild Of tearful faces I saw but one, A rough old salt, who cried like a child, And not for himself, but the Captain's son.

- " The Capiain stood on the quarier-deck, Firm but pale, with trampet in hand, Sometimes he looked on the breaking wreck, Sometimes he sadly tooked on land. And often he emiled to cheer the crew-But, Lord' the smile was terrible grim-Till over the quarter a huge sea dew, And that was the last they saw of him-
- "I saw one young fellow, with his bride, Standing amidship upon the wreck; His face was white as the boiling tide, And she was clinging about his neck. And I saw them try to say good bye. But neither could hear the other speak; Bo they floated away through the sea to dle-Shoulder to shoulder, and check to check.
- "And there was a child, but eight at best, Who went his way in a sea we shipped, All the while holding upon his breast A little pet parrot, whose wings were clipped. And as the boy and the bird went by, Swinging away on a tall wave's crest, They were grappled by a man with a drowning cry, And together the three went down to rest.
- "And so the crew went one by one, Some with gladness, and few with fear, Cold and hardship such work had done, That few seemed feightened when death was near Thus every soul on board went down -Sallor and passenger, little and great, The last that aunk was a man of my town, A capital swimmer-the second mate "
- "Now, lonely fisherman, who are you, That say you saw this terrible wreck? How do I know what you say is true, When every mortal was swept from the deck? Where were you in that hour of death? How do you know what you relate?" Ills answer came in an underbreath-"Master, I was the second mate!"



A WISH FOR THEE



Calm was their coun

through banks of

green, While dimplog chim

played between

Such be your grade

shall best.

A purer sky, where all

In peace.

In peace each other greeting:

RT JOHN G. C BRAINARD

SAW two clouds at morning.

Tinged by the rising sun.
And in the dawn they floated on.
And mingled

into one:
I thought that morning cloud was ble-t,

It moved so sweetly to the west

I saw two summer currents

Flow smoothly to their meeting.

And join their course with ellent force,



"I saw two clouds at morning, linged by the rising sun "

THE SCULPTOR BOY.

HISEL in hand stood a sculptor box.

With his morble block before him —
And his face in up with a smile of loy
As an ange, dream passed o er him
the curved that dream on the yielding stone
With many a sharp registor.

In heaven so will half the sculptor shore, He had constituted and vision. Sculptors of life are see, as we stand,
With our lives uncorred before us;
Waiting the hour when, at God's command
Our life dream passes o er us.
Let us carve it then on the yielding stone
With many a sharp incision:—

Its heavenly beauty shall be our own— Our lives, that angel vision.

LITTLE AND GREAT.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

THAVELER, through a dusty road,

A dreamer dropped a random thought;

And one took root and sprouted up,

And grew into a tree Love sought its shade at evening time,

To breathe his early vows, And Age was pleased, in heats of n son,

To hask beneath its boughs. The durino ise loved that thoughing twigs,

The birds sweet maste bore,

It stood a glory in its place, A blessing evermore.

A little apring had lost its way

Amal the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped
a well.

Where weary men might turn.

He walled it to, and hung with care

A lad c at the brink. He thought not of the deed he did,

But Judged that Tool might drink

He passed again-and lo the web,

By summers never dried, Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues, And saved a life beside Twas old-and yet 'twas new:

A simple fancy of the brain,

But strong in being true. It shows upon a genial mind,

And lot lis light became A lamp of life, a beacon ray,

A monitory flame
The thought was small--its
tissue great.

A watch fire on the bid, It shods its radiance for adown,

And cheers the valley ettli.

A nameless man, amid a crowd

That thronged the daily mart,

Let full a word of hope and love,

Unstudied, from the heart A whisper on the tumult thrown,

A transitory breath, It raised a brother from the dust,

It saved a soul from death.

O germ' O fount' O word of love'

O thought at rendom cost!

Ye were but little at the first,

But mighty at the last!



"And Age was pleased, in heats of noon, to bask beneath its boughs,"

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DEATH.

HERE is no such thing as deathIn nature nothing dies.
From each sail is minant of decay
Some forms of life arise

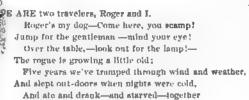
The fittle leaf that fails
All brown and sere to earth,
Fre long will mingle with the bude
That give the flower its birth





THE VACABONDS.

BY J T TROWSBIDGE.



We've learned what comfort is, I tell you!

A bed on the fleor, a bit of rosin,

A bit of fire to thaw our thumbs (poor fellow!

The paw he holds up there's been frozen,)

Plenty of catgut for my fiddle,

(This out-door business is bad for strings.)

Then a few nice buckwheats, hot from the griddle,

And Roger and I set up for kings!

No, thank ye, sir,—I never drink,
Roger and I are exceedingly moral—
Aren't we Roger?—See him wink'
Well, something hot, then, we won't quarrel,
He's thirsty, too, see him nod his head!
What a pity, sir, that dogs can't talk!
He understands every word that's said,—
And he knows good milk from water-and-chalk.

The truth is, sir, now I reflect,
I've been so sadly given to grog.
I wonder I've not lost the respect
(Here's to you, sir') even of my dog;
But he sticks by, through thick and thin;
And this old cost, with its empty pickets
And rigs that smell of tobacco and gin,
Ife'll follow while he has eyes in his sockets.

There isn't another creature living
Would do it, and prove through every disaster,
So fond, so faithful, and so forgiving,
To such a miscrable, thankiess master!
No, sir'—see him wag his tail and grin!
By George' it makes my old eyes water—
That is, there's something in this gin
That chokes a fellow. But no matter!

Wt'll have some music, if you're willing,
And Roger (hem! what a plague a cough is, sir!)
Shall murch a little — Start, you villain!
Stand straight! 'Bout face! Salute your officer!
Put up that paw! Dress! Take your rifle!
(Some dons have arms, you see!) Now hold your
Cap while the gentleman gives a trifle,
To ald a poor, old, patriot soldler!

March! Halt! Now show how the rebel shakes
When he stands up to hear his sentence.
Now tell as how many drams It takes
To honor a jolly rewacqu ontance
Five pulps, with a sleep, he sanighty knowing!
The n 2bt's before us, fill the glasses —
Quick, sir! Fix iii, why brain is going!—
Some brandy, withink you, withere, it passes

Why not reform? That's easily said;
But I've gone through such wretched trustimest.
Sometimes forgetting the taste of bread.
And scarce remembering what meat meant.
That my poor stomach's past reform;
And there are times when, mad with thinking.
I'd sell out heaven for something warm.
To prove a horrible inward sinking.

Is there a way to forget to think?

At your age, sir, home, fortune, friends,
A dear girl's love,—but I took to drink;—

The same old story; you know how it ends,
If you could have seen these classic features,
You needn't laugh, sir; they were not then
Such a burning libel on God's creatures;
I was one of your bandsome men:

If you had seen see, so fair and young,
Whose head was happy on this breast!
If you could have heard the song I sung
When the wine went round, you wouldn't have guessed
That ever I, sir, should be straying,
From door to door, with fiddle and dog,
Ragged and penniless, and physing
To you to-night for a glass of grogi

She's married since;—a parson's wife;

'Twas better for her that we should part,
Better the soberest, prodest life

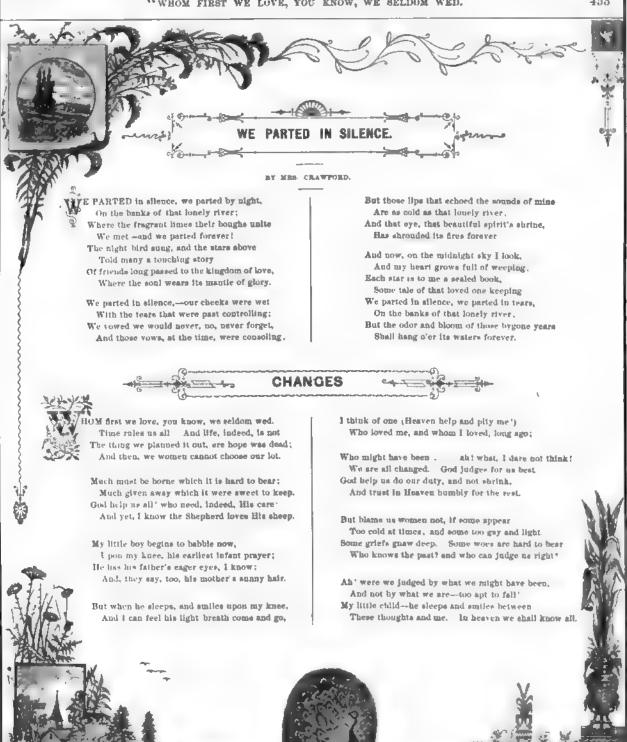
Than a blasted home and a broken heart.
Have I seen her? Once: I was weak and spent
On a duety road: a carriage stopped:
But little she dreamed as on she went,
Who kissed the coin that her fingers dropped!

You've set me talking, sir, I'm sorry;
It makes me wild to think of the change!
What do you care for a beggar's story?
Is it amusing? You find it strange?
I had a mother so proud of me!
"Twas well she died before—Do you know
If the happy spirite in heaven can see
The ruin and wretchedness here below?

Another glass, and strong, to deaders
This pain, then Roger and I will start.
I wonder, has he such a tumpish, leaden,
Aching thing, in place of a heart?
He is sad sometimes, and would weep if he qualit,
No doubt remembering things that were,—
A virtuous kennel, with plenty of food,
And himself a respectable car.

I'm better now; that glass was warming.
You rascal! limber your lasy fout!
We must be fidding and performing
For supper and bed, or starre in the street.
Not a very gay life to lead, you think?
But soon we shall go where lodgings are free,
And the sleepers need neither victuals one drink;
The sooner the better for Roger and use!







BY LUCY LARCON.

OOR lone Hannah,

Sitting at the window, binding spoes!
Faded, wrinkled,
Sitting, stitching, in a mournful mase!
Bright-tyed beauty once was she,
When the bloom was on the tree
Spring and winter
Hannah's at the window, binding shoes,

Not a neighbor

Passing nod or answer will refuse

To her whisper:

'Is there from the fishers any news?''

O, her heart's afirft with one
On an cudless voyage gone'

Night and morning

Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

HANNAH BINDING SHOES.

Fair young Hannah.
Ben, the sun-burnt fisher, gayly woos:
Hale and clever,
For a willing heart and hand he sues.
May-day skies are all a-glow.
And the waves are laughing so'
For her wedding
Hannab leaves her window and her shoes.

May is passing:
'Mid the apple-boughs a pigeon coos.
Hannah shudders.

For the mild southwester mischief brews. Round the rocks of Marblebead, Outward bound, a schooner sped. Silent, lonesome,

Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

'Tis November; Now no tear her wasted check bedews. From Newfoundland

Not a sail returning will she lose. Whispering, housely, "Fishermen, Have you, have you heard of Ben?" Old with watching,

Hannah's at the window, binding shoes.

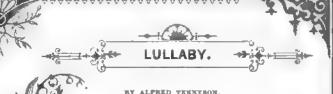
Twenty winters

Bleach and tear the ragged shore she views:

Twenty seasons;

Never one has brought her any news.
Still her dim eyes silently
Chase the white sails o'er the sea.
Hopeless, faithful,

Hannah's at the window, blading shoes



BY ALPRED TEXATEON.

WEET and low, sweet and low, Wind of the western sea! Low, low, breathe and blow, Wind of the western sea! Over the rolling waters go, Come from the dying moon, and blow, Blow hlur again to me; While my little one, while my pretty one sleeps.

leep and rest, alsep and rest! Father will come to thee soon. Rest, rest on mother's breast: Father will come to thee soon! Father will come to his babe in the next; Silver sails all out of the west, Under the silver moon. Sleep, my little one! sleep, my pretty one, sleep!





ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER.

-----BY PLOBENCE PERCY.

KWARD, turn backward, O Time, In your flight, Make me a child again, just for to-night? Mother, come back from the echolese shore, Take me again to your heart se of yore. Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair: Over my slumbers your loving watch keep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

ackward, flow backward, O tide of the years! Backward, flow backward, O tide or to Totl without recompense -tears all in vain-Take them, and give me childhood sgain! I have grown weary of dust and decay-We say of flinging my soul wealth away; Weary of sowing for others to resp-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

ired of the bollow, the base, the untrue, Mother, O Mother, my heart calls for you Mary a summer the grass has grown green, Blosson don't foled, our faces between; Yet will string rearming, and passionate pain, 1 g l to night for your presence again. thin from the school so long and so deep-Rick me so elecp, mother-rock me to sleep!

ver my heart, in the days that are flown, No love like a mother's love ever has shone No other worship abides and endures-Paithful, unselfish, and patient like yours; None like a mother can charm away pain From the sick soul and the world weary brain. Blumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lide creep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep.

ome, let your brown hair just lighted with gold, Fell on your shoulders again as of old, Let it drop over my forehead to-night, Shading my faint eyes away from the light; For with its sunny edged shadows once more Happy will throng the sweet visious of yore-Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep-Rock me to sleep, mother-rock me to sleep!

other, dear mother, the years have been long Since I last listened to your inliaby song, Sing, then, and unto my heart it shall seem Womanhood a years have been only a dream; Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace, With your light lashes Just sweeping my face, Never hereafter to wake or to weep-Rock me to aleep, mother-rock me to aleep!

THE EVENING BELLS.

HOSE evening bella, those evening bells!

How many a tale their music tells Of youth, and home, and native clime, When I last heard their soothing chime!

Those pleasant hours have passed away, And many a heart that then was gay,

Within the tomb now darkly dwells, And hears no more those evening belis.

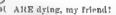
And so it will be when I am gone; That tuneful peal will still ring on, When other bards shall walk these della-And sing your praise, sweet evening bells.



MESSAGE.



BY EBEN E. REXFORD



Your back will go drifting, ere breaking of day, Toward the shores lying over the shadowy bay; And at morn you will see, rising fulr through the

The hills which the sunshine eternal has kissed.

You are going away!

You will meet on the shores, which your vessel will find, Dear friends who sailed outward, and left us behind; You will know them, and clasp them, and kiss them once Block .

Grown young again there, on the beautiful shore.

Dear friend, when you meet The woman I loved, on the shore far away, Will you give her the message I give you to-day? You will know her, I know, by her face, that was fair

> And her eyes, like a star, in a clear summer night, salating out through the

As the face of an angel, and beautiful hair.

Falling down, like a kias, from the furthermost blue. And her voice, when she greets you, you'll know as of old, Her voice, and her face in its tresses of gold.

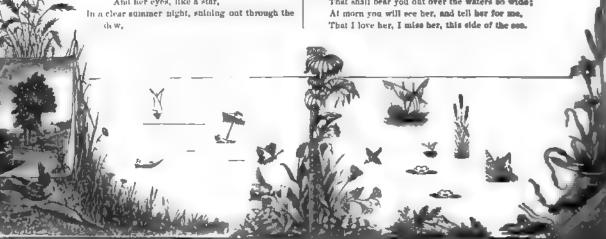
O, tell her, my friend,

That I miss her so much since she left me that night. When the mists of the sea drifted over my eight, And hid her in shadows, so dense and so deep, That, remembering the time, even now I must weep,

And tell her for me,

That I wait for the morn, which for her has begun, When our ways, which were severed on earth, shall be one; I shall come to her, over the wide solemu rea, And clasp her, and claim her—that tell her for me.

Friend, you will not forget? Already your bank is affoat on the tide, That shall bear you out over the waters so wide; At morn you will see her, and tell her for me,



THERE'S BUT ONE PAIR OF STOCKINGS TO MEND TO-NIGHT.

OLD wife rat by her bright fireside, Swaying thoughtfully to and fro, In an accient chair whose creaky frame Told a tale of long ago. While down by her side, on the kitchen floor, Stood a basket of worsted balls—a recre.

The good man dozed o'er the latest news.

Till the light of his pipe went out,

And, unheeded, the kliten, with cuming paws,

Rolled and tangled the balls about;

let still sat the wife in the ancient chair,

Swaying to and fro in the fire-light glare

But anon a misty tear-drop came
In her eve of faded bine.
Then trickled down in a furrow deep,
Like a single drop of dew.
So deep was the channel—so eilent the stream,
The good man saw manght but the dimmed eye-beam

Yet he marvelled much that the cheerful light Of her eye had weary grown, And marvelled he more at the tangled balls. So he said in a gentle tone.

"I have shared thy joys since our marriage vow, Conceal not from me thy sorrows now."

Then she spoke of the time when the basket there.

Was filled to the very brim,

And how there remained of the goodly pile.

But a single pair—for him.

- "Then wonder not at the dimmed eye light, There a but one pair of stockings to mend to-night.
- "I cannot but think of the busy feet,
 Whose wrappings were wont to lie
 In the backet, awaiting the needle's time,

Now wandered so far away: How the aprightly steps, to a mother dear, Unbeeded fell on the carcless ear

- "For each empty nook in the basket old,
 By the hearth there's a vacant seat,
 And I miss the shadows from off the wall,
 And the patter of many feet;
 "The for this that a tear gathered over my sight
 At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night
- "Twas said that far through the forest wild,
 And over the mountains bold,
 Was a land whose rivers and dark'ning caves
 Were germed with the rarest gold.
 Then my first-born turned from the oaken door,
 And I knew the shadows were only four
- "Another went forth on the feating waves
 And diminished the basket source...
 But his feet grew cold—so weary and cold—
 They'll never be warm any more...
 And this nook, in its emptiness, seemeth to me
 To give forth no voice but the mosn of the sea.
- "Two others have gone toward the setting out,
 And made them a home in its fight.
 And fairy fingers have taken their share
 To mend by the fireside bright
 Some other baskets their greatents fill—
 But mine! Oh, mine is emption still
- "Another—the dearest—the fairest—the best— Was ta'en by the angels away. And clad in a garment that waxeth not oid. In a land of continual day Oh' wonder no more at the dimmed eye light. While I mend the one pair of stockings to night.

YOU AND I.

we can I leave this world behind—
Its gains and loss, its praise and biame,
Not seeking place, nor fearing shame,
Some fair land quite forgotten find,
We might be happy, you and I,
And act this foolish world go by

No paralise of love and bliss, No lecans of youth to Eden bowers, But some dear bome of quiet hours, Where all of life we would not miss, But find some day sweet ere we die, And let this cruel world go by

It will not be—we see too weak
To snatch from Time and Life one day,
But, when they both have passed away,
O Love' we will each other seek
Where none can part us, none deny
This world and all its wore gone by









S411

Yn sain, with a neigh and a freazied snort,

She plunged in the drifting snow,

While her master arged, till his breath grew short,
With a word and a gentle blow:
But the snow was deep, and the tags were tight,
His hands were numb, and had lost their might;
So he wallowed back to his half filled sleigh,
And strove to shelter himself till day,
With his coat and the buffalo.

Te has given the last faint jerk of the rein
To rouse up his dying steed,
And the poor dog howls to the biast in vain,
For help in his master's need;
For a while he strives, with a wistful cry,
To catch a giance from his drowsy eye,
And wags his tall if the rude winds flap
The skirt of the buffaio over his lap,
And whince when he takes no heed.

The wind goes down, and the storm is o'er:

'Tis the hour of midnight past;

The old trees writhe and bend no more
In the whirl of the rushing blast.

The silent moon, with her peaceful light,
Looks down on the hills, with snow all white;
And the glant shadow of Camel's Hump,
The blasted pine and the ghostly stump,
Afar on the plain are cast.

Int cold and dead, by the hidden log,

Are they who came from the town

The man in his sleigh, and his faithful dog,

And his beautiful Morgan brown—

In the wide anow-deart, far and grand,

With his cap on his head, and the reins in his hand,

The dog with his nose on his master * feet,

And the mare half seen through the crusted sleet,

Where she lay when she floundered down



LITTLE FEET.



BY PLOBENCE PERCY



WO little feet so small that both may neetle in one caressing hand— Two tender feet upon the untried border Of life's mysterious land,

Dimpied and soft, and pink so peach-tree blossoms In April's fragrant days— How can they walk among the briery taugles Edging the world's rough ways?

These white rose feet, along the doubtful future,
Must bear a woman's load;
Alas' since woman has the heaviest burden,
And walks the hardest road.

Love, for a while, will make the path before them All dainty, smooth and fair— Will call away the brambles, letting only The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded Away from sight of men,

And these dear feet are left without her guiding, Who shall direct them then?

How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded, Poor little untaught feet— Into what droary mazes will they wander, Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness Of Sorrow 4 tearful shades? Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty Whose sunlight never fades?

Will they go totting up Ambition's summit,

The common world above?

Or in some nameless vale, securely sheltered,

Walk side by side in Love?

Some feet there be, which walk Life s track unwounded, Which find but pleasant ways. Some hearts there be, to which this life is only

A round of happy days

But they are few Far more there are who wander Without a hope or friend,
Who find the journey full of pains and losses,
And long to reach the end?

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger,
Far-faced and gentle eyed,
Before whose unstained feet the world's rade highway
Stretches so strange and wide?

Ah' who may read the future? For our darling
We crave all blessings sweet —
And pray that He who feeds the crying ravens
Will guide the baby a feet







NGEN ON THE RHINE.

BY CAROLINE E. NORTON.

SOLDIER of the Legion lay dying in Algiera: There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears,

But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood abbed away,

And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered, as he book that comradt a hand,
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land.
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine;
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine!

"Tell my sister not to weep for ms, and sob with drooping hood, When the troops come marching home again, with glad and galled tread;

But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and atendrast eye,
For her brother was a soldier too, and not afraid to die;
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place, my father's sword and

For the honor of old Bingen-dear Bingen on the Shine!

mine,

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and growd around, To hear my mournful story, in the pleasant vineyard ground, That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was done, Fall many a corse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun. And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in war, The death wounds on their gallant breasts the last of many исле»: But some were young,

and auddenly beheld

life's morn de

eline,

"A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers."

44 There's mother, not a stater: in the happy days gone by You'd have known her by the meriment that sparkled in her eye:

Too innocent for country, too fond for tille scorning;

O friend: I fear the lightost heart makes sometizhes heaviest monvalue.

Tell her the last night of my life (for ere this moon be rises,

My body will be out of pain, my soul be out of prison),

I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow evalight ablas

And one had come from Bingen-fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"Teli my mather that her other sons shall comfort her old age, For I was still a truant bird that thought has home a cage. For my father was a soldier, and even as a child. We heart beyond forth to hear him toll of struzzles flerce and wild; And when he toll, and I files to divide has sometheored. I het them the confidence flow wend. That kept my father s sword, And with howest bose I2 and 20, where the bright light used to shine On the cottage wall of I hage, column I nature on the Rhane."

On the vine-clad hills of Bingen-fair Bingen on the Rhine!

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along: I heard, or neemed to have,
The German songs we need to sing, in chorus sweet and close:
And down the pleasant river, and up the alanting hill.
The echoing chorus sounded, through the evening calm and exili:
And her glad blue eyes were on me, as we proved, with friendly the
Down nears a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk;
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly is mine:
But we'll meet no more at Singen—loved Singen on the Edding?

His voice grew faint and boarse—his grasp was childleh weak; His eyes put on a dying look—he sighed, and ceased to speak; His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fied: The soldier of the Legion in a foreign land was dead? And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpecs strown. Yes, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to chine, As it shows on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine?



THIN the sober realm of leafless trees,

The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanged reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the don waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate flats.

All rights were mellowed, and all sounds subdued,

The hills seemed further, and the stream sang low,

As in a dream the distant woodman bewed.

His winter log with many a muffied blow.

The embattled forest, orewhile armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hac.
Now stood like some sad, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in time's remotest bine.

On sombre wings the volture tried his flight;

The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And, i ke a star slow drowning in the light,

The village church wans seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew— Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before; Silent till some replying warden blew Has alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where east the jay, within the cim's tail crest,

Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;

And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,

By every light wind, like a censer, swang.

Where sang the noisy martins of the caves.
The being awailows circling ever near—
Foreboding, as the restic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteons year:

Where every bird, that waked the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the respect of the rosy east,
Act as we was sunless, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quait;
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom open the bowers;
The spiders wore their thin shrouds night by night,
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight

Amid all this—in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this, the center of the scene,

The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless mien,
Sate like a fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with ber, Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen crust, And in the dead leaves still, she heard the attr Of his thick mentle trailing in the dust

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom, Her country summoned and she gave her all; And twice war bowed to her his sable plume— He-gave the sword to rust upon the wall.

Re-gave the sword but not the hand that drew, And struck for liberty the dying blow; Nor him who, to his sire and country true, Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not load, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a hive at noon,
Long, but not load, the memory of the gone
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread was snapped—her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through her hands serene.
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
While death and winter closed the autumn scene.











PASSED before her garden gate
She stood among her roses,
And stooped a bittle from the state
In which her pride reposes,
To make her flowers a graceful plea
For luring and delaying me

"When summer blossoms fade so son,"

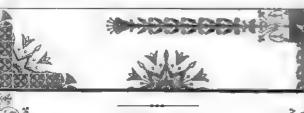
She said with winning sweetness,
"Who does not wear the badge of June
Lacks something of completeness.
My garden welcomes you to-day,
Come mend gather, while you may."

I entered in she led me through
A mage of leafy arches,
Where vecvet purple pansacs grew
Beneath the sighing larches,
A shadowy, still, and coal retreat
That give excuse for largering feet

She passed - polled down a trailing vinc.

And twist derough her finger
Its starry sprease of pessatome.

As one who seeks to larger
But I such the grey perfect of a conAnd passed of the groupen space.



MIGNONETTE.

Passed many a flower-bed fitly set In trim and blooming order. And plucked at last some mignomette That strayed along the border; A simple thing that had no bloom. And but a faint and far perfume.

She wondered why I would not choose That dreamy amaryllis,—
"And could I really, then, refuse Those heavenly white lifes:
And leave ungathered on the slope This passion-breathing beliotrope? "

She did not know—what need to tell
So fair and fine a creature?—
That there was one who loved me well
Of widely different nature;
A little maid whose tender youth,
And innocence, and simple truth,

Had won my heart with qualities.
That for surpassed her beauty.
And held me with unconscious cases.
Enthralled of love and duty;
Whose modest graces all were met.
And symboled in my mignonette.

I passed outside her garden gate,
And left her proudly smiling:
Her roses bloomed too late, too late,
She saw, for my beguiling.
I wore instead—and wear it yet—
The single apray of mignonette.

Its fragrance greets me unaware,
A vision clear recalling
Of shy, sweet eyes, and drooping hair
In girlish tresses falling,
And little hands so white and fine
That timidly creep into mine;

As she—all ignorant of the arta.
That wiser maids are plying—
Has crept into my heart of hearts.
Past doubting or denying:
Therein, while suns shall rise and act.
To bloom unchanged, my Mignometre.





BY THOMAS GRAY.

HE current rolls the knell of parting day.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er
the lea,

The plowman homeward plods his weary way.

And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering implecape on the sight.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight.

And drowsy tinklings bull the distant folds;

Save that, from yonder tvy-mantled tower,

The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,

Molest her ancient, solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged clus, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,

The swallow twittering from the straw-bulk ebed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,

No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn, Or busy housewife ply her evening care; No children run to lisp their sire's return, Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,

Their furrow oft the stabbora globe has broke:
How jocuad did they drive their team afield!

How bowed the woods beseath their stardy stroke?

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obsenre;
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth o'er gave,
Await, alike, the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,

If memory o'er their tomb no trophles raise,
Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault.
The pealing anthom swells the note of praise.

Can storied arm, or animated bust,

Back to its mansion call the fleering breath?

Lan Honor's voice provoke the scient dust,

Or Flattery southe the dall, cold car of death?

Perhaps, in this neglected epot, is laid

Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire—
Hand, that the rod of empire might have ewayed,

Or waked to ecstacy the living lyre:

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page, Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll; Chill Penury repressed their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem, of purest my serene,

The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness on the desert alz.

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless byeast, The little tyrant of his fields withstood— Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest, Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

The applause of listening sensites to command,
The threats of pain and rain to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes comined.—
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne.
And shut the gates of mercy on markind;

The struggling pangs of conscious Truth to hide.

To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame,
Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride

With incense kindled at the Muse's fiame.

Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife, Their sober wishes never learnt to stray; Along the cool, sequestered vals of life They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

Yet even these bones from insult to protect, Some frail memorial still erected nigh, With ancouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture darked, Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their names, their years, spelled by th' unlettered Mass.
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a boly text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,

This pleasing, anxious being o'er resigned,—

Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,

Nor east one longing, lingering look behind?



On some fond breast the parting soul refres, some plous drops the closing eye requires, Even from the tords the voice of Nature crics, Even in our askes live their wonted fires

For thee, who, mindful of th' unbonared dead, that in these lines their articles tale relate, if charge, by lone a contemplation led, Some knowed sports shall enquire thy fate—

Haply, some howry headed awain may say,

Off have we seen him, at the peep of dawn,
Heber D. g., with hasty steps, the dewa away,
To receive the sun upon the upland lawn.

- There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
 That wreathes the old, funtastic roots so high,
 If a batters length at noontide would be stretch,
 And pure upon the brook that babbles by
- Hard by you wood, now smiling, as to scorn,
 Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove;
 w drooping, woful wan, like one furiorn,
 or crazed with care, or crossed with hopeless love

"One morn I messed bim on th' accustomed hill, Along the heath and near his favorite tree. Another came,—nor yet beside the rill, Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he

"The next, with dirges due, to ead array, Slow through the church way path we saw him borne: Approach and read (for thou canet read) the lay, Graved on the stone beneath you aged thorn."

EPITAPH

Here rests his head upon the hip of earth,
A youth to fortune such to fame unknown.
Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy marked him for her own

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.

Heaven did a recompense as largely send.

He gave to misery all he had, -a tear.

He gained from heaven—'twas all he wished-a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,

Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode,—
(There they, allke, in trembling hope repose,)

The bosom of his Father and his that



TWO LITTLE PAIRS.

BY MRS. SCHAM TRALL PERRY.



Y(W:) little pairs of boots, to night,

Before the fire are drying.

Two little pairs of fired feet

In a trundle bed are lying;

The tracks they left upon the floor

Make me feel like sighing

Those little boots with copper toes."
They run the livelong day;
And oftentimes I shoot wish.
They were miles away,
butterd am I to bear so oft.
Their heavy tramp at play.

They walk about the new-ploughed ground.
Where and in pleury lies.
They role to up in marbles round,
They bake at into pass,
And then, at right upon the floor,
he is any shape it drive.

Fides I was disposed to recid,

R. I when I nock to night.

At the south before the fire-

With cupper toes so bright, I think how sad my heart would be To put them out of sight.

For in a truth up stairs I've land Two socks of white and blue. If called to put those boots away, Oh God, what should I do' I assure that there are not to might Three pairs instead of two.

1 mourn because I thought how nice
My neighbor cross the wax,
I ould keep her carpets all the year
From getting worn or gray.
Yet well I know she'd smile to own
Nome little boots to day

We mothers weary get, and worn, Our any fond of care. But how we speak to these little ones. Let each of us be ware. For what would our free-ide be to right, If no after boots were there?





BY 44XES BUSSELL LOWELL

ME snow had begun to the glosming, And bussly, all the night,

Had been beaping field and loghway

With a silence deep and white

Every plus and fir and hemork

Wore eriain too dear for an e rl.

And the poorest twig on the clin tree

Was ridged fach-deep with pearl

From shots new-roofed with carrors

Came classificher e muffied crow,

The stiff rails were softened to swan's down.

And still wavered down the stow

I stood and watched from my window

The noiseless work of the sky,

And the sudden flurries of show-birds,

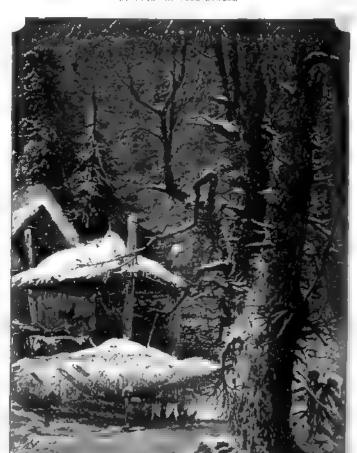
Like brown leaves whirling by

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn

Where a little freadstone shoul

How the flakes were fold not it gontly:

As and roln is the Babes in the Wood.



"Every pose and fir and headark wars ermine too dear for an earl."

Up spoke our own Ins-Mahel. Saying, "Father, wismakes it soon." And I told of the good h.

father
Who cares for as her
below

Again I looked at the same fall,

And thought of the learn

That are bed over our true
great serves

When that mound to beaped so high

I remember the gradua, putlence

That fell from that cleat like open,

Plake by finks, healing so! hiding

The near of our barnes were.

And uptin to the child | whispered

"The smow that husbrin

Darling, the merc. to

Alone can hid it full

Then with eyes that say not I kissed ber.

And she, kipping tack, could not know

That my kies was given t her sister

Folded close under deepening -me

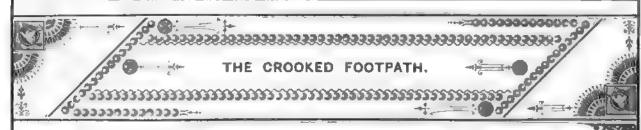
A DEATH-BED.

от Эзук» угласы

-0 +0-----

Fig. 5 R suffering ended with the day Yet avel she at its above. And besethed the org. bing night away. To state the repese But when the sun, in all his state, filluned the castern skies. She pussed through glory's morning-gate, and walked in Paradise.





BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLNES.

here it is the sliding rail

That marks the old remem be real spot.

The gop that strack our school boy tra-

The crooked path across the lat

Direction real by school and church

A percelled shadow nesting more,

That parted from the sta

And ended at the farmtones thur

Yo the or compass traced. the islan

With the joint bends to efforeight,

In a paless, wayward curves of rsp,

But lowers kept the door to sight

The gooled porch, with wood on green,

The besk are before at

Two 2h mans a rose a 2h streetchetween, Treetrast child could as them at h

No rocks across the part was in . No fall the is is ofer a the win



"And yet it winds, we know not why, and turns as if for tree or stone."

And yet it winds, we know not why,

And turns as if for tree
or stone

Perhaps some lover trod the way,

With shaking knees and leaping heart

And so it often rans

With sinusus sweep or undies start

Or one, perchance, with clouded brain.

From some authory bunquet reeled

And stace, our devistasteps maintain

His truck across the fredden field

Nay, deem not thus no earth born will

Could ever trace a fand less line,

Our truest steps are human still, --

To walk unswerving were divine

Truents from love, we dream of weath

O, rather let us trust the

Through all the wander ings of the path

We still can see our Pather's door?



THE OLD LOVE.

MET her, she was thin and old,

she stropedard frod with tottering feet.
Her bake were good that once were gold.
Her very was bareb that once was sweet.
Here very were wither, and her even,
Helic of the real shellight of joy,
Were teel that a strange surprise.
That I had love I her when a boy

And yet a comething in her zir
Restored to me my youthful prime
My heart grew young and seemed to wear

The impress of that long-lost time

I took her wilted hand in mine, Its touch awake a world of Jey,

I knowed her with a reverent sigh. For I had loved her when a tory'







OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE.



BY WILL M. CARLETON.



468

YER the hill to the poor-house I'm trudgin' my weary

I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray-I, who am smart an' chipper, for all the years I've told.

As many another woman, that's only half as old.

Over the hill to the poor-house-I can't make it quite clear!

Over the hill to the poor-house-it seems so horrid queer!

Many a step I've taken a-toilin' to and fro, But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame? Am I lazy or crazy? am I blind or lame? True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stont, But charity sig't no favor, if one can live without.

I am willin' and anxious an' ready any day, To work for a decent livin', an' pay my honest way: For I can carn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound, If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young and han'some-I was, upon my soul-Once my cheeks was coses, my eyes as black as coal; And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people say, For any kind of reason, that I was in their way

Taint no use of boastin', or taikin' over free, But many a house an' home was onen then to me. Many a han'some offer I had from likely men, And poloody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart, But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part, For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong, And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along.

And so we worked together; and life was hard but gay, With now and then a baby, for to cheer us on our way; Till we laid half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat, An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the childr'n, and raised 'em every one; Worked for 'em summer and winter, Just as we ought to 've done; Only perhaps we hamored 'em, which some good folks condemn, But every couple's childr'n's a heap the best to them.

strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!---I'd have died for my daughters, I'd have died for my sons; And God he made that rule of love, but when we're old and gray, I ve noticed it sometimes somehow falls to work the other way.

Strange, another thing: when our boys an' girle was grown. And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone, When John he nearer an' nearer come, an' dearer reemed to be, The Lord of Hosts he come one day an' took him away from me

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never to cringe or fall-Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was now my ail: And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or froms. Till at last he went a courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, an' hadn't a pleasant smile-She was quite concelty, and carried a heap of style: But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know: But she was hard and proud, an' I couldn't make it go.

She had an edication, an' that was good for her; But when she twitted me on mine 'twee carryin' things too far, An' I told her once 'fore company (an' It almost made her sick), That I never swallowed a grammar, or et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done-They was a family of themselves, and I another one; And a very little cottage for one family will do. But I have never seen a house that was big enough for two.

An' I never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye. Au' it made me independent, an' then I didn't try: But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow, When Charley turned ag'in me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's house was small, And she was always a-bintin' how sang it was for us all: And what with her bushend's elsters, and what with childr'n three. Twas casy to discover that there wasn't room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas, the oldest son I've got, For Thomas' buildings 'd cover the half of an acre lot: But all the childr'n was on me-I couldn't stand their sauce-And Thomas said I needn't think I was comin' there to home.

An then I wrote to Rebecca,-my girl who lives out West, And to Issae, not far from her-some twenty miles at best; And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there, for any one so old. And Cother had an opinion the climate was too cold.

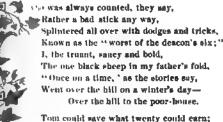
So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about-So they have well-nigh soured me, an' wore my old heart out; But still I've borne up pretty well, an' wasn't much put down, Till Charley went to the poor-master, sa' put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poor-house-my childr'n dear, good-bye Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh; And God. It judge between us: but I will allays pray That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.

* Farm Ballade *

OVER THE HILL FROM THE POOR-HOUSE

BY WILL M CABLETON.



Ton could save what twenty could carn;
But givin' was somethin' he ne'er could learn;
Isaac could half o' the Scriptures speak,
Committed a hundred verses a week;
Never forgot, an' never slipped;
But "Honor thy father and mother" he skipped.
So over the hill to the poor-house.

As for Susan, her heart was kind An' good—what there was of it, mind; Nothin' too big an' nothin' too nice, Nothin' she wouldn't sacrifice For one she loved; an' that 'ere one Was herself, when all was said an' done An' Charley an' 'Becca meant well, no donbt, that anyone could pull 'em about.

An' all our folks ranked well, you see.
Save one poor fellow, and that was me.
An' when, one dark an' rainy night,
A neighbor's horse went out of sight,
They hitched on me as the guilty chap
That carried one end of the haiter-strap.
An' I think, myself, that view of the case
when't sltogether out o' place;
My mother denied it, as mothers do,
But I'm inclined to believe 'twas true.

Though for me one thing might be said—That I, as well as the borse, was led;
And the worst of whisky spurred me on,
Or else the deed would have never been done.
But the keenest grief I ever felt,
Was when my mother beside me knelt,
An' cried an' prayed till I melted down,
A. I wouldn't for half the borses in town,
i kissed her fouldy, then and there,
An aware henceforth to be bonest and square

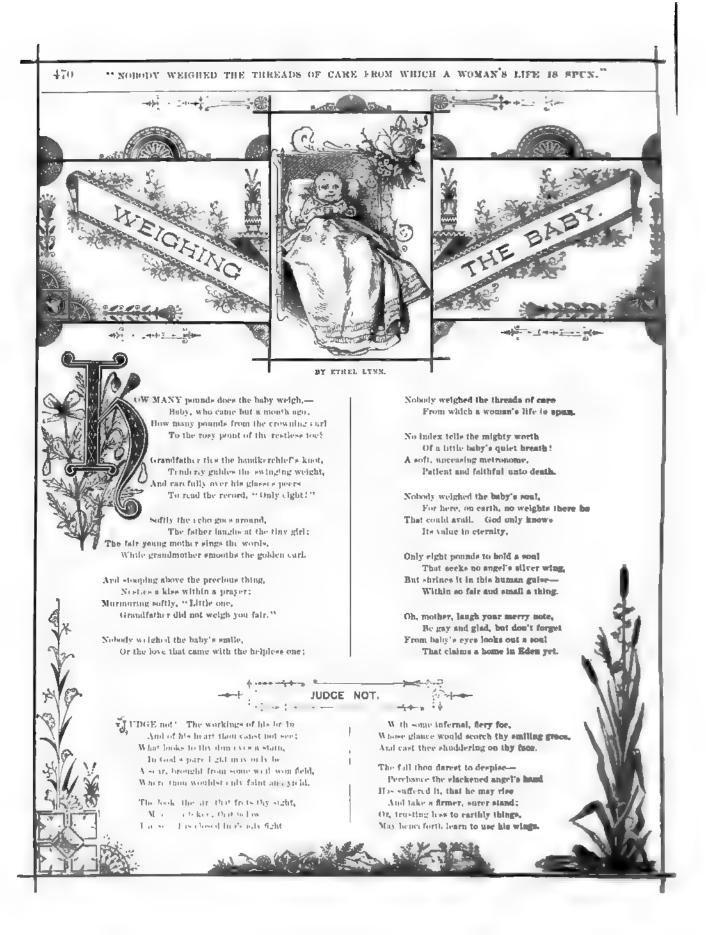
I served my sentence—a bitter pill Some fellows should take, who never will, And then I decided to "go out West," Concludin' 'twould suit my health the best; Where, how I prospered, I never could tell, But Fortune seemed to like me well. An somehow, every vein I struck Was always bubblin' over with luck, An better than that, I was steady an' true, An' put my good resolutions through. But I wrote to a trusty old neighbor, an' said, "You tell out of fellow, that I sm dead, An' died at brastlan, 'twili please 'em more Than if I had lived the same as before."

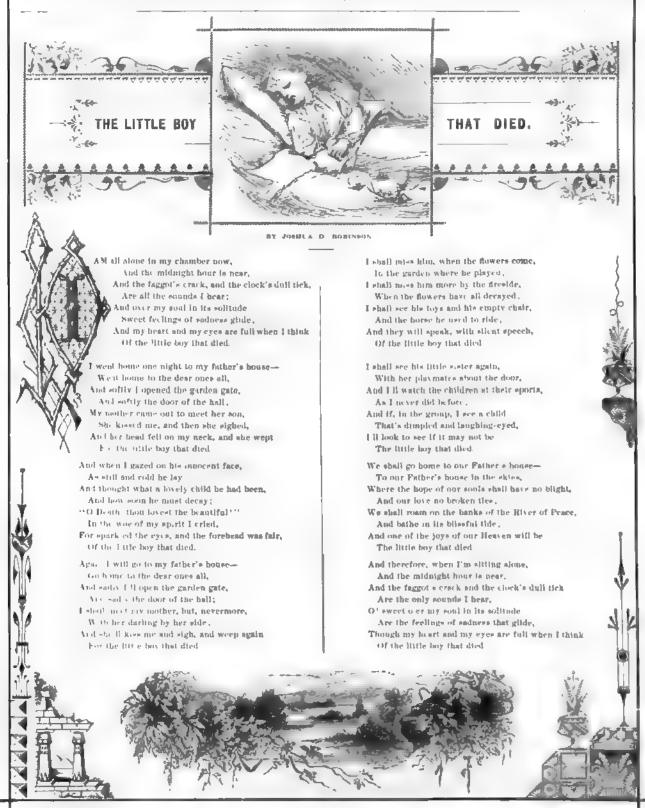
But when this neighbor be wrote to me, "Your mother is in the poor-house," says he; I had a resurrection straightway, An' started for her that very day; And when I arrived where I was grown. I took good care that I shouldn't be known; But I bought the old cottage, through and through, Of some one Charley had sold it to: And held back neither work nor gold, To fix it up as it was of old; The same big fire-place, wide and bigh, Flung up its cinders toward the sky; The old clock ticked on the corner shelf-I wound it an' set it a goin' myself; An', if everything wasn't quite the same, Neither I nor Manly was to blame; Then-over the bill to the poor-bouse!

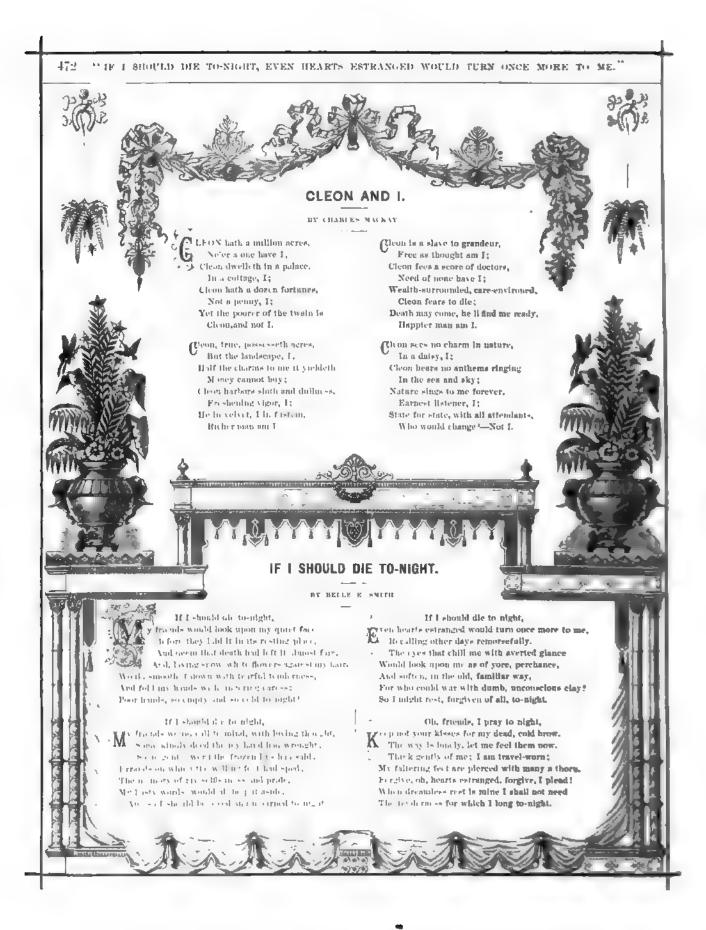
One bloomin', blusterin' winter's day,
With a team an' cutter i started away.
My fiery mags was as black as coal;
(They some at resembled the borse I stole;)
I bitched an' entered the poor-house door—
A poor old woman was scrubbln' the floor.
She rose to her feet in great surprise
And looked, quite startled, into my eyes;
I saw the whole of her trouble's trace
In the lines that marred her dear old face,
"Mother'" I shouted, "your surrows are done!
You're adopted along o' your horse-thief son.
Come over the bill from the poor honse'"

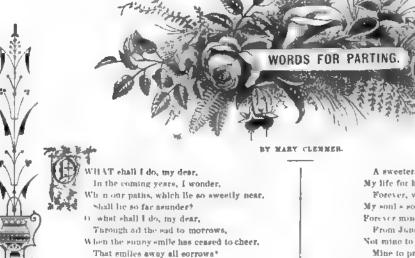
She didn't faint; she knelt by my side,
An' thanked the Lord till I fairly cried
An' maybe our ride wasn't pleasant and gay,
An' maybe she wasn't wrapped up that day;
An' maybe it wasn't a pleasant sight,
To see her a-gettin' the evenin's lea,
An' frequently stoppin' and klasin' me:
An' maybe we didn't live happy for years,
In spite of my brothers' and sisters' sneers,
Who often said, as I have heard,
That they wouldn't own a prison bird
(Though they're gettin' over that, I guess,
For all of them owe me more or less.)

But I've learned one thing, and it cheers a man
In always a-doln' the best be can:
That whether, on the big book, a blot
Gets over a fellow's name or not,
Whenever he does a deed that a white
It's credited to bim fair and right.
An' when you hear the great hugle a notes,
An' the Lord divides his sheep and goats;
However they may settle my case,
Wherever they may fix my place,
My good old Christian mother, you'll see,
Will be sure to stand right up for me
So over the hill from the poor-house'









What shall I do, my friend,
When you are gone forever?
My heart its eager need will send.
Through the years to find you, never
And how will it be with you.
In the weary world, I wonder?
Will you love me with a love as true.
When our paths lie far asander?

A sweeter, sudder thing.

My life for having known you,
Forever, with my southed kin,
My south south I must own you
Forever more my friend.

From June till life s December,
Not mine to have and hold,
Mine to pray for, and remember

The way is short, my friend.
That reaches out before us
God's tender heavens above us bend,
His love as smilling a er us
A little white is ours.
For sorrow or for laughter
I'll lay the hand you love in yours.
On the shore of the hereafter



GOOD wife rose from her bed one more,

And thought, with a nervous dread,
Of the pile of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dezen months to be fed
There s the meals to get for the men in the field.
And the children to fix away
To school, and the midk to be ekimmed and churned.
And a) to be done this day

Was wit as it could be

Users were publings and pies to bake, besides
A of other forten.

And a day was bot, and her aching head for obtaid wear is as she said for objects but knew what good wives know, the wead he in no haste to wed.

John Survey a Back Lold Ben Brown!

deal for er from the well,

a flus a crept ap to his broused brow.
 V d to say a sort bashfurly fell.



"It was this, 'be said, and coming near, He'kim'd from her brow the frown,

"Twas this," he sold, "that you were the bod, And the descent wife in town

be farmer went back to the field, and the wife.
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang anatches of tender little songs.
She'd not sing for mais: a day.
And the pain in her field was gone, and the clothe.
Were white as the foam of the sea.
Her bread was light and her butter was sweet.
And as golden as it could be.

The wouldn't, I know, if he only had.

As happe a home as we.
The sould came down, and the pand wife smiled.

To beeself as she softly said
"'The so exect to labor for those we love.
It's not strange that made will wed!





Will the day a journey take the whole long day? From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place? A roof for when the slow, dark bours begint May not the darkness hide it from my face! You cannot miss that Inn-

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night? Those who have gone before. Then must I knock, or call when just in eight? They will not keep you standing at the door.

Shall I find comfort, travel-sore and weak! Of labor you shall find the sum Will there be beds for me and all who seek! Yea, beds for all who come.





🧩 🗯 OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD? 🖐 📲

BY WILLIAM KNOX

H, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift fleet ug meteor, a fast flying cloud, A flish of the lightning, a break of the wave, Man passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around and together be laid, And the young and the old, and the low and the high. Shall moulder to dust and together shall fie.

The infant a mother attended and loved, The mother that infant's affection who proved; The husband that mother and infant who blessed, Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose check, on whose brow, in whose eye, So a sea its and pleasure sher triumphs are by. And the memory of those who loved her and praised, Are if we from the minds of the flying erneed

The hard of the king that the sceptre hath borne, The brew of the priest that the mitre both worn, The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave, Are hid less and lost in the depth of the grave

The person, whose of was to sow and to resp; The herdsmitter where I inted with hor goats up the steep. The sector who we dered to search of his brend, H so far I away also the groot that we tread

I as saint who says of the commenton of heaven, The same r who hard to remain autorgiven, The same in the foolers the an ity and just, Have yet by norgod their concern the dust

So the multitude goes, like the flowers or the word That withers away to let others succeed. So the multitude comer, even those we behold, To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been. We see the same sights our fathers have seen,-We drink the same atream and also the same sun-And run the same course our fithers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think, From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink, To the life we are clinging they also would cling. But It speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold. They scorned, but the heart of the baughty is cold, They grieved, but no wall from their slumbers will come. They joyed, but the tongae of their glidness is dumb

They died, aye they died; and we things that are now, Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow, Who make in their dwellings a francient abode, Meet the things that they met on their pligrimage road

Yea' hope and despondency, pleasure and pala, We mingle together in sanshine and rain. And the mailes and the tenes, the some and the direc-Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

To the wink of an eve, 'to the draught of a breath, From the blossom of health to the paleness of death, From the gilded saloon to the hier and the shroud, -Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?





Akk his no yows of ronslaney, dear friend,
To love me, though I die, thy whole life long,
And love no other fill thy days shall end,
Nay, it were rash and wrong

If thou canst love another, he it so,
I would, not reach out of my quiet grave
To bind thy heart, if it should choose to go,—
Love should not be a slave

My placid ghost, I trost, will walk sezent La e e rer light than gilds these earthly mores. Above the realousses and cayres keen, Which sow this life with thorus

Thou wouldst not feel my shadowy care-s,
If, after death, my soul should harger here
Men's hearts crave taughth, close to derness,
Love's presence, warm and near

If would not saik as - a more percefully. That those work wasting all thy life in woo.

For my poor sake: what love thou hast for me, Bestow it ere I go?

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead

The praises which remorseful mourners give
To women's graves—s tardy recompense—
But speak them while I live.

Hesp not the heavy murble on my head.

To shut away the sunshine and the dew;

Let small blooms grow there, and let grasses wave,

And rain-drops filter through.

Thou wilt meet many fairer and more gay
Than I: but, trust me, thou caust never and
One who will love and serve thee night and day
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die! The violets
Above my rest will blossom just as bine.
Nor miss thy tears; e'en nature's self forgets;
But while I live, be true!



SOMETIME.





As stars shan most active ranger trass of blue. And we shall see how all food subjust were right. An i baw what scenical reproof was leve most true.

And we shall see how, while we from the see a great splins 20 mms best for you and in How, when we called, He headed not our ery, Heavis Heavish we then to the end could see An a consequent of security of shoot, section precipes as keep as from as low 1. If sew that the end from as low 1. If sew that the end of from as low.

As first sometimes is commutated with a few way, where the two moves is under solutions whereas

He sure a wiser hand than yours or salue. Pours out this portion for our lips to drink. And if some friend we love is lying low.

Where human kisses cannot reach his face.
Oh, do not blame the loving Father so,
But wear your sorrow with obedient grace!

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath. Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend. And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death (one cals the fairest boon His love can send. If we could push ajar the gates of life, And stand within, and all God's workings see, We could interpret all this doubt and strife.

And for each mystery could find a key!

But not to-day. Then be content, poor heart? tool's plans like lifter pure and white unfold; We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart. Time will reveal the calyzen of gold. And if, through patient toil, we reach the land. Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may reet. When we shall clearly know and understand. I think that we will say, "God knew the been!"







HEN the humid shadows hover over ill the starry spheres, And the melancholy darkness gently weeps in rainy tears,

The a joy to press the pillow of a cot tage chamber bed,

And listen to the patter of the softrain overhead

Every Bukle on the shingles has an echo in the heart,

And a thousand dreary funcies into busy being start;

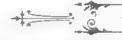
And a thousand recoilections weave their bright lines into woof, $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{f}$ listen to the patter of the soft rain on the roof.

There, in fancy, comes my mother, as she used to years agone, To succeey the infant sleepers ere she left them till the dawn: I can see her bending o'er me, as I listen to the strain. Which is played upon the shingles by the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister, with her wings and waving imit, And her bright eyed cherub brother—s serene, nogelic pair, — Glide around my wakeful pillow, with their praise or notil reprosit, As I listen to the murmar of the soft rain on the roof

And another comes to thrill me with her eyes' delicious blue I forget, as gazing on her, that her heart was all outrue, I remember that I loved her as I me er may love sgain, And my heart's quick pulses vibrate to the patter of the rain

There is naught in art a beaveras that can work with such a spell, in the apirit's pure, deep fountains, where the hely passions swell, As that melody of nature. That suisdued, subdains strain, Which is played upon the abungles by the patter of the ratu



ON THE OTHER SIDE.





. GO our ways in life too much alone:

We half ourselves too fur from all our kind;
I seaften we are dead to sigh and monn;
I seaften to the weak and helpless blind;
Too often, where distress and want abide,
We turk and pass upon the other side.

The other side is trodden smooth, and worn
By footsteps passing idly all the day
Where he the broised ones that faint and mourn,
Is as done more than an untredden way.
Our selfish he arts are for our feet the guide,
They have as two pon the other side.

It should be ours the oil and wine to pour.
Into the bleeding wounds of stricken ones.
To take the switten, and the sick and sore.
And bear them where a stream of bleesing runs,
Instead, we look about—the way is wide,
And so we pass upon the other side.

Distributes and brothers, gliding down the years, Humanuty is calling each and all in tender accents, born of a refund tears to pray you, fisters to the thrilling call.

You cannot, in your cold and selfish pride, Pass guiltlessly by on the other side.

AMBITION.

вт тово втвоч

However, do to not a ray tops shall find.

The left expects most wrapt in clouds and snow;

However, we was a sold as uniked,

More ask down extracted fitness below.

Look of the sold as extracted was below.

A title ask of the sold above glow,

More ask of the sold ask glow.

More ask of the sold ask glow.

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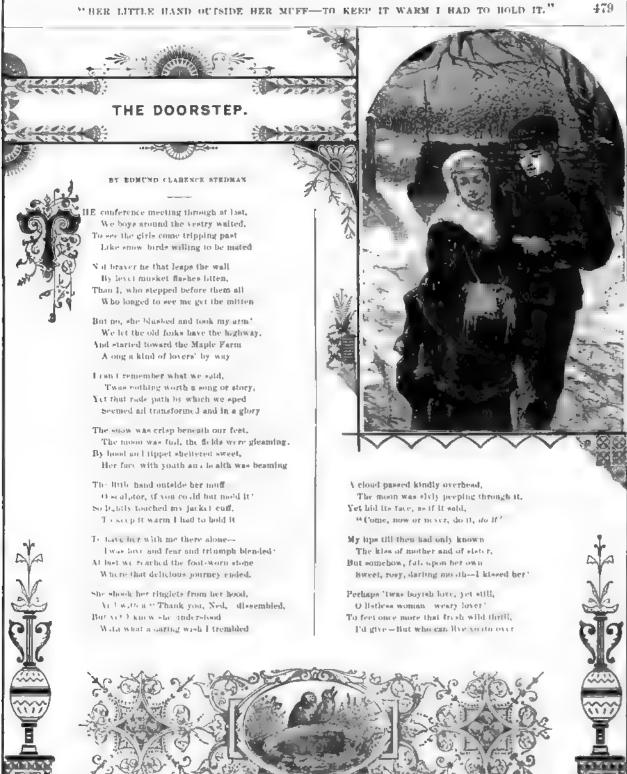


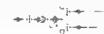
BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOUSE.

BY WH. C BRYANT

There is a day of summy rest
For every duck and troubled aught,
And grief may bide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light

For God hith marked each sorrowing slay And numbered every secret teur, And heaven s long age of bloss shall pay. For all His children suffer here





LITTLE BOY BLUE.



BY ABBY SAGE RICHARDSON.

NDER the haystack, little Boy Blue Sleeps with his head on his arm, While voices of men and voices of mails Are calling him over the farm

Sheep in the meadows are running wild, Where a potentions herbage grows, Leaving white inflicted downs fleere On the thoras of the sweet, wild rose.

that in the fields where the silken corn Its planted head nods and bows, Where the golden pumpkins, ripen below, Trample the white-faced cows

But no lond blast on the shining horn Calls back the straying sheep, And the cows may wander in huy or cors, While their keeper lies asleep.

His rogalsh eyes are rightly shut, His dimples are all at rest; The chubby hand tacked under his head, By one rosy theck is pressed.

Waken him? No? Let down the bars And gather the truint sheep, Open the nam yard and drive in the cows, But let the little boy sleep.

For year after year we can shear the flowce, And corn can always be sown; But the sleep that visits little Boy Blue Will not come when the years have flown.

PATRACE PROT "THE BATTLE-PIELD."

BY W. C. BRYANT.

The risked to earth shall rise again.
The eternal years of God are hers,
But Error, wounded, within with pain,
And dies among his worshipers.



KEEP PUSHING.

KEEF pashing 'tis wher than sitting aside, And sighing and watching and waiting the tide; In life's carnest battle they only prevail, Who daily march onward and never say fail.



AT E. W. LUNGFELLOW.

Lives of great men all remind as We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind as Footprints on the sands of time.



SCATTER THE GERMS OF THE BEAUTIFUL



'ATTER the germs of the beautiful,
By the waysdue let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the collage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall,
tover the roseh and the rule of earth
With a vell of leaves and flowers.
And mark with the operator bad and cup
The march of summer hours:

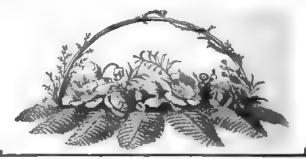
Sentice the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home.
Let the pure, and the fole, and graceful there
In the lovellest instruction:
Leave out a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gut or about its hearth the genis

Of a stare and of art

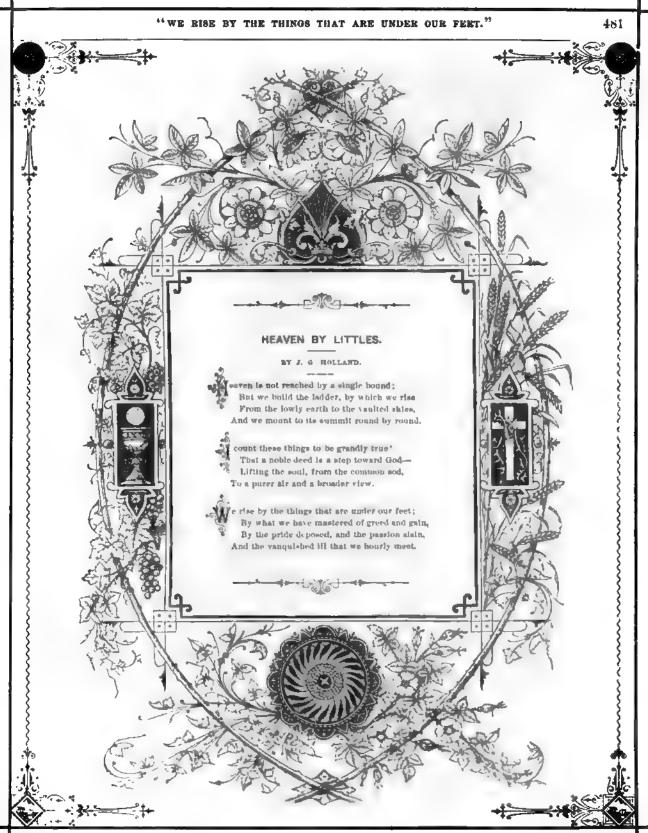
Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the tempies of our God—
The God who starred the uplifted sky,
And flowered the trampled sod!
When he built a tempie for himself,
And a home for his pricetly race,
He reared each arm in symmetry,
And covered each line in grace,

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul:
They shall bad, and blossom, and bear the fruit.
While the endless ages roil;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In paradice shall bloom.











BY ETHEL LYNN BEERS.

ffich shall it be? which shall it be?
I looked at John.—John looked at ma
(Dear patient John, who loves me yet
As well as though my locks were jet.)
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice scenned strangely low and weak.
"Tell me again what Robert said;"
And then I listening bent my head.
"This is his letter."

**I will give A house and land while you shall live, If, in return, from our your seven, One child to me for aye is given "

I looked at John's old garments worn, I thought of all that John had borne Of poverty and work and care, Which I, though willing, co.4ld not share; I thought of seven months to feed, Of severa little children's need, And then of this.

"Come, John," said L "We'll choose among them, as they lie Asleep; so walking hand in hand, Dear John and I surveyed our hand-First to the crude lightly stepped Where the new, namel see bally scept ** Shall it be haby * * whispered John I took his hand, and harried on To Lily's crib . Her sleeping grasp Held her old doll within its closus Her dark carls by like gold alight, A glory 'gainst the pfllow white-Softly her father stooped to lay His rough hand down in a loving way, When dream or whisper made her stir. And, huskfly, John said, " Not her-not her "

We stooped beside the trumble bed, And one long ray of lump-light shed

Across the boyleb faces, three, In sleep so pitiful and fair; I saw, on Jamle's rough, red cheek, A tear undried Ere John could speak, " He s but a baby too," said I, And kissed him as we hurrled by. Pale, patient Hobbie's angel face, Still in sleep bore suffering's trace. "No, for a thousand crowns, not him," We whispered while our eyes were dim. Poor Dick' bad Dick' our wayward con, Turbulent, reckless, idle one-Could be be spared? "Nay, He, who gave, Blds us befriend him to his grave, Only a mother's heart can be Patient enough for each as be; And so," said John, "I would not dare To send him from her bedside prayer." Then stole we softly up above, And knolt by Mary, child of love. " Perhaps for her twould better be," I said to John. Quite edently He lifted up a curl that lay Across her check, in willful way. And he shook his head, " Nay, love, not thee The while my heart best sudibly. Only one more, our oldest lad, Trusty and thoughtful, good and glad-So like life father ... "No, John, no-I cannot, will not, let him go."

And so we wrote, in courteous way, We could not give one child away; And after that, toll lighter seemed, Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Happy, in truth, that not one face; Was missed from its accustomed place; Thankful to work for all the seven, Trusting the rest to One in Reaven.



Earth's wounds and stars they seek to cover o'er;
On starde sands, where scare the raindrop lingers.
They grow and blessem by the bring shore

We call them weeds, did we their form but study, We make a seer t might ratiofied find. Each time plant fatel satis between eight infesion. And bears the impress of lumored Mind

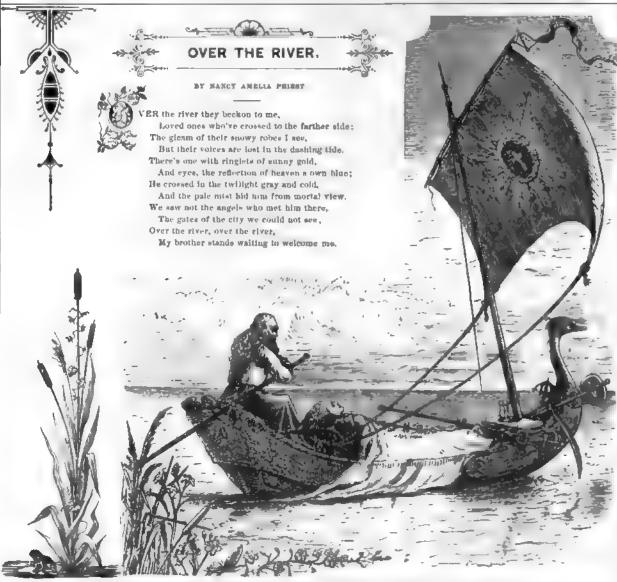
We call their weeds. The while their uses had been Westerwork a nation's weak a nation's war. Send thro' each wasted frame the balm of healing,
And cause the blood with youth's quick pulse to flow.

We cals—yet they hold in bonds the mighty ocean:

Their sheader threads bind firm the sandy shore:
Navles may slok and its wild commotion.

These hundle tollers ne'er their work give o'er.

And who shall say the feeblest thought avails not.
To build the shifting sands upon life's beach?
Some heart may treasure what we've long forgot.
The lambest word some soul with power may reach



"On I the river the boatman pale carried another, the household pet, durling Minnie! I see her yet."

trice the hostman pale tarrace arctice, the homehold pet;

ther brown carls waved in the gentle gale.

Daring Martie I see her yet

Storosed to her bosonic her dampled hands.

And four cost contered the plantonic bark.

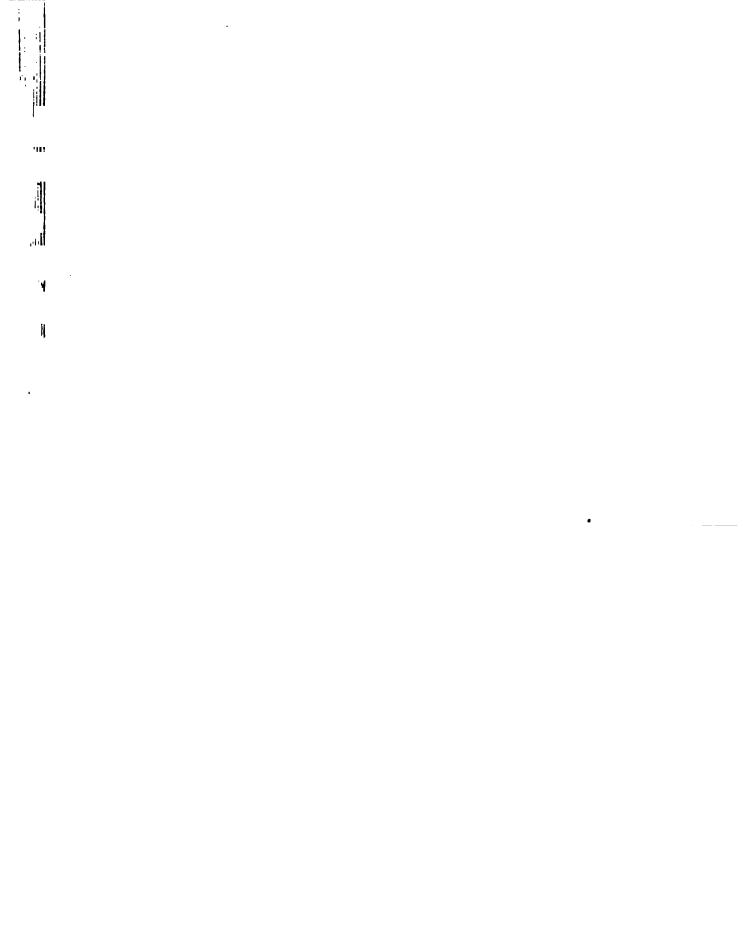
We firstly defrom the allow strangely dark.

We have see the safe in the farther side.

When a the rangely dard on angely by the four translation of the form of the four translation.

Our there is the rangely dard and angely by the last book and a supplies the four translations.

In it and think, when the sunset's gold is flashing river, and hill, and shore, I shall one day stand by the water cold, And list for the sound of the bushman's oar; I shall watch for a gleam of the flaphing sail, I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand, I shall pass from sight, with the bushman pale, To the better shore of the sportland. I shall know the loved, who have gone before, And joyfills sweet will the meeting be, When over the river, the peaceful river, The angel of death shall carry me



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OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

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My Dranstr 1 have examined with interest, and also with surprise, your "Manual of Social MT DRARSIR I have examined with interest, and also with surprise, your "Mannat of Social and Business Forms," and find it ready an expelopedia of information of all thinds, received in see lat or business life, admirably arranged and handsomely litistrated, forming the most comprehensive and astifactory work of the kind I have over seen. It ought to be in away library and counting room, and the longer it is examined and used, the more highly it will be appreciated.

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of Sobools, Cleveland, Ohio.

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HILL'S MARUAL IS EMPHATICALLY THE MOST COMPLETE, COMPERERNIVE, AND RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED, BETOND TERSHEADOW OF A DOUBT.

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(OVER.)

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"This work is exceedingly comprehensive.

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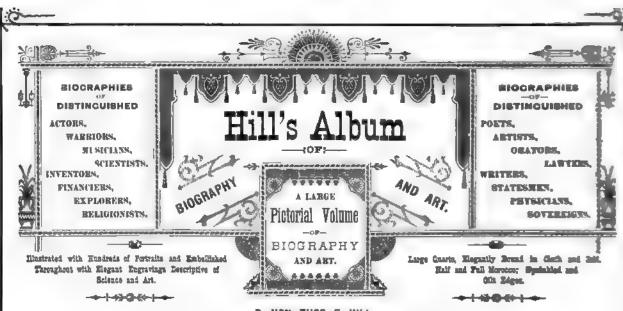
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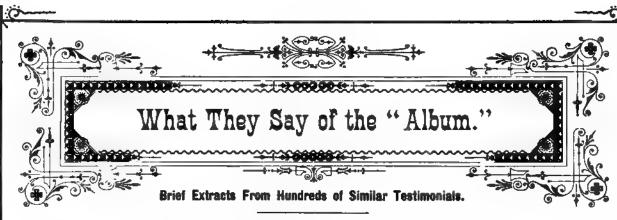
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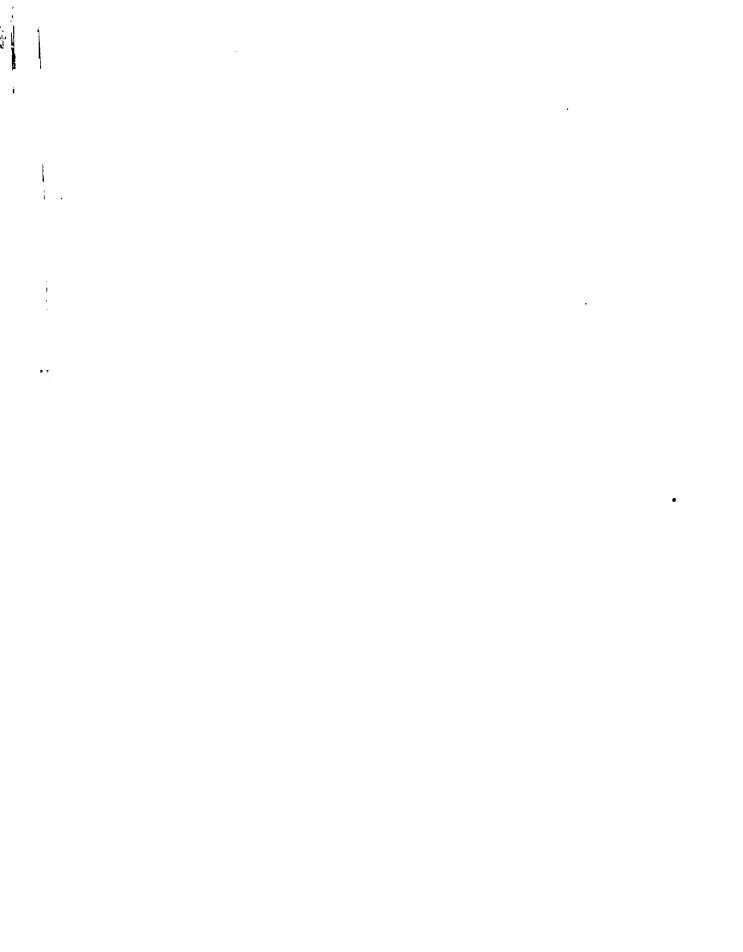
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